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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 June 1887.*

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON;

AND

Published by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, London, E.C.,
and 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W. ;

ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, North Bridge, Edinburgh ;
and HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

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THE FORTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31 MARCH 1887.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE Returns made to us show that on 1st January 1887 ^{INTRODUCTORY.} the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind was 80,891, an increase upon the previous year of 735.

The following is a summary of the classification and distribution of these persons :—

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1887.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	368	425	793	21,587	26,357	47,944	84	21	105	22,039	26,803	48,842
In Registered Hospitals	1,608	1,489	3,097	103	60	163	-	-	-	1,711	1,549	3,260
In Licensed Houses :—												
Metropolitan - -	861	787	1,648	287	507	794	-	-	-	1,148	1,294	2,442
Provincial - - -	691	847	1,538	152	209	362	5	-	5	848	1,047	1,895
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - -	259	20	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	20	279
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	139	531	392	139	531
In Workhouses :—												
Ordinary Workhouses	-	-	-	5,217	6,765	11,982	-	-	-	5,217	6,765	11,982
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,501	2,898	5,399	-	-	-	2,501	2,898	5,399
Private Single Patients -	186	266	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	266	452
Out-door Paupers - -	-	-	-	2,308	3,501	5,809	-	-	-	2,308	3,501	5,809
TOTAL - -	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891

INTRODUC-
TORY.

From the above total are excluded 249 lunatics so found by inquisition, living in the immediate charge of their Committees, and 69 male prisoners who have become insane while undergoing sentences of penal servitude, and who were detained in convict prisons on the 1st January last.

Throughout our Report, in classifying the insane, we follow the statutory definition of the term "pauper," viz. persons "maintained wholly or in part by, or chargeable to any union, parish, county, or borough." All the rest are technically "private," but in many of the tables we subdivide this class so as to show, separately, the number of criminals, all of these being non-pauper cases. Amongst the private patients (excluding criminals) are included 528 lunatics who are maintained by the State in Naval and Military Hospitals, Royal India Asylum, and Grove Hall, Bow. All criminals, with very few exceptions, are provided for out of monies voted by Parliament.

Of the total number of lunatics on 1st January last, 7,807 (3,973 males and 3,834 females) were private, 72,443 (32,155 males and 40,288 females) were pauper, and 641 (481 males and 160 females) were criminal. Those of the private class have increased, since the previous year, by 15 (5 males and 10 females), and the paupers by 780 (569 males and 211 females). The criminals have decreased by 60 (52 males and 8 females). This decrease is probably due very much to the change brought about by action under the Criminal Lunatics Act of 1884. The aggregate increase of all classes is 735 (522 males and 213 females). It is considerably less than the average of previous years, and is the more worthy of note because the increase of 1886 upon 1885 was still less (452). The average annual increase of the 10 years 1875 to 1885 was 1,591.

Considering the changes under each head of classification and distribution we find that :—

The *private* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 52, in Registered Hospitals by 43, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 11, and as "Single Patients" by 5. They have decreased in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 66, and in Naval, Military, and India Asylums by 30.

The *pauper* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 702, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 83, in Workhouses by 114, and in Metropo-

litan

litan District Asylums by 67. They have decreased in Registered Hospitals by 2, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 127,* and as "out-door paupers" by 57. INTRO-
DUCTORY.

The *criminals* have decreased in County and Borough Asylums by 51, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 1, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 2, and in Broadmoor by 6.

We explained in our Report of last year that the pressure placed upon us to produce that Report at an earlier date than had been customary obliged us to omit certain statistical information of a special character. We now publish, in Tables XIV. to XXXIII., the information then withheld, and which applies to the admissions during the year 1885. For a similar reason these Tables relating to the year 1886 must likewise stand over for a year. STATISTICS.

The old established Tables (I. to XIII.) are, however, brought down to the most recent date, unaltered in their arrangement.

Table I., extending over a period of 28 years, viz. 1859 to 1887, classifies all registered lunatics of each sex according to their status, *i.e.*, whether private, pauper, or criminal, and shows their distribution, or the various kinds of institutions in which they were maintained on the 1st of January of every year, together with the annual aggregate increase or decrease in the three classes.

Table II., with a similar annual scope, shows what proportions the three classes of lunatics bore to the whole population. The fact of a proportional decrease in the figures of last year upon those of its predecessor, which was then a solitary exception, is repeated this year. The rate has now fallen, for lunatics of all classes, to 28.64 per 10,000, a drop of .34 since 1885. The returns of two years, however, do not afford a sufficient basis upon which to form an opinion as to the causes of this apparently favourable record; and the decline may, indeed, prove by further experience to be rather temporary than permanent.

Table III., reaching from 1869 to 1886, shows the annual numbers of the admissions (excluding transfers and receptions into Idiot Establishments), and their proportion

* The decrease of paupers in Provincial Licensed Houses has been mainly due to the opening last autumn of the Exeter City Asylum, and the transfer thither of pauper patients previously at Fisherton House, Salisbury.

STATISTICS.

portion to the whole population. The rate for 1886, viz. 4·87, is but slightly higher than that for 1885, and the Table shows that the number of cases annually requiring *and receiving* Asylum treatment is less now, proportionally, than it was in the period between 1875 and 1884, for which the average rate was 5·23. Here again, no definite conclusions or predictions would be safe, but, in the absence of any proof that many persons needing the restraint and treatment of an Asylum have been debarred from these advantages, the diminution of the rate will generally be considered satisfactory.

Table IV. shows the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers of all classes, and of the latter to the whole population, on the 1st January in each year from 1859 to 1887. A decrease in the rate is here shown for the last two years. But it is important to bear in mind that the results in this Table are much affected by the fluctuations of pauperism.

The decennial Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. are for the years 1877 to 1886. They give various information as to the movements of the Asylum population, of the cures, and of the mortality. The figures applicable to 1886 are chiefly remarkable as showing a very high recovery rate amongst the women, and a high death rate for both sexes.

Table IX. shows the number and distribution of pauper lunatics in the several union-counties on 1st January 1887. It may be as well here to point out that these counties are the same as the union-counties of the Local Government Board, and the registration-counties of the Registrar General. They differ extensively from Parliamentary counties or counties proper, and the bases of their delimitation are the Poor Law unions and registration districts. Our reasons for adopting them will be obvious.

Table X., dealing with the years 1859 to 1887, shows, under three heads, the mode in which the pauper lunatics are distributed, with proportional calculations. The returns of 1st January 1887 continue the tale of increase in the relative numbers maintained in Asylums, and decrease in the relative numbers kept in Workhouses, and living with relations or friends. The decrease in the proportion of the last-named, or “out-door” cases, since 1859 will be seen to be very great.

Table XI.

Table XI. is similar in arrangement to Table X., but is STATISTICS. limited to the year 1887, and extended so as to show in detail the several union-counties. The county maintaining the highest proportion of its lunatics in Asylums is Huntingdon (85·5 per cent.), and the lowest is Cardigan (43·5). The number of "out-door" cases ranges from 43·3 per cent. in Carnarvon to 2·0 per cent. in Middlesex.

Table XII. shows, for each union-county, the increase or decrease in the number of pauper lunatics on 1st January 1887, as compared with 1st January 1886. Thirty counties show an increase, and 24 a decrease.

Table XIII. gives similar information to that of Table XII., but it is extended so as to include the 16 years from 1871 to 1887, and to show the annual average increase in that period.

Tables XIV. to XXXIII., as already referred to, give the usual information concerning the persons admitted into Asylums, &c. during the year **1885**. They relate to their occupations, ages, condition as to marriage, and causes of insanity, and show the number suffering respectively from general paralysis and epilepsy, and those having suicidal tendencies, as well as those patients who were the subjects of first and not first attacks of insanity. We have before explained why these Tables are for the year 1885 instead of 1886. All admissions upon transfer, and some others, are omitted throughout these special Tables.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind.

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some criminal patients were "private" and some were "pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all patients are uniformly and comparatively of any

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1859	Private	-	-	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
	Pauper	-	-	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1860	Private	-	-	121	106	227	751	737	1,488	698	639	1,337	716	690	1,406	157	-	157
	Pauper	-	-	7,567	9,282	16,849	114	113	227	179	405	584	361	369	730	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	263	97	360	119	15	134	20	3	23	174	46	220	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	7,951	9,485	17,436	984	865	1,849	897	1,047	1,944	1,251	1,105	2,356	157	-	157
1861	Private	-	-	108	104	212	808	795	1,603	723	653	1,376	733	671	1,404	174	-	174
	Pauper	-	-	8,001	9,998	17,999	121	131	252	147	407	554	278	226	504	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	268	113	381	120	22	142	20	3	23	194	48	242	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	8,377	10,215	18,592	1,049	948	1,997	890	1,063	1,953	1,205	945	2,150	174	-	174
1862	Private	-	-	155	112	267	847	776	1,623	778	656	1,434	719	680	1,399	162	-	162
	Pauper	-	-	8,484	10,520	19,004	122	135	257	212	464	676	288	310	598	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	272	111	383	116	18	134	19	3	22	209	55	264	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	8,911	10,743	19,654	1,085	929	2,014	1,009	1,123	2,132	1,216	1,045	2,261	162	-	162
1863	Private	-	-	149	110	259	884	781	1,665	799	645	1,444	734	681	1,415	145	-	145
	Pauper	-	-	8,917	10,978	19,895	147	151	298	247	561	808	266	280	546	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	304	115	419	120	20	140	19	3	22	234	62	296	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	9,370	11,203	20,573	1,151	952	2,103	1,065	1,209	2,274	1,234	1,023	2,257	145	-	145
1864	Private	-	-	118	113	231	861	806	1,667	825	649	1,474	733	673	1,406	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	9,359	11,542	20,901	164	177	341	240	585	825	249	191	440	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	312	87	399	118	2	120	20	3	23	261	26	287	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	9,789	11,742	21,531	1,143	985	2,128	1,085	1,237	2,322	1,243	890	2,133	176	-	176
1865	Private	-	-	107	101	208	933	879	1,812	807	673	1,480	727	663	1,390	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	9,810	11,900	21,710	176	181	357	249	605	854	230	214	444	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	275	92	367	7	2	9	17	4	21	259	29	288	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	10,192	12,093	22,285	1,116	1,062	2,178	1,073	1,282	2,355	1,216	906	2,122	176	-	176

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1887, inclusive.

criminal patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal } 1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	65	117	2,495	2,237	4,732	39	14	53	Private Pauper Criminal } 1860
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,494	3,486	5,980	14,261	18,328	32,589	493	695	1,188	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	161	737	44	11	55	
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,546	3,551	6,097	17,332	20,726	38,058	576	720	1,296	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	66	123	2,603	2,289	4,892	108	52	160	Private Pauper Criminal } 1861
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,608	3,507	6,115	14,794	19,173	33,967	533	845	1,378	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	186	788	26	25	51	
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,665	3,573	6,238	17,999	21,648	39,647	667	922	1,589	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	146	2,728	2,303	5,031	125	14	139	Private Pauper Criminal } 1862
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,570	3,587	6,157	15,329	19,966	35,295	535	793	1,328	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616	187	803	14	1	15	
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,637	3,666	6,303	18,673	22,456	41,129	674	808	1,482	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	83	153	2,781	2,300	5,081	53	(a)	50	Private Pauper Criminal } 1863
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,642	3,763	6,405	16,153	21,007	37,160	824	1,041	1,865	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	677	200	877	61	13	74	
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,712	3,846	6,558	19,611	23,507	43,118	938	1,051	1,989	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	85	159	2,787	2,326	5,113	6	26	32	Private Pauper Criminal } 1864
-	-	-	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,785	3,756	6,541	16,920	21,838	38,758	767	831	1,598	
-	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	711	213	924	34	13	47	
-	95	95	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,859	3,841	6,700	20,418	24,377	44,795	807	870	1,677	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	123	212	2,839	2,439	5,278	52	113	165	Private Pauper Criminal } 1865
-	-	-	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,707	3,850	6,557	17,265	22,413	39,678	345	575	920	
214	95	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	772	222	994	61	9	70	
214	95	309	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,796	3,973	6,769	20,876	25,074	45,950	458	697	1,155	Total -

(a) Decrease, 3.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. <small>(The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical pur- poses.)</small>					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1866	{	Private	-	-	109	120	229	957	926	1,883	853	678	1,531	755	691	1,446	176	-	176
		Pauper	-	-	10,400	12,658	23,058	191	184	375	277	606	883	157	137	294	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	252	104	356	5	2	7	15	3	18	159	32	191	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	10,761	12,882	23,643	1,153	1,112	2,265	1,145	1,287	2,432	1,071	860	1,931	176	-	176
1867	{	Private	-	-	107	109	216	946	896	1,842	875	701	1,576	768	704	1,472	190	-	190
		Pauper	-	-	10,890	13,123	24,013	186	182	368	287	620	907	114	207	321	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	256	105	361	4	4	8	10	1	11	157	36	193	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	11,253	13,337	24,590	1,136	1,082	2,218	1,172	1,322	2,494	1,039	947	1,986	190	-	190
1868	{	Private	-	-	114	105	219	961	906	1,867	866	684	1,550	763	697	1,460	182	-	182
		Pauper	-	-	11,576	13,787	25,363	209	201	410	305	684	989	209	289	498	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	68	30	98	1	3	4	7	-	7	138	2	140	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	11,758	13,922	25,680	1,171	1,110	2,281	1,178	1,368	2,546	1,110	988	2,098	182	-	182
1869	{	Private	-	-	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper	-	-	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1870	{	Private	-	-	130	129	259	987	980	1,967	923	741	1,664	767	706	1,473	196	-	196
		Pauper	-	-	12,710	14,885	27,595	192	202	394	306	728	1,034	284	381	665	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	90	36	126	4	4	8	2	-	2	59	7	66	2	-	2
		Total	-	-	12,930	15,050	27,980	1,183	1,186	2,369	1,231	1,469	2,700	1,110	1,094	2,204	198	-	198
1871	{	Private	-	-	142	145	287	1,050	993	2,043	814	727	1,541	784	702	1,486	337	15	352
		Pauper	-	-	13,076	15,466	28,542	176	165	341	284	693	977	219	383	602	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	107	43	150	3	3	6	3	-	3	67	12	79	2	-	2
		Total	-	-	13,325	15,654	28,979	1,229	1,161	2,390	1,101	1,420	2,521	1,070	1,097	2,167	339	15	354
1872	{	Private	-	-	138	167	305	1,104	995	2,099	816	754	1,570	781	722	1,503	376	15	391
		Pauper	-	-	13,399	15,797	29,196	194	177	371	209	474	683	114	229	343	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	96	44	140	3	5	8	3	-	3	58	13	71	4	-	4
		Total	-	-	13,633	16,008	29,641	1,301	1,177	2,478	1,028	1,228	2,256	953	964	1,917	380	15	395

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1887, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	130	227	2,947	2,545	5,492	108	106	214	Private Pauper Criminal } 1866
-	-	-	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,722	3,858	6,580	17,983	23,180	41,163	718	767	1,485	
323	98	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	239	993	(a)	17	(b)	
323	98	421	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,819	3,988	6,807	21,684	25,964	47,648	808	890	1,698	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	127	223	2,982	2,537	5,519	35	(c)	27	Private Pauper Criminal } 1867
-	-	-	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,732	3,906	6,638	18,616	23,938	42,554	633	758	1,391	
342	98	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	244	1,013	15	5	20	
342	98	440	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,828	4,033	6,861	22,367	26,719	49,086	683	755	1,438	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	161	274	2,999	2,553	5,552	17	16	33	Private Pauper Criminal } 1868
-	-	-	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,856	3,973	6,829	19,782	24,991	44,773	1,166	1,053	2,219	
332	94	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	129	675	(d)	(e)	(f)	
332	94	426	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,969	4,134	7,103	23,327	27,673	51,000	960	954	1,914	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	123	136	259	Private Pauper Criminal } 1869
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	959	1,000	1,959	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(g)	4	(h)	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	1,037	1,140	2,177	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	212	356	3,147	2,768	5,915	25	79	104	Private Pauper Criminal } 1870
-	-	-	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	2,995	4,091	7,086	21,452	26,680	48,132	711	689	1,400	
376	86	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	133	666	32	-	32	
376	86	462	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	3,139	4,303	7,442	25,132	29,581	54,713	768	768	1,536	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	232	392	3,237	2,814	6,101	140	46	186	Private Pauper Criminal } 1871
-	-	-	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,072	4,259	7,331	22,162	27,792	49,954	710	1,112	1,822	
378	82	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	140	700	27	7	34	
378	82	460	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,232	4,491	7,723	26,009	30,746	56,755	877	1,165	2,042	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	252	420	3,383	2,905	6,288	96	91	187	Private Pauper Criminal } 1872
-	-	-	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,071	4,365	7,436	22,865	28,772	51,637	703	980	1,683	
406	83	489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	145	715	10	5	15	
406	83	489	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,239	4,617	7,856	26,818	31,822	58,640	809	1,076	1,885	Total -

(a) Decrease, 18. (b) Decrease, 1. (c) Decrease, 8. (d) Decrease, 223. (e) Decrease, 115. (f) Decrease, 338. (The decrease in the number of criminal lunatics on 1st January 1868, as compared with 1st January 1867, is caused by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," which came into force during the year 1867, and under which all such lunatics whose sentences had expired ceased to be "criminal," and became ordinary "pauper" lunatics). (g) Decrease, 45. (h) Decrease, 41.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1873	{	Private	-	-	183	196	379	1,213	1,082	2,295	956	777	1,733	774	738	1,512	321	15	336
		Pauper	-	-	13,716	16,253	29,969	199	158	348	240	585	825	98	239	337	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	83	42	125	1	4	5	2	-	2	69	15	84	2	-	2
		Total	-	-	13,982	16,491	30,473	1,404	1,244	2,648	1,198	1,362	2,560	941	992	1,933	323	15	338
1874	{	Private	-	-	194	221	415	1,273	1,158	2,431	1,004	787	1,791	770	753	1,523	341	16	357
		Pauper	-	-	14,145	16,680	30,825	173	164	337	256	614	870	142	303	445	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	93	38	131	2	2	4	3	-	3	60	21	81	1	-	1
		Total	-	-	14,432	16,939	31,371	1,448	1,324	2,772	1,263	1,401	2,664	972	1,077	2,049	342	16	358
1875	{	Private	-	-	193	223	416	1,314	1,199	2,513	1,012	802	1,814	773	777	1,550	332	16	348
		Pauper	-	-	14,756	17,223	31,979	149	138	287	292	654	946	137	390	527	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	100	34	134	-	1	1	2	-	2	77	15	92	3	-	3
		Total	-	-	15,049	17,480	32,529	1,463	1,338	2,801	1,306	1,456	2,762	987	1,182	2,169	335	16	351
1876	{	Private	-	-	194	241	435	1,340	1,240	2,580	1,032	816	1,848	770	796	1,566	338	15	353
		Pauper	-	-	15,359	18,231	33,590	115	100	215	229	487	716	146	270	416	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	86	43	129	-	1	1	3	-	3	65	16	81	1	-	1
		Total	-	-	15,639	18,515	34,154	1,455	1,341	2,796	1,264	1,303	2,567	981	1,082	2,063	339	15	354
1877	{	Private	-	-	196	242	438	1,370	1,266	2,636	1,038	816	1,854	765	833	1,598	343	15	358
		Pauper	-	-	15,969	18,972	34,941	59	44	94	269	540	809	149	237	386	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	97	47	144	-	1	1	2	-	2	55	18	73	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	16,262	19,261	35,523	1,420	1,311	2,731	1,309	1,356	2,665	969	1,088	2,057	343	15	358
1878	{	Private	-	-	208	255	463	1,399	1,279	2,678	1,062	814	1,876	772	819	1,591	345	15	360
		Pauper	-	-	16,808	20,346	37,154	53	45	98	59	131	190	202	270	472	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	100	46	146	1	1	2	2	1	3	51	19	70	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	17,116	20,647	37,763	1,453	1,325	2,778	1,123	946	2,069	1,025	1,108	2,133	345	15	360
1879	{	Private	-	-	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper	-	-	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859—1887, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	253	423	3,617	3,061	6,678	234	156	390	Private Pauper Criminal } 1873
406	102	508	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	2,839	4,231	7,070	23,292	29,600	52,892	427	828	1,255	
406	102	508	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	—	—	—	563	163	726	(a)	18	11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	268	436	3,750	3,203	6,953	133	142	275	Private Pauper Criminal } 1874
415	105	520	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,712	4,127	6,839	23,800	30,534	54,334	508	934	1,442	
415	105	520	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	—	—	—	574	166	740	11	3	14	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	269	441	3,796	3,286	7,082	46	83	129	Private Pauper Criminal } 1875
402	106	508	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,733	4,123	6,856	24,611	31,360	55,971	811	826	1,637	
402	106	508	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	—	—	—	584	156	740	10	(b)	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	276	439	3,837	3,384	7,221	41	98	139	Private Pauper Criminal } 1876
396	112	508	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,528	3,998	6,526	24,954	32,018	56,972	343	658	1,001	
396	112	508	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	—	—	—	551	172	723	(c)	16	(d)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	283	458	3,887	3,455	7,342	50	71	121	Private Pauper Criminal } 1877
390	104	494	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,461	3,851	6,312	25,734	32,846	58,580	780	828	1,608	
390	104	494	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	—	—	—	544	170	714	(e)	(f)	(g)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	286	474	3,974	3,468	7,442	87	13	100	Private Pauper Criminal } 1878
381	101	482	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,367	3,847	6,214	26,515	33,878	60,393	781	1,032	1,813	
381	101	482	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	—	—	—	535	168	703	(h)	(i)	(k)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	289	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	24	73	97	Private Pauper Criminal } 1879
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	629	605	1,234	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	—	—	—	541	178	719	6	10	16	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total

(a) Decrease, 7.

(g) Decrease, 9.

(b) Decrease, 10.

(c) Decrease, 33.

(h) Decrease, 9.

(d) Decrease, 17.

(i) Decrease, 2.

(e) Decrease, 7.

(f) Decrease, 2.
(k) Decrease, 11.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880	Private	211	273	484	1,408	1,293	2,701	1,025	828	1,853	742	809	1,551	309	19	328
	Pauper	17,782	21,651	39,433	81	48	129	180	428	608	207	269	476	—	—	—
	Criminal	121	50	171	1	—	1	1	—	1	43	17	60	—	—	—
	Total	18,114	21,974	40,088	1,490	1,341	2,831	1,206	1,256	2,462	992	1,095	2,087	309	19	328
1881	Private	230	309	539	1,453	1,346	2,799	1,026	836	1,862	735	816	1,551	288	19	307
	Pauper	18,305	22,338	40,643	92	56	148	198	447	645	222	289	511	—	—	—
	Criminal	122	51	173	1	—	1	4	—	4	38	15	53	—	—	—
	Total	18,657	22,698	41,355	1,546	1,402	2,948	1,228	1,283	2,511	995	1,120	2,115	288	19	307
1882	Private	266	318	584	1,458	1,311	2,769	1,009	846	1,855	717	839	1,556	285	20	305
	Pauper	18,901	23,040	41,941	95	56	151	262	480	742	238	395	633	—	—	—
	Criminal	125	41	166	1	—	1	2	—	2	34	11	45	—	—	—
	Total	19,292	23,399	42,691	1,554	1,367	2,921	1,273	1,326	2,599	1,039	1,245	2,284	285	20	305
1883	Private	298	356	654	1,496	1,374	2,870	989	861	1,850	698	852	1,550	307	19	326
	Pauper	19,471	23,771	43,242	96	61	157	215	463	678	246	431	677	—	—	—
	Criminal	129	40	169	1	—	1	2	—	2	31	10	41	—	—	—
	Total	19,898	24,167	44,065	1,593	1,435	3,028	1,206	1,324	2,530	975	1,293	2,268	307	19	326
1884	Private	317	369	686	1,547	1,451	2,998	972	844	1,816	708	854	1,562	295	19	314
	Pauper	20,171	24,819	44,990	95	52	147	229	476	705	226	436	662	—	—	—
	Criminal	130	44	174	1	—	1	1	—	1	25	8	33	—	—	—
	Total	20,618	25,232	45,850	1,643	1,503	3,146	1,202	1,320	2,522	959	1,298	2,257	295	19	314
1885	Private	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
	Pauper	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	—	—	—
	Criminal	139	38	177	2	—	2	3	—	3	6	1	7	—	—	—
	Total	21,539	26,210	47,749	1,631	1,487	3,118	1,110	1,214	2,324	900	1,152	2,052	270	19	289
1886	Private	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
	Pauper	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	—	—	—
	Criminal	125	31	156	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	1	7	—	—	—
	Total	21,691	26,448	48,139	1,693	1,526	3,219	1,133	1,293	2,426	875	1,138	2,013	289	20	309
1887	Private	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
	Pauper	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	—	—	—
	Criminal	84	21	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Total	22,039	26,803	48,842	1,711	1,549	3,260	1,148	1,294	2,442	848	1,047	1,895	259	20	279

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859—1887, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	282	468	3,881	3,504	7,385	(a)	(b)	(c)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1880
-	-	-	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,293	3,687	5,980	27,749	35,341	63,090	605	858	1,463	
368	115	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	182	716	(d)	4	(e)	Total -
368	115	483	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,479	3,969	6,448	32,164	39,027	71,191	481	825	1,306	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	273	448	3,907	3,599	7,506	26	95	121	Private Pauper Criminal } 1881
-	-	-	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,358	3,769	6,127	28,530	36,355	64,885	781	1,014	1,795	
371	120	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	186	722	2	4	6	Total -
371	120	491	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,533	4,042	6,575	32,973	40,140	73,113	809	1,113	1,922	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	272	451	3,914	3,606	7,520	7	7	14	Private Pauper Criminal } 1882
-	-	-	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,324	3,789	6,113	29,292	37,314	66,606	762	959	1,721	
379	123	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	175	716	5	(f)	(g)	Total -
379	123	502	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,503	4,061	6,564	33,747	41,095	74,842	774	955	1,729	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	275	450	3,963	3,737	7,700	49	131	180	Private Pauper Criminal } 1883
-	-	-	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,385	3,870	6,255	29,975	38,364	68,339	683	1,050	1,733	
381	132	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	182	726	3	7	10	Total -
381	132	513	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,560	4,145	6,705	34,482	42,283	76,765	735	1,188	1,923	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	269	449	4,019	3,806	7,825	56	69	125	Private Pauper Criminal } 1884
-	-	-	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	30,622	39,337	69,959	647	973	1,620	
392	143	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	195	744	5	13	18	Total -
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,513	4,014	6,527	35,190	43,338	78,528	708	1,055	1,763	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(h)	(i)	(k)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1885
-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,333	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256	
406	143	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	182	738	7	(l)	(m)	Total -
406	143	549	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,444	3,897	6,341	35,839	43,865	79,704	649	527	1,176	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	Private Pauper Criminal } 1886
-	-	-	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448	
401	136	537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	168	701	(n)	(o)	(p)	Total -
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private Pauper Criminal } 1887
-	-	-	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	
392	139	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	160	641	(q)	(r)	(s)	Total -
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	

(a) Decrease, 117. (b) Decrease, 37. (c) Decrease, 154. (d) Decrease, 7. (e) Decrease, 3. (f) Decrease, 11. (g) Decrease, 6. (h) Decrease, 69. (i) Decrease, 5.
(h) Decrease, 74. (l) Decrease, 13. (m) Decrease, 6. (n) Decrease, 23. (o) Decrease, 14. (p) Decrease, 37. (q) Decrease, 52. (r) Decrease, 8. (s) Decrease, 60.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Population, in England

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,495	2,237	4,732	14,261	18,328	32,589	576	161	737	17,332	20,726	38,058
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	20,119,314	2,603	2,289	4,892	14,794	19,173	33,967	602	186	788	17,999	21,648	39,647
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	2,728	2,303	5,031	15,329	19,966	35,295	616	187	803	18,673	22,456	41,129
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	2,781	2,300	5,081	16,153	21,007	37,160	677	200	877	19,611	23,507	43,118
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	2,787	2,326	5,113	16,920	21,838	38,758	711	213	924	20,418	24,377	44,795
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	21,145,151	2,839	2,439	5,278	17,265	22,413	39,678	772	222	994	20,876	25,074	45,950
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	2,947	2,545	5,492	17,983	23,180	41,163	754	239	993	21,684	25,964	47,648
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	2,982	2,537	5,519	18,616	23,938	42,554	769	244	1,013	22,367	26,719	49,086
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	2,999	2,553	5,552	19,782	24,991	44,773	546	129	675 (a)	23,327	27,673	51,000
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634	24,364	28,813	53,177
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,147	2,768	5,915	21,452	26,680	48,132	533	133	666	25,132	29,581	54,713
1871 -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466	3,287	2,814	6,101	22,162	27,792	49,954	560	140	700	26,009	30,746	56,755
1872 -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819	3,383	2,905	6,288	22,865	28,772	51,637	570	145	715	26,818	31,822	58,640
1873 -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317	3,617	3,061	6,678	23,292	29,600	52,892	563	163	726	27,472	32,824	60,296
1874 -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017	3,750	3,203	6,953	23,800	30,534	54,334	574	166	740	28,124	33,903	62,027
1875 -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974	3,796	3,286	7,082	24,611	31,360	55,971	584	156	740	28,991	34,802	63,793
1876 -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247	3,837	3,384	7,221	24,954	32,018	56,972	551	172	723	29,342	35,574	64,916
1877 -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894	3,887	3,455	7,342	25,734	32,846	58,580	544	170	714	30,165	36,471	66,636
1878 -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973	3,974	3,468	7,442	26,515	33,878	60,393	535	168	703	31,024	37,514	68,538
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1880 -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666	3,881	3,504	7,385	27,749	35,341	63,090	534	182	716	32,164	39,027	71,191
1881 -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	3,907	3,599	7,506	28,530	36,355	64,885	536	186	722	32,973	40,140	73,113
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	3,914	3,606	7,520	29,292	37,314	66,606	541	175	716	33,747	41,095	74,842
1883 -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974	3,963	3,737	7,700	29,975	38,364	68,339	544	182	726	34,482	42,283	76,765
1884 -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449	4,019	3,806	7,825	30,622	39,337	69,959	549	195	744	35,190	43,338	78,528
1885 -	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704
1886 -	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891

(a) The decrease in the number of Criminal Lunatics on 1st January 1868, as compared with 1st January 1867, is caused by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," which came into force in the year 1867, and under which all such Lunatics, whose sentences had expired, ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics.

and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1887, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
2·57	2·19	2·38	14·70	17·97	16·37	·59	·16	·37	17·86	20·32	19·12	1860
2·66	2·22	2·43	15·09	18·58	16·88	·61	·18	·39	18·36	20·98	19·70	1861
2·75	2·20	2·47	15·45	19·11	17·33	·62	·18	·39	18·82	21·49	20·19	1862
2·77	2·17	2·46	16·08	19·86	18·02	·67	·19	·42	19·52	22·22	20·90	1863
2·74	2·17	2·45	16·63	20·39	18·56	·70	·20	·44	20·07	22·76	21·45	1864
2·76	2·25	2·50	16·77	20·66	18·76	·74	·21	·47	20·27	23·12	21·73	1865
2·83	2·32	2·57	17·25	21·10	19·23	·72	·22	·46	20·80	23·64	22·26	1866
2·82	2·28	2·54	17·63	21·52	19·63	·73	·22	·47	21·18	24·02	22·64	1867
2·80	2·27	2·53	18·51	22·19	20·40	·51	·11	(a)·31	21·82	24·57	23·24	1868
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
2·87	2·40	2·63	19·58	23·11	21·39	·49	·11	·30	22·94	25·62	24·32	1870
2·96	2·40	2·68	19·99	23·75	21·92	·51	·12	·31	23·46	26·27	24·91	1871
3·01	2·45	2·72	20·35	24·26	22·36	·51	·12	·31	23·87	26·83	25·39	1872
3·18	2·55	2·85	20·45	24·63	22·60	·49	·13	·31	24·12	27·31	25·76	1873
3·25	2·63	2·93	20·62	25·06	22·90	·50	·14	·31	24·37	27·83	26·14	1874
3·24	2·66	2·94	21·04	25·40	23·28	·50	·13	·31	24·78	28·19	26·53	1875
3·24	2·70	2·96	21·05	25·59	23·38	·46	·14	·30	24·75	28·43	26·64	1876
3·24	2·73	2·97	21·42	25·90	23·72	·45	·13	·29	25·11	28·76	26·98	1877
3·26	2·70	2·97	21·77	26·36	24·13	·44	·13	·28	25·47	29·19	27·38	1878
3·24	2·72	2·97	21·99	26·47	24·30	·44	·14	·28	25·67	29·33	27·55	1879
3·10	2·65	2·87	22·19	26·77	24·54	·43	·14	·28	25·72	29·56	27·69	1880
3·08	2·69	2·88	22·51	27·17	24·90	·42	·14	·28	26·01	30·00	28·06	1881
3·05	2·66	2·85	22·82	27·50	25·22	·42	·13	·27	26·29	30·29	28·34	1882
3·04	2·72	2·88	23·02	27·92	25·53	·42	·13	·27	26·48	30·77	28·68	1883
3·04	2·73	2·88	23·19	28·24	25·79	·42	·14	·27	26·65	31·11	28·94	1884
2·95	2·69	2·82	23·41	28·25	25·89	·42	·13	·27	26·78	31·07	28·98	1885
2·93	2·67	2·80	23·29	28·01	25·71	·39	·12	·25	26·61	30·80	28·76	1886
2·89	2·64	2·76	23·39	27·78	25·65	·35	·11	·23	26·63	30·53	28·64	1887

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N				
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).				
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1869	-	-	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299
1870	-	-	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316
1871	-	-	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466
1872	-	-	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819
1873	-	-	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317
1874	-	-	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017
1875	-	-	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974
1876	-	-	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247
1877	-	-	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894
1878	-	-	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973
1879	-	-	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544
1880	-	-	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666
1881	-	-	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406
1882	-	-	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820
1883	-	-	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974
1884	-	-	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449
1885		-	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041
1886	-	-	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869** to **1886**, inclusive.

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred and Patients Admitted into Idiot Establishments).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4·88	4·55	4·71
5,045	5,174	10,219	4·60	4·48	4·54
5,301	5,227	10,528	4·78	4·46	4·61
5,255	5,349	10,604	4·67	4·51	4·59
5,535	5,677	11,212	4·86	4·72	4·78
5,963	5,949	11,912	5·16	4·88	5·02
6,210	6,232	12,442	5·30	5·04	5·17
6,366	6,491	12,857	5·36	5·18	5·27
6,516	6,453	12,969	5·42	5·08	5·25
6,657	6,686	13,343	5·46	5·20	5·33
6,342	6,759	13,101	5·13	5·18	5·16
6,364	6,876	13,240	5·08	5·20	5·15
6,653	6,851	13,504	5·24	5·12	5·18
6,665	6,956	13,621	5·19	5·12	5·15
7,013	7,454	14,467	5·38	5·43	5·41
7,044	7,268	14,312	5·33	5·21	5·27
6,426	6,928	13,354	4·80	4·91	4·85
6,651	6,912	13,563	4·90	4·83	4·87

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three pre- ceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1860 -	173,681	366,597	303,574	844,875	14,192	18,141	660	32,993
1861 -	185,398	380,861	323,301	891,868	14,706	18,989	686	34,381
1862 -	196,515	398,986	347,769	946,166	15,253	19,787	669	35,709
1863 -	241,506	463,015	433,652	1,142,624	16,074	20,802	735	37,611
1864 -	210,892	427,291	370,350	1,011,753	16,839	21,627	753	39,219
1865 -	205,604	415,051	350,873	974,772	17,210	22,215	735	40,160
1866 -	193,535	400,495	326,463	924,813	17,878	22,972	784	41,634
1867 -	201,511	411,136	345,877	963,200	18,500	23,715	816	43,031
1868 -	220,097	434,042	379,975	1,040,103	19,414	24,636	910	44,960
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1870 -	234,769	452,434	392,126	1,084,821	21,170	26,333	930	48,433
1871 -	237,099	451,920	393,209	1,085,661	21,897	27,442	962	50,301
1872 -	211,795	425,281	340,941	981,042	22,543	28,394	1,061	51,998
1873 -	192,456	395,377	299,757	890,372	22,994	29,235	1,044	53,273
1874 -	179,716	373,870	276,093	832,370	23,536	30,188	1,011	54,735
1875 -	182,257	366,112	267,608	817,822	24,356	30,988	1,059	56,403
1876 -	166,924	340,983	242,148	752,887	24,742	31,702	963	57,407
1877 -	164,548	330,158	234,124	732,523	25,513	32,515	1,011	59,039
1878 -	167,862	330,516	244,518	747,811	26,240	33,512	1,094	60,846
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1880 -	193,883	351,873	292,368	843,854	27,434	34,949	1,188	63,571
1881 -	186,545	343,644	273,114	809,341	28,222	35,962	1,188	65,372
1882 -	184,901	342,340	270,485	803,381	28,913	36,844	1,332	67,089
1883 -	186,894	343,638	268,764	803,719	29,612	37,901	1,329	68,842
1884 -	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470
1885 -	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	39,303	1,413	(a) 71,215
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443

(a) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, the Years 1859–1887, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7.90	4.72	.20	3.68	4.37	1859
19,902,713	8.17	4.94	.21	3.90	4.24	1860
20,119,314	7.93	4.98	.21	3.85	4.43	1861
20,371,013	7.76	4.95	.19	3.77	4.64	1862
20,625,855	6.65	4.49	.16	3.29	5.53	1863
20,883,889	7.98	5.06	.20	3.87	4.84	1864
21,145,151	8.37	5.35	.20	4.11	4.60	1865
21,409,684	9.23	5.73	.24	4.50	4.31	1866
21,677,525	9.18	5.76	.23	4.46	4.44	1867
21,948,713	8.82	5.67	.23	4.32	4.73	1868
22,223,299	9.17	5.85	.22	4.49	4.70	1869
22,501,316	9.01	5.82	.23	4.46	4.82	1870
22,788,466	9.23	6.07	.24	4.63	4.76	1871
23,095,819	10.64	6.67	.31	5.30	4.24	1872
23,407,317	11.94	7.39	.34	5.98	3.80	1873
23,723,017	13.09	8.07	.36	6.57	3.50	1874
24,042,974	13.36	8.46	.39	6.89	3.40	1875
24,367,247	14.82	9.29	.39	7.62	3.08	1876
24,695,894	15.50	9.84	.43	8.05	2.96	1877
25,028,973	15.63	10.13	.44	8.13	2.98	1878
25,366,544	14.56	9.95	.41	7.71	3.17	1879
25,708,666	14.14	9.93	.40	7.53	3.28	1880
26,055,406	15.12	10.46	.43	8.07	3.10	1881
26,406,820	15.63	10.76	.49	8.35	3.04	1882
26,762,974	15.84	11.03	.49	8.56	3.00	1883
27,132,449	16.65	11.61	.54	9.05	2.87	1884
27,499,041	17.26	11.67	.54	(a) 9.03	2.87	1885
27,870,586	15.78	11.53	.54	8.81	2.92	1886
28,247,151	15.63	11.47	.53	8.81	2.91	1887

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 -	16,262	19,261	35,523	817	1,001	1,818	1,240	1,332	2,572	869	1,024	1,893	343	15	358
1878 -	17,116	20,647	37,763	834	1,011	1,845	1,054	915	1,969	910	1,037	1,947	345	15	360
1879 -	17,678	21,193	38,871	834	1,020	1,854	1,156	1,211	2,367	897	1,064	1,961	325	17	342
1880 -	18,114	21,974	40,088	827	1,027	1,854	1,125	1,217	2,342	861	1,014	1,875	309	19	328
1881 -	18,656	22,698	41,354	855	1,074	1,929	1,146	1,245	2,391	858	1,036	1,894	288	19	307
1882 -	19,292	23,399	42,691	860	1,047	1,907	1,181	1,285	2,466	906	1,156	2,062	285	20	305
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	830	1,198	2,028	307	19	326
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314
1885 -	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred). - - - - -

1877 -	5,107	5,230	10,337	348	351	699	413	455	868	337	327	664	235	-	235
1878 -	5,170	5,346	10,516	319	381	700	520	562	1,082	341	312	653	221	-	221
1879 -	5,018	5,490	10,508	296	395	691	428	482	910	334	306	640	186	2	188
1880 -	5,118	5,487	10,605	303	416	719	379	527	906	266	355	621	203	-	203
1881 -	5,280	5,478	10,758	296	370	666	418	468	886	339	454	793	225	1	226
1882 -	5,329	5,475	10,804	283	429	712	450	460	910	297	506	803	224	-	224
1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	-	242
1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190
1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	-	150

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with Naval and Military Hospitals.

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
390	104	494	175	283	458	20,096	23,020	43,116	772	398	1,170	20,868	23,418	44,286	1877
381	101	482	188	286	474	20,828	24,012	44,840	803	416	1,219	21,631	24,428	46,059	1878
374	109	483	192	280	472	21,456	24,894	46,350	864	436	1,300	22,320	25,330	47,650	1879
368	115	483	186	282	468	21,790	25,648	47,438	875	434	1,309	22,665	26,082	48,747	1880
371	120	491	175	273	448	22,349	26,465	48,814	911	448	1,359	23,260	26,913	50,173	1881
379	123	502	179	272	451	23,082	27,302	50,384	919	450	1,369	24,001	27,752	51,753	1882
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886

- - - - - ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

33	9	42	43	81	124	6,516	6,453	12,969	127	67	194	6,643	6,520	13,163	1877
25	14	39	61	71	132	6,657	6,686	13,343	154	73	227	6,811	6,759	13,570	1878
33	16	49	47	68	115	6,342	6,759	13,101	131	59	190	6,473	6,818	13,291	1879
45	16	61	50	75	125	6,364	6,876	13,240	139	72	211	6,503	6,948	13,451	1880
49	12	61	46	68	114	6,653	6,851	13,504	118	71	189	6,771	6,922	13,693	1881
46	16	62	36	70	106	6,665	6,956	13,621	128	80	208	6,793	7,036	13,829	1882
49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883
43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884
29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886

TABLE V.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 -	1,013	1,466	2,479	47	38	85	28	60	88	28	59	87	-	-	-
1878 -	637	451	1,088	33	45	78	89	164	253	24	37	61	3	2	5
1879 -	675	575	1,250	47	44	91	51	94	145	30	14	44	2	-	2
1880 -	698	781	1,479	36	44	80	49	52	101	50	38	88	-	-	-
1881 -	417	292	709	37	37	74	25	41	66	34	31	65	3	1	4
1882 -	793	815	1,608	41	33	74	21	32	53	19	33	52	-	1	1
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	-	-	-
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	-	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	-	3

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year. - - - - -

1877 -	22,382	25,957	48,339	1,212	1,390	2,602	1,631	1,847	3,528	1,234	1,410	2,644	578	15	593
1878 -	22,923	26,444	49,367	1,186	1,437	2,623	1,663	1,641	3,304	1,275	1,386	2,661	569	17	586
1879 -	23,371	27,258	50,629	1,177	1,459	2,636	1,635	1,787	3,422	1,261	1,384	2,645	513	19	532
1880 -	23,930	28,242	52,172	1,166	1,487	2,653	1,553	1,796	3,349	1,177	1,407	2,584	512	19	531
1881 -	24,353	28,468	52,821	1,188	1,481	2,669	1,589	1,754	3,343	1,231	1,521	2,752	516	21	537
1882 -	25,414	29,689	55,103	1,184	1,509	2,693	1,652	1,777	3,429	1,222	1,695	2,917	509	21	530
1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570
1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,806	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504
1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

- - - - - TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	-	1	25	30	55	1,142	1,653	2,795	1	4	5	1,143	1,657	2,800	1877
1	2	3	16	28	44	803	729	1,532	-	-	-	803	729	1,532	1878
-	-	-	24	18	42	829	745	1,574	2	-	2	831	745	1,576	1879
1	-	1	10	19	29	844	934	1,778	8	3	11	852	937	1,789	1880
2	1	3	26	28	54	544	431	975	1	-	1	545	431	976	1881
-	-	-	14	32	46	888	946	1,834	2	-	2	890	946	1,836	1882
9	-	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883
1	-	1	21	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884
1	-	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	-	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	-	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	-	2	683	818	1,501	1886

- - - - - TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

424	113	537	243	394	637	27,754	31,126	58,880	900	469	1,369	28,654	31,595	60,249	1877
407	117	524	265	385	650	28,288	31,427	59,715	957	489	1,446	29,245	31,916	61,161	1878
407	125	532	263	366	629	28,627	32,398	61,025	997	495	1,492	29,624	32,893	62,517	1879
414	131	545	246	376	622	28,998	33,458	62,456	1,022	509	1,531	30,020	33,967	63,987	1880
422	133	555	247	369	616	29,546	33,747	63,293	1,030	519	1,549	30,576	34,266	64,842	1881
425	139	564	229	374	603	30,635	35,204	65,839	1,049	530	1,579	31,684	35,734	67,418	1882
439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883
436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884
436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886

TABLE V.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 -	1,717	2,138	3,855	105	182	287	118	189	307	94	136	230	130	-	130
1878 -	1,827	2,426	4,247	144	207	351	154	149	303	117	138	255	145	-	145
1879 -	1,880	2,413	4,293	126	228	354	123	181	304	99	109	208	118	-	118
1880 -	1,932	2,404	4,336	108	226	334	120	187	307	93	133	226	99	-	99
1881 -	1,861	2,457	4,318	119	211	330	121	201	322	87	163	250	118	-	118
1882 -	1,928	2,438	4,366	117	201	318	113	171	284	83	185	268	109	1	110
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	-	123
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	-	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	-	101

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred). - - - - -

1877 -	1,408	1,529	2,937	168	155	323	377	629	1,006	139	170	309	77	-	77
1878 -	1,165	1,059	2,224	133	152	285	180	180	360	164	130	294	65	-	65
1879 -	1,056	900	1,956	151	138	289	222	253	475	206	185	391	55	-	55
1880 -	1,209	1,399	2,608	140	127	267	170	271	441	145	161	306	95	-	95
1881 -	886	861	1,747	145	170	315	147	162	309	163	131	294	97	-	97
1882 -	1,276	1,264	2,540	124	163	287	275	242	517	212	213	425	77	1	78
1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120
1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	-	74
1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	-	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	-	65

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
7	5	12	5	12	17	2,176	2,662	4,838	2	2	4	2,178	2,664	4,842	1877
5	4	9	6	14	20	2,398	2,932	5,330	2	-	2	2,400	2,932	5,332	1878
4	1	5	13	11	24	2,363	2,943	5,306	2	2	4	2,365	2,945	5,310	1879
2	5	7	5	21	26	2,359	2,976	5,335	3	-	3	2,362	2,976	5,338	1880
4	5	9	9	9	18	2,319	3,046	5,365	1	-	1	2,320	3,046	5,366	1881
2	3	5	7	11	18	2,359	3,010	5,369	2	1	3	2,361	3,011	5,372	1882
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	-	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred).

24	4	28	34	78	112	2,227	2,565	4,792	53	34	87	2,280	2,599	4,879	1877
19	3	22	49	71	120	1,775	1,595	3,370	61	33	94	1,836	1,628	3,464	1878
18	6	24	43	54	97	1,751	1,536	3,287	70	32	102	1,821	1,568	3,389	1879
25	2	27	51	68	119	1,835	2,028	3,863	79	37	116	1,914	2,065	3,979	1880
31	2	33	51	68	119	1,503	1,387	2,890	72	46	118	1,575	1,433	3,008	1881
25	3	28	42	72	114	2,031	1,958	3,989	54	38	92	2,085	1,996	4,081	1882
22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883
17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884
22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 -	2,140	1,644	3,784	98	56	154	132	114	246	91	67	158	26	-	26
1878 -	2,253	1,772	4,025	75	58	133	170	101	271	97	49	146	34	-	34
1879 -	2,321	1,970	4,291	73	66	139	164	135	299	94	75	169	31	-	31
1880 -	2,132	1,741	3,873	64	59	123	117	93	210	84	76	160	30	-	30
1881 -	2,314	1,751	4,065	64	53	117	141	105	246	91	79	170	16	1	17
1882 -	2,312	1,820	4,132	65	42	107	157	90	247	97	99	196	16	-	16
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	-	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	-	17

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1877 -	16,713	19,955	36,668	819	999	1,818	1,130	1,160	2,290	899	1,006	1,905	335	15	350
1878 -	17,515	21,071	38,586	823	1,012	1,835	1,103	1,089	2,192	903	1,060	1,963	342	17	359
1879 -	17,950	21,692	39,642	833	1,021	1,854	1,127	1,210	2,337	889	1,056	1,945	316	18	334
1880 -	18,420	22,317	40,737	849	1,056	1,905	1,160	1,242	2,402	860	1,033	1,893	293	19	312
1881 -	19,018	23,116	42,134	837	1,047	1,884	1,173	1,252	2,425	880	1,099	1,979	285	20	305
1882 -	19,667	23,806	43,473	882	1,091	1,973	1,142	1,287	2,429	863	1,157	2,020	278	20	298
1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	283	19	302
1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291
1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
12	3	15	16	18	34	2,515	1,902	4,417	42	17	59	2,557	1,919	4,476	1877
9	1	10	18	20	38	2,656	2,001	4,657	33	25	58	2,689	2,026	4,715	1878
17	3	20	21	19	40	2,721	2,268	4,989	50	27	77	2,771	2,295	5,066	1879
16	4	20	15	14	29	2,458	1,987	4,445	29	24	53	2,487	2,011	4,498	1880
8	3	11	8	20	28	2,642	2,012	4,654	38	23	61	2,680	2,035	4,715	1881
17	1	18	5	16	21	2,669	2,068	4,737	34	14	48	2,703	2,082	4,785	1882
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

387	106	493	179	283	462	20,462	23,524	43,986	790	404	1,194	21,252	23,928	45,180	1877
375	104	479	193	282	475	21,254	24,635	45,889	824	427	1,251	22,078	25,062	47,140	1878
365	114	479	186	277	463	21,666	25,388	47,054	857	431	1,288	22,523	25,819	48,342	1879
368	119	487	182	292	474	22,132	26,078	48,210	883	439	1,322	23,015	26,517	49,532	1880
373	122	495	175	271	446	22,741	26,927	49,668	911	448	1,359	23,652	27,375	51,027	1881
380	127	507	174	271	445	23,386	27,759	51,145	934	459	1,393	24,320	28,218	52,538	1882
384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883
406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884
408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions. - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 - -	33·62	40·87	37·29	30·17	51·85	41·05	28·57	41·53	35·36	27·89	41·59	34·63
1878 - -	35·33	45·26	40·38	45·14	54·33	50·14	29·61	26·51	28·00	34·31	44·23	39·05
1879 - -	37·46	43·95	40·85	42·56	57·72	51·23	28·73	37·55	33·40	29·64	35·62	32·50
1880 - -	37·74	43·81	40·88	35·64	54·32	46·45	31·66	35·48	33·88	34·96	37·46	36·39
1881 - -	35·24	44·85	40·13	40·20	57·02	49·54	28·94	42·94	36·34	25·66	35·90	31·52
1882 - -	36·18	44·53	40·41	41·34	46·85	44·66	25·11	37·17	31·21	27·94	36·56	33·37
1883 - -	35·28	42·20	38·88	38·56	45·70	42·56	27·75	38·60	33·25	28·42	43·89	37·31
1884 - -	34·62	44·77	39·77	53·89	61·00	57·79	25·54	35·54	31·09	33·15	58·20	47·81
1885 - -	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	32·70	39·19	36·48
1886 - -	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	31·41	44·66	38·95
Averages -	35·89	44·25	40·17	39·95	53·87	47·65	29·27	38·36	34·07	30·60	41·73	36·80

Transfers and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
55'31	—	55'31	21'21	55'55	28'57	11'62	14'81	13'70	33'39	41'25	37'30	1877
65'61	—	65'61	20'00	28'57	23'07	9'83	19'71	15'15	36'02	43'85	39'94	1878
63'44	—	62'76	12'12	6'25	10'20	27'65	16'17	20'86	37'25	43'54	40'50	1879
48'76	—	48'76	4'44	31'25	11'47	10'00	28'00	20'80	37'06	43'28	40'29	1880
52'44	—	52'21	8'16	41'66	14'75	19'56	13'23	15'78	34'85	44'46	39'72	1881
48'66	—	49'10	4'34	18'75	8'06	19'44	15'71	16'98	35'39	43'27	39'41	1882
48'76	—	48'76	10'20	5'88	9'09	6'25	20'31	14'28	34'79	42'00	38'50	1883
65'07	—	64'73	2'32	8'33	3'63	10'25	20'37	16'12	35'34	45'17	40'33	1884
59'24	—	58'96	10'34	50'00	23'25	15'55	8'00	10'83	38'14	45'56	41'99	1885
67'33	—	67'33	22'72	28'57	25'00	5'00	17'30	11'95	35'55	46'55	41'16	1886
57'46	—	57'35	11'58	27'48	15'70	13'51	17'36	15'64	35'77	43'89	39'91	Averages.

(a) See Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 -	12·80	8·23	10·31	11·96	5·60	8·47	11·68	9·82	10·74	10·12	6·66	8·29	7·76	-	7·42
1878 -	12·86	8·40	10·43	9·11	5·73	7·24	15·41	9·27	12·36	10·74	4·62	7·43	9·94	-	9·47
1879 -	12·93	9·08	10·82	8·76	6·46	7·49	14·55	11·15	12·79	10·57	7·10	8·68	9·81	-	9·28
1880 -	11·57	7·80	9·50	7·53	5·58	6·45	10·08	7·48	8·74	9·76	7·35	8·45	10·23	-	9·61
1881 -	12·16	7·57	9·64	7·64	5·06	6·21	12·02	8·38	10·14	10·34	7·18	8·59	5·61	5·00	5·57
1882 -	11·75	7·64	9·50	7·37	3·85	5·42	13·74	6·99	10·16	11·24	8·55	9·70	5·75	-	5·37
1883 -	12·40	7·76	9·85	11·07	5·14	7·76	11·00	6·34	8·48	10·29	9·56	9·86	6·01	5·26	5·96
1884 -	12·19	8·25	10·03	8·86	3·70	5·98	14·08	7·29	10·47	8·67	6·79	7·57	6·22	5·55	6·18
1885 -	11·39	8·60	9·86	7·97	3·90	5·69	12·20	8·98	10·46	8·26	6·85	7·44	5·05	-	4·73
1886 -	12·61	8·62	10·42	8·60	5·16	6·70	15·50	10·48	12·76	8·33	6·73	7·39	6·39	-	5·94
Averages	12·26	8·19	10·03	8·88	5·01	6·74	13·02	8·61	10·71	9·83	7·13	8·34	7·27	1·58	6·95

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877 -	9·56	6·33	7·82	8·08	4·02	5·91	7·85	6·17	6·97	7·37	4·75	5·97	4·49	-	4·38
1878 -	9·82	6·70	8·15	6·32	4·03	5·07	10·22	6·15	8·20	7·60	3·53	5·48	5·97	-	5·80
1879 -	9·93	7·22	8·47	6·20	4·52	5·27	10·03	7·55	8·73	7·45	5·41	6·38	6·04	-	5·82
1880 -	8·90	6·16	7·42	5·48	3·96	4·63	7·53	5·17	6·27	7·13	5·40	6·19	5·85	-	5·64
1881 -	9·50	6·15	7·69	5·38	3·57	4·38	8·87	5·98	7·35	7·39	5·19	6·17	3·10	4·76	3·16
1882 -	9·09	6·13	7·49	5·49	2·78	3·97	9·50	5·06	7·20	7·94	5·84	6·72	3·14	-	3·02
1883 -	9·66	6·23	7·80	7·99	3·74	5·63	7·79	4·71	6·17	7·45	7·00	7·18	3·09	5·00	3·16
1884 -	9·35	6·49	7·79	6·44	2·72	4·37	9·34	4·50	6·68	6·60	5·04	5·67	3·51	5·00	3·57
1885 -	9·01	6·96	7·90	5·85	2·90	4·20	8·97	6·26	7·47	6·54	5·43	5·89	2·89	-	2·78
1886 -	9·90	6·97	8·32	6·37	3·74	4·90	10·93	7·55	9·11	6·46	5·17	5·70	3·84	-	3·67
Averages	9·47	6·53	7·88	6·36	3·59	4·83	9·10	5·91	7·41	7·19	5·27	6·13	4·19	1·47	4·10

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
3.10	2.83	3.04	8.93	6.39	7.35	12.29	8.08	10.04	5.31	4.20	4.94	12.03	8.01	9.90	1877
2.40	.96	2.08	9.32	7.09	8.00	12.49	8.12	10.14	4.00	5.85	4.63	12.17	8.08	10.00	1878
4.65	2.63	4.17	11.29	6.85	8.63	12.55	8.93	10.60	5.83	6.26	5.97	12.30	8.88	10.47	1879
4.34	3.36	4.10	8.24	4.79	6.11	11.10	7.61	9.22	3.28	5.46	4.00	10.80	7.58	9.08	1880
2.14	2.45	2.22	4.57	7.38	6.27	11.61	7.47	9.37	4.17	5.13	4.48	11.33	7.43	9.24	1881
4.47	.78	3.55	2.87	5.90	4.72	11.41	7.45	9.26	3.64	3.05	3.44	11.11	7.37	9.11	1882
5.21	1.45	4.21	7.47	7.77	7.66	11.99	7.64	9.62	3.56	5.62	4.25	11.67	7.60	9.47	1883
2.95	4.89	3.46	7.51	4.83	5.88	11.79	7.94	9.69	2.84	3.20	2.96	11.45	7.86	9.51	1884
2.45	2.85	2.55	8.52	6.36	7.22	10.98	8.32	9.53	3.62	3.51	3.58	10.70	8.24	9.37	1885
3.55	2.17	3.19	5.14	4.79	4.93	12.20	8.43	10.15	4.50	8.28	5.77	11.90	8.43	10.03	1886
3.52	2.43	3.25	7.38	6.21	6.67	11.84	7.99	9.76	4.07	5.05	4.40	11.54	7.94	9.61	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.															
2.83	2.65	2.79	6.58	4.56	5.33	9.06	6.11	7.50	4.66	3.62	4.30	8.92	6.07	7.42	1877
2.21	.85	1.90	6.79	5.19	5.84	9.38	6.36	7.79	3.44	5.11	4.01	9.19	6.34	7.70	1878
4.17	2.40	3.75	7.98	5.19	6.35	9.50	7.00	8.17	5.01	5.45	5.16	9.35	6.97	8.10	1879
3.86	3.05	3.67	6.09	3.72	4.66	8.47	5.93	7.11	2.83	4.71	3.46	8.28	5.92	7.02	1880
1.89	2.25	1.98	3.23	5.42	4.54	8.94	5.96	7.35	3.68	4.43	3.93	8.76	5.93	7.27	1881
4.00	.72	3.19	2.18	4.28	3.48	8.71	5.87	7.19	3.24	2.64	3.04	8.53	5.82	7.09	1882
4.55	1.34	3.74	5.39	5.75	5.61	9.20	6.05	7.51	3.14	4.72	3.69	9.00	6.03	7.42	1883
2.75	4.51	3.21	5.34	3.76	4.42	8.95	6.15	7.44	2.53	2.81	2.62	8.74	6.10	7.33	1884
2.29	2.54	2.36	6.22	4.73	5.33	8.61	6.66	7.56	3.17	3.09	3.14	8.43	6.61	7.45	1885
3.27	2.00	2.94	3.84	3.80	3.81	9.51	6.75	8.02	3.89	6.86	4.92	9.31	6.75	7.94	1886
3.18	2.23	2.95	5.36	4.64	4.93	9.03	6.28	7.56	3.55	4.34	3.82	8.85	6.25	7.47	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

COUNTIES.	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums, &c.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	9	12
Beds - - - -	181	187	368	-	-	-	24	34	58
Berks - - - -	255	363	618	2	2	4	44	58	102
Brecon - - - -	61	69	130	-	-	-	6	6	12
Bucks - - - -	135	215	350	1	2	3	25	44	69
Cambridge - - - -	183	231	414	-	-	-	27	41	68
Cardigan (a) - - -	68	64	132	-	-	-	25	52	77
Carmarthen (a) - -	84	85	169	-	-	-	13	17	30
Carnarvon - - - -	71	64	135	-	-	-	12	23	35
Chester (a) - - - -	442	533	975	2	2	4	133	163	296
Cornwall - - - -	273	327	600	-	-	-	38	64	102
Cumberland - - - -	195	180	375	2	-	2	43	43	86
Denbigh (a) - - - -	75	79	154	-	-	-	37	37	74
Derby - - - -	277	257	534	1	-	1	85	105	190
Devon - - - -	417	573	990	74	94	168	155	174	329
Dorset - - - -	194	228	422	5	1	6	32	48	80
Durham - - - -	571	501	1,072	1	2	3	110	160	270
Essex - - - -	423	604	1,027	10	39	49	104	142	246
Flint (a) - - - -	33	27	60	-	-	-	8	16	24
Glamorgan - - - -	375	390	765	2	46	48	62	51	113
Gloucester - - - -	473	574	1,047	-	4	4	225	344	569
Hereford - - - -	180	194	374	1	-	1	14	35	49
Herts (a) - - - -	188	236	424	2	-	2	32	48	80
Hunts - - - -	60	70	130	-	-	-	6	8	14
Kent - - - -	822	1,175	1,997	10	65	75	295	323	618
Lancaster (a) - - -	2,506	3,039	5,545	52	24	76	1,004	1,212	2,216
Leicester - - - -	313	385	698	1	-	1	81	87	168
Lincoln - - - -	319	365	684	-	1	1	71	92	163
Merioneth - - - -	30	40	70	-	-	-	16	24	40
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,505	3,880	6,385	252	366	618	2,020	2,383	4,403
Monmouth - - - -	262	282	544	1	-	1	33	36	69
Montgomery - - - -	67	74	141	1	-	1	18	28	46
Norfolk - - - -	363	520	883	1	1	2	115	151	266
Northampton - - -	238	265	503	-	-	-	61	98	159
Northumberland - -	394	364	758	3	2	5	70	106	176
Nottingham - - - -	312	382	694	4	-	4	117	143	260
Oxford - - - -	187	258	445	-	-	-	47	84	131
Pembroke - - - -	84	78	162	-	-	-	10	14	24
Radnor - - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	4	7	11
Rutland - - - -	34	18	52	-	-	-	1	4	5
Salop - - - -	240	327	567	1	-	1	58	103	161
Somerset - - - -	370	520	890	14	6	20	144	184	328
Southampton - - -	560	657	1,217	3	2	5	180	242	422
Stafford (a) - - - -	712	630	1,342	-	-	-	254	324	578
Suffolk - - - -	280	363	643	1	-	1	73	70	143
Surrey - - - -	1,265	1,746	3,011	27	29	56	659	824	1,483
Sussex - - - -	345	469	814	-	36	36	150	213	363
Warwick (a) - - - -	803	910	1,713	1	-	1	217	261	478
Westmorland - - - -	46	59	105	-	-	-	18	16	34
Wilts - - - -	256	340	596	-	2	2	71	91	162
Worcester (a) - - -	324	397	721	-	-	-	55	93	148
York (East Riding) -	220	235	455	24	27	51	67	123	190
„ (North Riding) -	258	269	527	1	-	1	29	36	65
„ (West Riding) (a) -	1,334	1,509	2,843	18	6	24	517	569	1,086
TOTALS - - - -	20,698	25,655	46,353	518	759	1,277	7,718	9,663	17,381

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England
1st of January 1887.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B³. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "paupers."

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
15	23	38	35	54	89	—	—	—	35	54	89	Anglesey.
30	25	55	235	246	481	5	—	5	240	246	486	Beds.
39	47	86	340	470	810	4	1	5	344	471	815	Berks.
7	21	28	74	96	170	1	—	1	75	96	171	Brecon.
13	42	55	174	303	477	3	1	4	177	304	481	Bucks.
37	61	98	247	333	580	4	1	5	251	334	585	Cambridge.
33	69	102	126	185	311	6	—	6	132	185	317	Cardigan.
53	84	137	150	186	336	2	1	3	152	187	339	Carmarthen.
45	85	130	128	172	300	—	—	—	128	172	300	Carnarvon.
58	65	123	635	763	1,398	20	12	32	655	775	1,430	Chester.
29	53	82	340	444	784	2	1	3	342	445	787	Cornwall.
8	33	41	248	256	504	20	4	24	268	260	528	Cumberland.
25	42	67	137	158	295	4	1	5	141	159	300	Denbigh.
22	29	51	385	391	776	2	—	2	387	391	778	Derby.
116	130	246	762	971	1,733	4	7	11	766	978	1,744	Devon.
25	44	69	256	321	577	4	1	5	260	322	582	Dorset.
32	58	90	714	721	1,435	25	12	37	739	733	1,472	Durham.
42	108	150	579	893	1,472	26	12	38	605	905	1,510	Essex.
12	15	27	53	58	111	2	2	4	55	60	115	Flint.
67	113	180	506	600	1,106	19	7	26	525	607	1,132	Glamorgan.
98	148	246	796	1,070	1,866	11	4	15	807	1,074	1,881	Gloucester.
25	58	83	220	287	507	1	—	1	221	287	508	Hereford.
19	34	53	241	318	559	1	1	2	242	319	561	Herts.
1	7	8	67	85	152	—	—	—	67	85	152	Hunts.
48	70	118	1,175	1,633	2,808	18	16	34	1,193	1,649	2,842	Kent.
92	86	178	3,654	4,361	8,015	278	231	509	3,932	4,592	8,524	Lancaster.
29	48	77	424	520	944	3	1	4	427	521	948	Leicester.
60	94	154	450	552	1,002	12	—	12	462	552	1,014	Lincoln.
20	16	36	66	80	146	1	1	2	67	81	148	Merioneth.
113	129	242	4,890	6,758	11,648	199	281	480	5,089	7,039	12,128	Middlesex.
35	76	111	331	394	725	10	3	13	341	397	738	Monmouth.
15	34	49	101	136	237	4	—	4	105	136	241	Montgomery.
70	133	203	549	805	1,354	6	—	6	555	805	1,360	Norfolk.
29	54	83	328	417	745	4	—	4	332	417	749	Northampton.
47	54	101	514	526	1,040	15	3	18	529	529	1,058	Northumberland.
76	143	219	509	668	1,177	2	—	2	511	668	1,179	Nottingham.
40	70	110	274	412	686	3	1	4	277	413	690	Oxford.
29	64	93	123	156	279	1	1	2	124	157	281	Pembroke.
5	6	11	27	39	66	—	—	—	27	39	66	Radnor.
1	3	4	36	25	61	—	—	—	36	25	61	Rutland.
37	33	70	336	463	799	4	2	6	340	465	805	Salop.
72	123	195	600	833	1,433	—	2	2	600	835	1,435	Somerset.
73	96	169	816	997	1,813	18	6	24	834	1,003	1,837	Southampton.
115	143	258	1,081	1,097	2,178	10	5	15	1,091	1,102	2,193	Stafford.
63	98	161	417	531	948	1	—	1	418	531	949	Suffolk.
65	70	135	2,016	2,669	4,685	73	93	166	2,089	2,762	4,851	Surrey.
63	85	148	558	803	1,361	5	1	6	563	804	1,367	Sussex.
43	73	116	1,064	1,244	2,308	7	7	14	1,071	1,251	2,322	Warwick.
6	7	13	70	82	152	2	—	2	72	82	154	Westmorland.
50	79	129	377	512	889	3	2	5	380	514	894	Wilts.
23	50	73	402	540	942	4	2	6	406	542	948	Worcester.
13	9	22	324	394	718	9	4	13	333	398	731	York, E. Rid.
21	38	59	309	343	652	10	3	13	319	346	665	„ N. Rid.
104	123	227	1,973	2,207	4,180	40	27	67	2,013	2,234	4,247	„ W. Rid.
2,308	3,501	5,809	31,242	39,578	70,820	908	760	1,668	32,150	40,338	72,488	- - TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1887, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1860	32,589	18,390	8,219	5,980	56·43	25·22	18·35
1861	33,967	19,309	8,543	6,115	56·85	25·15	18·00
1862	35,295	20,535	8,603	6,157	58·18	24·38	17·44
1863	37,160	21,547	9,208	6,405	57·98	24·78	17·24
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1865	39,678	23,365	9,756	6,557	58·89	24·59	16·52
1866	41,163	24,610	9,973	6,580	59·79	24·23	15·98
1867	42,554	25,609	10,307	6,638	60·18	24·22	15·60
1868	44,773	27,260	10,684	6,829	60·89	23·86	15·25
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1870	48,132	29,688	11,358	7,086	61·68	23·60	14·72
1871	49,954	30,462	12,161	7,331	60·98	24·34	14·68
1872	51,637	30,593	13,608	7,436	59·25	26·35	14·40
1873	52,892	31,479	14,343	7,070	59·51	27·12	13·37
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1875	55,971	33,739	15,376	6,856	60·28	27·47	12·25
1876	56,972	34,937	15,509	6,526	61·32	27·22	11·46
1877	58,580	36,230	16,038	6,312	61·85	27·38	10·77
1878	60,393	37,914	16,265	6,214	62·78	26·93	10·29
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1880	63,090	40,646	16,464	5,980	64·42	26·10	9·48
1881	64,885	41,947	16,811	6,127	64·65	25·91	9·44
1882	66,606	43,517	16,976	6,113	65·33	25·49	9·18
1883	68,339	44,754	17,330	6,255	65·49	25·36	9·15
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45	24·27	8·28
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1887.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1887.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	89	39	12	38	43·8	13·5	42·7
Beds - - -	486	373	58	55	76·8	11·9	11·3
Berks - - -	815	627	102	86	76·9	12·5	10·6
Brecon - - -	171	131	12	28	76·6	7·0	16·4
Bucks - - -	481	357	69	55	74·2	14·4	11·4
Cambridge - - -	585	419	68	98	71·6	11·6	16·8
Cardigan (a) - - -	317	138	77	102	43·5	24·3	32·2
Carmarthen (a) - - -	339	172	30	137	50·7	8·9	40·4
Carnarvon - - -	300	135	35	130	45·0	11·7	43·3
Chester (a) - - -	1,430	1,011	296	123	70·7	20·7	8·6
Cornwall - - -	787	603	102	82	76·6	13·0	10·4
Cumberland - - -	528	401	86	41	75·9	16·3	7·8
Denbigh (a) - - -	300	159	74	67	53·0	24·7	22·3
Derby - - -	778	537	190	51	69·0	24·4	6·6
Devon - - -	1,744	1,169	329	246	67·0	18·9	14·1
Dorset - - -	582	433	80	69	74·4	13·7	11·9
Durham - - -	1,472	1,112	270	90	75·6	18·3	6·1
Essex - - -	1,510	1,114	246	150	73·8	16·3	9·9
Flint (a) - - -	115	64	24	27	55·6	20·9	23·5
Glamorgan - - -	1,132	839	113	180	74·1	10·0	15·9
Gloucester - - -	1,881	1,066	569	246	56·7	30·2	13·1
Hereford - - -	508	376	49	83	74·0	9·7	16·3
Herts (a) - - -	561	428	80	53	76·3	14·3	9·4
Hunts - - -	152	130	14	8	85·5	9·2	5·3
Kent - - -	2,842	2,106	618	118	74·1	21·7	4·2
Lancaster (a) - - -	8,524	6,130	2,216	178	71·9	26·0	2·1
Leicester - - -	948	703	168	77	74·2	17·7	8·1
Lincoln - - -	1,014	697	163	154	68·7	16·1	15·2
Merioneth - - -	148	72	40	36	48·7	27·0	24·3
Middlesex (a) - - -	12,128	7,483	4,403	242	61·7	36·3	2·0
Monmouth - - -	738	558	69	111	75·6	9·4	15·0
Montgomery - - -	241	146	46	49	60·6	19·1	20·3
Norfolk - - -	1,360	891	266	203	65·5	19·6	14·9
Northampton - - -	749	507	159	83	67·7	21·2	11·1
Northumberland - - -	1,058	781	176	101	73·8	16·6	9·6
Notts - - -	1,179	700	260	219	59·4	22·0	18·6
Oxford - - -	690	449	131	110	65·1	19·0	15·9
Pembroke - - -	281	164	24	93	58·4	8·5	33·1
Radnor - - -	66	44	11	11	66·7	16·7	16·6
Rutland - - -	61	52	5	4	85·2	8·2	6·6
Salop - - -	805	574	161	70	71·3	20·0	8·7
Somerset - - -	1,435	912	328	195	63·5	22·9	12·6
Southampton - - -	1,837	1,246	422	169	67·8	23·0	9·2
Stafford (a) - - -	2,193	1,357	578	258	61·9	26·3	11·8
Suffolk - - -	949	645	143	161	68·0	15·1	16·9
Surrey - - -	4,851	3,233	1,483	135	66·6	30·6	2·8
Sussex - - -	1,367	856	363	148	62·6	26·6	10·8
Warwick (a) - - -	2,322	1,728	478	116	74·4	20·6	5·0
Westmorland - - -	154	107	34	13	69·5	22·1	8·4
Wilts - - -	894	603	162	129	67·5	18·1	14·4
Worcester (a) - - -	948	727	148	73	76·7	15·6	7·7
York (East Riding) - - -	731	519	190	22	71·0	26·0	3·0
„ (North Riding) - - -	665	541	65	59	81·3	9·8	8·9
„ (West Riding) (a) - - -	4,247	2,934	1,086	227	69·1	25·6	5·3

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January 1886 and 1st January 1887; together with the Increase or Decrease

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1886.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1887.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	31	53	84	35	54	89	4	1	-	-	5	-
Beds - - -	237	254	491	240	246	486	3	-	-	8	-	5
Berks - - -	324	445	769	344	471	815	20	26	-	-	46	-
Brecon - - -	68	97	165	75	96	171	7	-	-	1	6	-
Bucks - - -	190	324	514	177	304	481	-	-	13	20	-	33
Cambridge - -	252	348	600	251	334	585	-	-	1	14	-	15
Cardigan (a) -	137	192	329	132	185	317	-	-	5	7	-	12
Carmarthen (a) -	158	182	340	152	187	339	-	5	6	-	-	1
Carnarvon - -	127	181	308	128	172	300	1	-	-	9	-	8
Chester (a) - -	658	775	1,433	655	775	1,430	-	-	3	-	-	3
Cornwall - - -	328	438	766	342	445	787	14	7	-	-	21	-
Cumberland - -	264	253	517	268	260	528	4	7	-	-	11	-
Denbigh (a) - -	129	158	287	141	159	300	12	1	-	-	13	-
Derby - - -	398	378	776	387	391	778	-	13	11	-	2	-
Devon - - -	746	1,020	1,766	766	978	1,744	20	-	-	42	-	22
Dorset - - -	254	329	583	260	322	582	6	-	-	7	-	1
Durham - - -	742	726	1,468	739	733	1,472	-	7	3	-	4	-
Essex - - -	581	892	1,473	605	905	1,510	24	13	-	-	37	-
Flint (a) - - -	55	61	116	55	60	115	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glamorgan - -	523	596	1,119	525	607	1,132	2	11	-	-	13	-
Gloucester - -	801	1,115	1,916	807	1,074	1,881	6	-	-	41	-	35
Hereford - - -	204	278	482	221	287	508	17	9	-	-	26	-
Herts (a) - - -	259	324	583	242	319	561	-	-	17	5	-	22
Hunts - - -	72	77	149	67	85	152	-	8	5	-	3	-
Kent - - -	1,176	1,669	2,845	1,193	1,649	2,842	17	-	-	20	-	3
Lancaster (a) -	3,843	4,556	8,399	3,932	4,592	8,524	89	36	-	-	125	-
Leicester - - -	435	522	957	427	521	948	-	-	8	1	-	9

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1887, as compared with 1st January 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1886.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1887.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	446	577	1,023	462	552	1,014	16	-	-	25	-	9
Merioneth - - -	64	88	152	67	81	148	3	-	-	7	-	4
Middlesex (a) - - -	4,932	6,974	11,906	5,089	7,039	12,128	157	65	-	-	222	-
Monmouth - - -	337	396	733	341	397	738	4	1	-	-	5	-
Montgomery - - -	110	141	251	105	136	241	-	-	5	5	-	10
Norfolk - - -	571	841	1,412	555	805	1,360	-	-	16	36	-	52
Northampton - - -	320	404	724	332	417	749	12	13	-	-	25	-
Northumberland - - -	504	500	1,004	529	529	1,058	25	29	-	-	54	-
Nottingham - - -	512	646	1,158	511	668	1,179	-	22	1	-	21	-
Oxford - - -	285	404	689	277	413	690	-	9	8	-	1	-
Pembroke - - -	123	165	288	124	157	281	1	-	-	8	-	7
Radnor - - -	26	34	60	27	39	66	1	5	-	-	6	-
Rutland - - -	39	25	64	36	25	61	-	-	3	-	-	3
Salop - - -	330	445	775	340	465	805	10	20	-	-	30	-
Somerset - - -	622	827	1,449	600	835	1,435	-	8	22	-	-	14
Southampton - - -	828	975	1,803	834	1,003	1,837	6	28	-	-	34	-
Stafford (a) - - -	1,053	1,102	2,155	1,091	1,102	2,193	38	-	-	-	38	-
Suffolk - - -	413	528	941	418	531	949	5	3	-	-	8	-
Surrey - - -	2,015	2,717	4,732	2,089	2,762	4,851	74	45	-	-	119	-
Sussex - - -	577	779	1,356	563	804	1,367	-	25	14	-	11	-
Warwick (a) - - -	1,004	1,213	2,217	1,071	1,251	2,322	67	38	-	-	105	-
Westmorland - - -	70	83	153	72	82	154	2	-	-	1	1	-
Wilts - - -	390	519	909	380	514	894	-	-	10	5	-	15
Worcester (a) - - -	425	545	970	406	542	948	-	-	19	3	-	22
York (East Riding) - - -	339	394	733	333	398	731	-	4	6	-	-	2
„ (North Riding)	309	332	641	319	346	665	10	14	-	-	24	-
„ (West Riding) (a)	1,982	2,177	4,159	2,013	2,234	4,247	31	57	-	-	88	-

(a) See Note to Table XIII.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1887; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Sixteen Years.

COUNTIES:	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1887.			Increase in the Sixteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Sixteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	35	54	89	(b)	(c)	(d)	-	-	-
Beds - - -	168	209	377	240	246	486	72	37	109	4	2	7
Berks - - -	330	383	713	344	471	815	14	88	102	1	5	6
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	75	96	171	10	14	24	1	1	1
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	177	304	481	(e)	50	40	-	3	2
Cambridge - -	202	244	446	251	334	585	49	90	139	3	6	9
Cardigan (a) -	93	115	208	132	185	317	39	70	109	2	4	7
Carmarthen (a) -	107	152	259	152	187	339	45	35	80	3	2	5
Carnarvon - -	113	148	261	128	172	300	15	24	39	1	1	2
Chester (a) - -	454	532	986	655	775	1,430	201	243	444	13	15	28
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	342	445	787	99	121	220	6	8	14
Cumberland - -	245	218	463	268	260	528	23	42	65	1	3	4
Denbigh (a) - -	108	125	233	141	159	300	33	34	67	2	2	4
Derby - - -	304	293	597	387	391	778	83	98	181	5	6	11
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	766	978	1,744	159	147	306	10	9	19
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	260	322	582	25	68	93	2	4	6
Durham - - -	465	428	893	739	733	1,472	274	305	579	17	19	36
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	605	905	1,510	169	324	493	11	20	31
Flint (a) - - -	39	50	89	55	60	115	16	10	26	1	1	2
Glamorgan - -	333	352	685	525	607	1,132	192	255	447	12	16	28
Gloucester - -	651	841	1,492	807	1,074	1,881	156	233	389	10	15	24
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	221	287	508	46	48	94	3	3	6
Herts (a) - - -	231	241	472	242	319	561	11	78	89	1	5	6
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	67	85	152	7	11	18	-	1	1
Kent - - -	773	1,091	1,864	1,193	1,649	2,842	420	558	978	26	35	61
Lancaster (a) -	2,577	2,924	5,501	3,932	4,592	8,524	1,355	1,668	3,023	85	104	189
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	427	521	948	39	104	143	2	6	9
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	462	552	1,014	74	73	147	5	5	9
Merioneth - - -	52	56	108	67	81	148	15	25	40	1	2	2
Middlesex (a) -	2,960	4,396	7,356	5,089	7,039	12,128	2,129	2,643	4,772	133	165	298
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	341	397	738	101	90	191	6	6	12
Montgomery - -	94	103	197	105	136	241	11	33	44	1	2	3
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	555	805	1,360	79	146	225	5	9	14
Northampton -	290	332	622	332	417	749	42	85	127	3	5	8
Northumberland -	391	382	773	529	529	1,058	138	147	285	9	9	18

(b) Decrease, 1. (c) Decrease, 1. (d) Decrease, 2. (e) Decrease, 10.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1887, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1887.			Increase in the Sixteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Sixteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Nottingham - - -	361	425	786	511	668	1,179	150	243	393	9	15	25
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	277	413	690	16	118	134	1	7	8
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	124	157	281	17	8	25	1	-	2
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	27	39	66	5	16	21	-	1	1
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	36	25	61	6	4	10	-	-	1
Salop - - -	280	415	695	340	465	805	60	50	110	4	3	7
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	600	835	1,435	54	109	163	3	7	10
Southampton - - -	599	713	1,312	834	1,003	1,837	235	290	525	15	18	33
Stafford (a) - - -	736	808	1,544	1,091	1,102	2,193	355	294	649	22	18	41
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	418	531	949	43	53	96	3	3	6
Surrey - - -	1,091	1,499	2,590	2,089	2,762	4,851	998	1,263	2,261	62	79	141
Sussex. - - -	476	584	1,060	563	804	1,367	87	220	307	5	14	19
Warwick (a) - - -	699	847	1,546	1,071	1,251	2,322	372	404	776	23	25	48
Westmorland - - -	68	63	131	72	82	154	4	19	23	-	1	1
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	380	514	894	35	53	88	2	3	5
Worcester (a) - - -	331	417	748	406	542	948	75	125	200	5	8	12
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	333	398	731	52	94	146	3	6	9
„ (North Riding)	204	232	436	319	346	665	115	114	229	7	7	14
„ (West Riding)(a)	1,277	1,401	2,678	2,013	2,234	4,247	736	833	1,569	46	52	98

(a) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1871 and 1887 in the above Table.

C O U N T I E S.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	—
Carmarthen - - - - -	—	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	—
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	—
Flint - - - - -	- - - - -	{ Hawarden. St. Asaph.
Herts - - - - -	- - - - -	Barnet.
Lancaster - - - - -	- - - - -	Todmorden.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - - -	—
Stafford - - - - -	Dudley - - - - -	—
Warwick - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	—
Worcester - - - - -	- - - - -	{ Dudley. Shipston-on-Stour.
York (West Riding)	Todmorden - - - - -	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the **PROFESSIONS** or **OCCUPATIONS** of the **POPULATION** of England and Wales at the Time of the Census of the 4th April **1881**, and of the **PATIENTS ADMITTED** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1885**.

NOTE.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1881, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for a few of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. x.)

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(a.) Not including Army and Navy:</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church) - - -	21,663	- -	21,663	31	-	31
Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	14,788	5,455	20,243	14	8	22
Physicians and surgeons - - - -	15,091	25	15,116	24	-	24
Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	9,575	2,710	12,285	13	7	20
Barristers - - - - -	17,386	- -	17,386	5	-	5
Solicitors and attorneys - - - - -				20	-	20
Law clerks and law students - - - -	26,155	100	26,255	21	-	21
Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding Telegraph Service), Her Majesty's Court and household, judges, and privy councillors.	22,592	3,216	25,808	35	-	35
Civil engineers - - - - -	7,124	- -	7,124	19	-	19
Architects, surveyors, and builders - -	*	*	*	24	-	24
Artists in painting, and sculptors - - -	6,898	1,896	8,794	12	2	14
Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	47,836	123,995	171,831	29	92	121
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, short- hand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others con- nected with literary work.	*	*	*	19	-	19
Musicians and teachers of music - - -	14,170	11,376	25,546	13	16	29
Actors, conjurors, performers, and others en- gaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,558	2,888	6,446	6	5	11
Chemists and druggists - - - - -	18,369	631	19,000	17	-	17
Engravers and photographers - - - -	7,553	1,373	8,926	14	2	16

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
(b.) <i>Army and Navy:</i>						
Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	*	-	*	17	-	17
Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and private.).	181,817†	-	181,817†	237	-	237
Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	7,681‡	-	7,681‡	12	-	12
Seamen (R.N.) - - - - -	35,819‡	-	35,819‡	17	-	17
Royal Marines - - - - -	12,995‡	-	12,995‡	11	-	11
Army pensioners - - - - -	8,572	-	8,572	43	-	43
Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and Navy pensioners.	§	-	§	14	-	14
COMMERCIAL.						
(a.) <i>Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:</i>						
Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - -	§	§	§	14	-	14
Wine and spirit merchants - - - -	7,467	422	7,889	8	-	8
Woolstaplers, cloth merchants and dealers, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	14,206	621	14,827	28	1	29
Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber and wood merchants and dealers, hay and straw dealers.	80,835	2,550	83,385	41	1	42
Coal merchants and dealers - - - -	19,233	1,168	20,401	10	-	10
Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors and dealers; livery stable keepers.	8,775	245	9,020	7	1	8
Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	53,417	2,803	56,220	59	2	61
COMMERCIAL.						
(b.) <i>Subordinates:</i>						
Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	217,080	6,409	223,489	198	4	202
Railway and telegraph service (not including constructors, engine drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	123,118	2,876	125,994	51	4	55
Commercial travellers - - - - -	35,478	-	35,478	43	-	43

* Census figures are not applicable.
† Not Census figures. Taken from a War Office Return for 1st April 1881.
‡ Not Census figures. Supplied by the Admiralty, and relate to 1st May 1881.
§ These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(c.) Tradesmen :</i>						
Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, music publishers and sellers.	19,658	6,933	26,591	12	2	14
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,962	3,753	24,715	24	2	26
Drapers, linendrapers, mereers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	58,460	33,467	91,927	66	39	105
Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, grocers and tea dealers.	259,421	49,978	309,399	163	13	176
Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks -	75,882	20,684	96,566	65	3	68
Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	11,159	8,575	19,734	11	4	15
AGRICULTURAL.						
Farmers and graziers ; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	278,526	*	- -	136	10	146
Agricultural labourers - - - - -	807,608	40,346	847,954	518	27	545
Farm servants (in-door, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).				5	8	13
Shepherds (out-door), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (rat-catchers).	47,433	- -	47,433	18	-	18
Land surveyors, estate agents, and farm bailiffs.	*	- -	*	4	-	4
Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	70,539	3,098	73,637	89	-	89
Veterinary surgeons and farriers - - - -	7,511	- -	7,511	11	-	11
Grooms (not in private service), horse-breakers, horsekeepers, riding-masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	- -	*	36	-	36
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
Silk manufacture : Silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, and crape workers and makers.	18,709	41,886	60,595	8	13	21
Cotton and flax manufacture : Flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	224,084	372,522	596,606	71	164	235
Woollen and worsted manufacture : Woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	103,953	129,381	233,334	47	50	97
Paper makers - - - - -	10,352	8,277	18,629	5	6	11
Earthenware and glass makers, and tobacco-pipe makers.	50,360	20,307	70,667	29	6	35

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gun-makers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	566,692	30,020	596,712	327	12	339
Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, ship builders, shipwrights, boat builders.	112,469	410	112,879	43	—	43
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers, and gilders.	64,356	8,535	72,891	49	5	54
Carpenters and joiners - - - - -	235,017	216	235,233	171	—	171
Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers, and benders.	61,328	2,716	64,044	52	1	53
Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, pattern designers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, thimble makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, percussion cap makers, cartridge and ammunition makers, steel pen makers, blind makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, bellows makers, trap makers, last and boot tree makers.	96,672	50,395	147,067	84	30	114
Tailors and tailoresses - - - - -	107,668	52,980	160,648	107	30	137
Shoemakers and bootmakers - - - - -	180,884	35,672	216,556	159	11	170
Hatters and hat makers - - - - -	13,617	9,072	22,689	7	1	8
Hairdressers and wig makers - - - - -	14,165	768	14,933	15	3	18
Mat makers and sellers; hemp and jute workers; rope, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sack, and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,840	8,218	22,058	7	1	8
Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw plait, and basket makers: tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers.	23,919	36,762	60,681	22	23	45

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDI- CRAFTS— <i>continued</i> .						
Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers -	141,013	789	141,802	129	-	129
Furriers, skinners, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and feather dressers and dealers.	30,260	6,205	36,465	13	2	15
Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers, and ladies' outfitters.	4,661	440,115	444,776	3	328	331
Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	74,139	12,929	87,068	56	7	63
Glovmakers and leather glovers - - -	2,263	13,261	15,524	1	7	8
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.						
Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	435,497	5,775	441,272	172	1	173
Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	47,040	39	47,079	22	-	22
Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	40,018	150	40,168	16	1	17
Bricklayers, masons, marble masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, stone merchants, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	269,753	248	270,001	125	-	125
Clay labourers, brickmakers, and brick dealers.	52,059	2,860	54,919	25	4	29
Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies -	58,847	-	58,847	29	-	29
Road labourers, scavengers, dust collectors -	13,641	-	13,641	12	-	12
DOMESTIC.						
Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beersellers, of lodging and boarding-house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	-	*	*	-	2,891	2,891
Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	210,451	1,236,099	1,446,550	84	1,147	1,231
Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), nurses (ditto), charwomen.	38,698	120,714	159,412	29	194	223
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Innkeepers, hotelkeepers, publicans, beer-sellers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating-house keepers.	80,247	51,991	132,238	64	40	104
Police and prison officers - - - -	35,421	584	36,005	21	-	21

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued</i> .						
Officers of law courts, sheriffs' officers, municipal, parish, and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	18,687	3,404	22,091	10	1	11
Manufacturing chemists, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, french polishers, japanners, paper stainers, blacking makers and dealers, match and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	88,816	14,690	103,506	51	7	58
Railway engine drivers and stokers - - -	22,856	- -	22,856	31	-	31
Inland navigation service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen and boatwomen (on inland waters).	32,419	403	32,822	31	1	32
Harbour and dock service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	70,420	4,249	74,669	28	6	34
Seamen (merchant service) - - - -	95,093	- -	95,093	104	-	104
Fishermen and fisherwomen - - -	29,402	294	29,696	19	6	25
Laundry keepers, washerwomen - - -	3,408	176,670	180,078	1	59	60
Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding Telegraph service).	20,627	553	21,180	2	-	2
Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	129,561	1,610	131,171	72	-	72
Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen, and flymen.	30,492	- -	30,492	26	-	26
Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen - -	124,611	731	125,342	60	-	60
Chimney sweepers - - - - -	6,740	77	6,817	5	-	5
Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars -	29,451	17,660	47,111	80	42	122
Persons of rank or property, and persons of independent means.	*	*	*	35	98	133
Scholars and students under 15 years of age, and children of no occupation.	*	*	*	129	69	198
Persons, over 15 years of age, of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups.	*	*	*	1,373	1,293	2,666
TOTAL† - - -	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	6,345	6,813	13,158

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.
† *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table III.,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,262,311	1,246,329	2,508,640	864,402	809,001	1,673,403	577,349	576,103	1,153,452
Married - -	-	-	-	5,860	32,416	38,276	245,466	402,019	647,485	1,217,714	1,343,802	2,561,516
Widowed - -	-	-	-	98	218	316	2,486	4,852	7,338	26,474	52,019	78,493
TOTAL - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,268,269	1,278,963	2,547,232	1,112,354	1,215,872	2,328,226	1,821,537	1,971,924	3,793,461

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and
and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	185	94	279	284	302	586	638	511	1,149	865	810	1,675
Married - -	-	-	-	6	16	22	40	137	177	506	862	1,368
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	57	79
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	13	8	21
TOTAL - -	185	94	279	290	318	608	682	649	1,331	1,406	1,737	3,143

Note.—These particulars are shown more in

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into
Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year 1885, to the
AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·2	2·4	2·3	7·3	6·3	6·9	14·9	14·0	14·5
Married - -	-	-	-	10·2	4·9	5·7	1·6	3·4	2·7	4·1	6·4	5·3
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·0	-	1·3	8·3	10·9	10·0
TOTAL - -	·4	·2	·3	2·3	2·5	2·4	6·1	5·3	5·7	7·7	8·8	8·3

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were “single;” that three-quarters of the “single” population asylums, &c. during 1885 were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to

Time of the Census of **1881**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.
(of the Census of the 4th April 1881.)

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
95,427	233,820	429,247	99,498	136,080	235,578	59,865	88,401	148,266	40,892	67,670	108,562	7,828,210	7,897,529	15,725,739
70,779	1,164,949	2,335,728	859,840	810,420	1,670,260	562,693	471,321	1,034,014	314,546	213,035	527,581	4,376,898	4,437,962	8,814,860
51,689	124,089	175,778	73,928	193,680	267,608	99,995	251,811	351,806	180,124	372,377	552,501	434,794	999,046	1,433,840
17,895	1,522,858	2,940,753	1,033,266	1,140,180	2,173,446	722,553	811,533	1,534,086	535,562	653,082	1,188,644	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums,
1885, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
441	486	927	221	287	508	104	129	233	73	95	168	2,811	2,714	5,525
943	891	1,834	728	667	1,395	482	340	822	247	167	414	2,952	3,080	6,032
58	153	211	118	205	323	145	265	410	178	311	489	522	991	1,513
17	9	26	15	6	21	5	2	7	7	2	9	60	28	88
1,459	1,539	2,998	1,082	1,165	2,247	736	736	1,472	505	575	1,080	6,345	6,813	13,158

detail in Tables XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII.

County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State
whole POPULATION at the time of the Census of 1881 ; arranged according to their

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
22·5	20·7	21·6	22·2	21·1	21·5	17·4	14·6	15·7	17·8	14·0	15·4	3·6	3·4	3·5
8·0	7·6	7·8	8·4	8·2	8·3	8·5	7·2	7·9	7·8	7·8	7·8	6·7	6·9	6·8
11·2	12·3	12·0	15·9	10·5	12·0	14·5	10·5	11·6	9·8	8·3	8·8	12·0	9·9	10·5
10·3	10·1	10·2	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·2	9·0	9·6	9·4	8·8	9·1	5·0	5·1	5·0

those of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Number of Cases (exclusive of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was stated to be the FIRST and NOT the FIRST in the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1885.

	Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity)			Of the Total Number (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during 1885.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
	Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during 1885.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.		
				Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peck- ham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge) - -	4,945	5,526	10,471	3,482	3,689	7,171	1,463	1,837	3,300	70·4	66·8	68·5
	678	590	1,268	493	367	860	185	223	408	72·7	62·2	67·8
										29·6	33·2	31·5
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hox- ton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge (Provincial) - -	318	440	758	207	289	496	111	151	262	65·1	65·7	65·4
										34·9	34·3	34·6
TOTAL - - -	5,941	6,556	12,497	4,182	4,345	8,527	1,759	2,211	3,970	70·4	66·3	68·2
										29·6	33·7	31·8

TABLE XX.—Showing the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1885**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1885.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1885.						Proportion [per Cent.] of Epileptics and General Paralytics Admitted to the Total Number of Patients Admitted.								
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	-	-	-	1,108	942	2,050	62	32	94	135	8	143	5·6	3·4	4·6	12·2	·8	7·0
Pauper	-	-	-	5,237	5,871	11,108	595	416	1,011	817	215	1,032	11·3	7·1	9·1	15·6	3·6	9·3
TOTAL	-	-	-	6,345	6,813	13,158	657	448	1,105	952	223	1,175	10·3	6·6	8·4	15·0	3·2	8·9

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1885**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1885.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1885.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Private - - - - -	1,108	942	2,050	191	248	439	17·2	26·3
Pauper - - - - -	5,237	5,871	11,108	1,419	1,876	3,295	27·1	31·9
TOTAL - - - - -	6,345	6,813	13,158	1,610	2,124	3,734	25·4	31·2

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed

[The Total Number of these Admissions during 1885 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number		
	As		
	Predisposing Cause.		
	†		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - -	41	49	90
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	64	34	98
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and	43	18	61
Overwork - - - - -	10	7	17
Religious Excitement - - - - -	10	3	13
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	8	4	12
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -			
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	222	44	266
" Sexual - - - - -	17	4	21
Venereal Disease - - - - -	22	2	24
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	22	3	25
Over-exertion - - - - -	3	6	9
Sunstroke - - - - -	60	2	62
Accident or Injury - - - - -	110	13	123
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	9	9
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	36	36
Lactation - - - - -	-	23	23
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	14	14
Puberty - - - - -	11	5	16
Change of Life - - - - -	-	100	100
Fevers - - - - -	4	2	6
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	13	10	23
Old Age - - - - -	115	110	225
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	119	115	234
Previous attacks - - - - -	-	-	-
Hereditary influence ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	18	22	40
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients,
† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be
‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients

all Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1885**.

13,158, being 6,345 of the Male, and 6,813 of the Female sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.

									Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year.		
As Exciting Cause. †			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †			TOTAL. ‡					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
230	541	771	46	78	124	317	668	985	5·0	9·8	7·5
373	229	602	103	50	153	540	313	853	8·5	4·6	6·5
284	295	579	90	63	153	417	376	793	6·6	5·5	6·0
148	162	310	23	33	56	181	202	383	2·8	2·9	2·9
25	123	148	6	31	37	41	157	198	·6	2·3	1·5
45	117	162	9	14	23	62	135	197	·9	2·0	1·5
880	369	1,249	197	82	279	1,299	495	1,794	20·4	7·2	13·6
40	26	66	13	9	22	70	39	109	1·1	·6	·8
26	8	34	15	6	21	63	16	79	1·0	·2	·6
95	14	109	23	3	26	140	20	160	2·2	·3	1·2
29	17	46	2	2	4	34	25	59	·5	·3	·4
78	2	80	23	2	25	161	6	167	2·5	·1	1·2
148	26	174	73	9	82	331	48	379	5·2	·7	2·9
—	44	44	—	11	11	—	64	64	—	·9	·5
—	424	424	—	52	52	—	512	512	—	7·5	3·9
—	114	114	—	25	25	—	162	162	—	2·3	1·2
—	80	80	—	20	20	—	114	114	—	1·7	·9
5	18	23	2	4	6	18	27	45	·3	·4	·3
—	139	139	—	33	33	—	272	272	—	4·0	2·0
28	19	47	4	6	10	36	27	63	·6	·3	·5
73	113	186	15	27	42	101	150	251	1·6	2·2	1·9
79	105	184	70	93	163	264	308	572	4·1	4·5	4·3
377	415	792	200	205	405	696	735	1,431	10·9	10·8	10·9
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,056	1,499	2,555	16·6	22·0	19·4
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,306	1,599	2,905	20·6	23·4	22·1
—	—	—	—	—	—	205	173	378	3·2	2·5	2·9
31	22	53	51	53	104	100	97	197	1·5	1·4	1·5
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,213	1,186	2,399	19·1	17·4	18·2

but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the asylums.
understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.
combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of
admitted ; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES of INSANITY in Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which		
	PRIVATE.		
	The Total Number Admitted was 2,050. (1,108 Males and 942 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	52	109	161
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	107	28	135
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	156	83	239
Religious Excitement - - - - -	33	40	73
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - -	7	38	45
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	10	20	30
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	177	59	236
" Sexual - - - - -	22	1	23
Venereal Disease - - - - -	19	3	22
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	46	12	58
Over-exertion - - - - -	15	9	24
Sunstroke - - - - -	28	-	28
Accident or Injury - - - - -	33	7	40
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	7	7
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - -	-	70	70
Lactation - - - - -	-	10	10
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	43	43
Puberty - - - - -	2	3	5
Change of Life - - - - -	-	60	60
Fevers - - - - -	15	9	24
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	1	1	2
Old Age - - - - -	24	30	54
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - -	84	71	155
Previous Attacks - - - - -	148	197	345
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - - -	229	220	449
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	73	11	84
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	30	13	43
Unknown - - - - -	205	152	357

the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1885**,

each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted.					
PAUPER. The Total Number Admitted was 11,108. (5,237 Males and 5,871 Females.)			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
265	559	824	4·7	11·6	7·8	5·0	9·5	7·4
433	285	718	9·6	3·0	6·6	8·3	4·8	6·4
261	293	554	14·1	8·8	11·6	5·0	5·0	5·0
148	162	310	3·0	4·2	3·5	2·8	2·7	2·8
34	119	153	·6	4·0	2·2	·6	2·0	1·4
52	115	167	·9	2·1	1·4	1·0	1·9	1·5
1,122	436	1,558	16·0	6·2	11·5	21·4	7·4	14·0
48	38	86	2·0	·1	1·1	·9	·6	·8
44	13	57	1·7	·3	1·1	·8	·2	·5
94	8	102	4·1	1·3	2·8	1·8	·1	·9
19	16	35	1·3	·9	1·1	·3	·3	·3
133	6	139	2·2	—	1·3	2·5	·1	1·2
298	41	339	3·0	·7	1·9	5·7	·7	3·0
—	57	57	—	·7	·3	—	1·0	·5
—	442	442	—	7·4	3·4	—	7·5	4·0
—	152	152	—	1·0	·5	—	2·6	1·3
—	71	71	—	4·6	2·1	—	1·2	·6
16	24	40	·2	·3	·2	·3	·4	·3
—	212	212	—	6·4	2·9	—	3·6	1·9
21	18	39	1·3	·9	1·1	·4	·3	·3
100	149	249	·1	·1	·1	1·9	2·5	2·2
240	278	518	2·1	3·2	2·6	4·6	4·7	4·6
612	664	1,276	7·6	7·5	7·5	11·7	11·3	11·5
908	1,302	2,210	13·3	20·9	16·8	17·3	22·2	19·9
1,077	1,379	2,456	20·6	23·3	21·9	20·5	23·5	22·1
132	162	294	6·6	1·2	4·1	2·5	2·7	2·6
70	84	154	2·7	1·4	2·1	1·3	1·4	1·4
1,008	1,034	2,042	18·5	16·1	17·4	19·2	17·6	18·4

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1885**.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 1,175, being 952 of the Male, and 223 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of General Paralytics Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	53	16	69	5·6	7·2	5·9
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	99	12	111	10·4	5·4	9·4
Mental Anxiety and “Worry” (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	83	15	98	8·7	6·7	8·3
Religious Excitement - - - - -	8	1	9	·8	·4	·8
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - -	2	2	4	·2	·9	·3
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	5	1	6	·5	·4	·5
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	254	39	293	26·7	17·5	24·9
Sexual - - - - -	41	11	52	4·3	4·9	4·4
Venereal Disease - - - - -	18	-	18	1·9	-	1·5
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	6	-	6	·6	-	·5
Over-exertion - - - - -	8	2	10	·8	·9	·8
Sunstroke - - - - -	21	-	21	2·2	-	1·8
Accident or Injury - - - - -	70	5	75	7·3	2·2	6·4
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - -	-	4	4	-	1·8	·3
Lactation - - - - -	-	1	1	-	·4	·1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puberty - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - - -	-	8	8	-	3·6	·7
Fevers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	17	4	21	1·8	1·8	1·8
Old Age - - - - -	2	2	4	·2	·9	·3
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - -	90	30	120	9·4	13·4	10·2
Previous attacks - - - - -	51	17	68	5·3	7·6	5·8
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	178	32	210	18·7	14·3	17·9
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	5	-	5	·5	-	·4
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	11	8	19	1·2	3·6	1·6
Unknown - - - - -	252	70	322	26·5	31·4	27·4

* This table may be compared with Table XXII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1885.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the year **1885**.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 3,734, being 1,610 of the Male, and 2,124 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	169	259	368	6·8	12·2	9·8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	187	109	296	11·6	5·1	7·9
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	122	127	249	7·6	6·0	6·7
Religious Excitement - - - -	52	69	121	3·2	3·2	3·2
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	18	59	77	1·1	2·8	2·0
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	15	49	64	·9	2·3	1·7
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	326	136	462	20·2	6·4	12·4
" Sexual - - - -	11	8	19	·7	·4	·5
Venereal Disease - - - -	16	6	22	1·0	·3	·6
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	31	5	36	1·9	·2	1·0
Over-exertion - - - -	9	7	16	·5	·3	·4
Sunstroke - - - -	44	2	46	2·7	·1	1·2
Accident or Injury - - - -	89	14	103	5·5	·6	2·7
Pregnancy - - - -	-	25	25	-	1·2	·7
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	167	167	-	7·8	4·5
Lactation - - - -	-	59	59	-	2·8	1·6
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	35	36	-	1·7	1·0
Puberty - - - -	6	8	14	·4	·4	·4
Change of Life - - - -	-	108	108	-	5·1	2·9
Fevers - - - -	7	9	16	·4	·4	·4
Privation and Starvation - - - -	34	55	89	2·1	2·6	2·4
Old Age - - - -	66	53	119	4·1	2·5	3·2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	189	229	418	11·7	10·8	11·2
Previous attacks - - - -	230	473	753	17·4	22·2	20·2
Hereditary influence ascertained - -	383	579	962	23·8	27·2	25·7
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	51	29	80	3·1	1·3	2·1
Other ascertained causes - - - -	24	29	53	1·5	1·3	1·4
Unknown - - - -	234	317	551	14·5	14·9	14·7

* This table may be compared with Table XXII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted during 1885.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the AGES of the GENERAL PARALYTICS who were Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	4	10	59	13	72
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	31	164
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	4	10	199	50	249

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of ADMITTED, into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year 1885, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	·3	·3	·3	·9	·8	·9	6·8	1·6	4·3
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26·3	3·6	12·0
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9·1	10·5	10·1
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	·3	·3	·3	·9	·6	·7	14·1	2·9	7·9

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.										Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1885.		
										M.	F.	T.
Mania - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,057	3,388	6,445
Melancholia - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,298	2,086	3,384
Dementia {	Ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938	555	1,493
	Senile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	279	521
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).										404	257	661
Other forms of Insanity - - - -										406	248	654
TOTAL - - -										6,345	6,813	13,158

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1885**, with their **CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

- - - - - A G E S. - - - - -														
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			T O T A L.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
87	12	99	33	10	43	5	3	8	1	2	3	192	45	237
317	61	378	195	38	233	43	8	51	9	1	10	697	139	836
18	9	27	21	14	35	7	4	11	1	2	3	49	35	84
5	3	8	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	14	4	18
427	85	512	252	62	314	56	16	72	11	5	16	952	223	1,175

GENERAL PARALYTICS ADMITTED, to the TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S.												T O T A L.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
19·7	2·5	10·7	14·9	3·5	8·4	4·8	2·3	3·4	1·4	2·1	1·8	6·8	1·6	4·3
33·6	6·8	20·6	26·8	5·7	16·7	8·9	2·3	6·2	3·6	·6	2·4	23·6	4·5	13·8
31·0	5·9	12·8	17·8	6·8	10·8	4·8	1·5	2·7	·6	·6	·6	9·4	3·5	5·5
29·2	5·5	17·1	23·3	5·3	13·9	7·6	2·2	4·9	2·2	·9	1·5	15·0	3·3	8·9

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the Year **1885**, arranged according to their **FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER**.

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1885.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Number Admitted with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1885.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
557	740	1,297	18·2	21·8	20·1
765	1,145	1,910	58·9	54·9	56·4
124	123	247	13·2	22·1	16·5
45	42	87	18·6	15·0	16·7
36	22	58	8·9	8·5	8·8
83	52	135	20·4	20·9	20·6
1,610	2,124	3,734	25·4	31·2	28·4

TABLE XXIX.—Showing the NUMBER of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPEN-
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and
AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	9	2	11	56	78	134	145	156	301	223	267	490
Married - -	-	-	-	-	5	5	16	48	64	122	315	437
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	14	19
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
TOTAL - -	9	2	11	56	83	139	162	204	366	354	598	952

TABLE XXX. — Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of
Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums,
Number of Patients Admitted into the same Institutions during that Year ; arranged

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4·9	2·1	3·9	19·7	25·8	22·9	23·7	30·5	26·2	25·8	33·0	29·2
Married - -	-	-	-	*	*	*	40·0	35·0	36·1	24·1	36·5	31·9
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	22·7	24·5	24·0
TOTAL - -	4·8	2·1	3·9	19·3	26·1	22·8	23·7	31·4	27·5	25·2	34·4	30·3

* The percentages in these divisions are not given, as, owing to the

SITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Year **1885**, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1885.

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
88	124	212	46	83	129	25	36	61	26	15	41	618	761	1,379
245	291	536	204	243	447	172	111	283	78	52	130	837	1,065	1,902
13	48	61	28	70	98	47	86	133	50	73	123	144	291	435
3	2	5	3	2	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	11	7	18
349	465	814	281	398	679	245	233	478	154	141	295	1,610	2,124	3,734

Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1885**, to the whole according to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - AGES.

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
19'9	25'5	22'9	20'8	28'9	25'4	24'0	27'9	26'2	35'6	15'8	24'4	22'0	28'0	24'9
26'0	32'7	29'2	28'0	36'4	32'0	35'7	32'6	34'4	31'6	31'1	31'4	28'3	34'6	31'5
22'4	31'4	28'9	23'7	34'1	30'3	32'4	32'4	32'4	28'1	23'5	25'1	27'6	29'3	28'7
23'9	30'2	27'1	25'9	34'1	30'2	33'3	31'6	32'5	30'5	24'5	27'3	25'4	31'2	28'4

small number of patients admitted at these ages, they are likely to mislead.

TABLE XXXI.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into their CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.			AGES OF PATIENTS											
			Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	-	-	78	41	119	226	251	477	457	431	888	685	677	1,362
Married	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	21	37	120	157	440	744	1,184
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	20	51	71
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	11	7	18
TOTAL	-	-	78	41	119	232	266	498	498	552	1,050	1,156	1,479	2,635

(a) Of this number, 375 were private,

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into REGISTERED (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall) and Lodge) during the Year 1885,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		AGES OF PATIENTS											
		Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	- -	102	52	154	45	35	80	153	47	200	151	95	246
Married	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	37	63	100
Widowed	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Unknown	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	- -	102	52	154	45	35	80	156	54	210	190	160	350

(b) Of this number, 1,456 were private,

TABLE XXXIII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into BETHNAL, (Metropolitan), and FISHERTON House and HAYDOCK Lodge (Provincial),

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		AGES OF PATIENTS											
		Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	- -	5	1	6	13	16	29	28	33	61	29	38	67
Married	- -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	10	29	55	84
Widowed	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Unknown	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL	- -	5	1	6	13	17	30	28	43	71	60	98	158

Note.—The above three Tables are summarised in Table XVI.

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year 1885, with
as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1885.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
355	389	744	176	220	396	97	110	207	59	73	132	2,133	2,192	4,325
819	771	1,590	603	570	1,173	417	282	699	214	150	364	2,536	2,652	5,188
52	134	186	111	172	283	124	218	342	147	263	410	455	838	1,293
16	7	23	13	6	19	4	2	6	7	2	9	54	25	79
1,242	1,301	2,543	903	968	1,871	642	612	1,254	427	488	915	5,178	5,707	10,885 (a)

and 10,510 were pauper patients.

HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock
with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1885.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
61	62	123	30	42	72	3	10	13	12	10	22	557	353	910
76	69	145	78	49	127	38	31	69	19	9	28	251	228	479
3	10	13	3	18	21	11	31	42	11	21	32	30	82	112
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	141	281	111	109	220	52	72	124	42	40	82	838	663	1,501 (b)

and 45 were pauper patients.

CAMBERWELL, HOXTON, and PECKHAM Houses, and GROVE Hall
during the Year 1885, with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1885.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
25	35	60	15	25	40	4	9	13	2	12	14	121	169	290
48	51	99	47	48	95	27	27	54	14	8	22	165	200	365
3	9	12	4	15	19	10	16	26	20	27	47	37	71	108
1	2	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	9
77	97	174	68	88	156	42	52	94	36	47	83	329	443	772 (c)

(c) Of this number 219 were private, and 553 were pauper patients..

STATISTICS.

Pauper lunacy.

In the Appendix (A) will be found a summary of the annual returns made to our office by clerks to boards of guardians, pursuant to the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, giving the numbers of patients chargeable to the various unions and parishes on the 1st of January last, and where maintained. This summary is followed by a table showing, as regards the patients belonging to Metropolitan unions and parishes, how many were, at the same date, under care in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Levesden, Caterham, or Darenth.

Admissions,
discharges, and
deaths of all
lunatics under
care.

Appendices (B¹, B², B³, and B⁴) give details for the year 1886 as to all patients detained under orders and certificates in County and Borough and State Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and patients of the private class kept as "Single" patients in Unlicensed Houses.

Appendix B¹ records the admissions, discharges, deaths, and the number of *post-mortem* examinations made in 1886, together with the numbers remaining in the several establishments on the 1st of January 1886, and on the same day a year later. In this Appendix there is also shown the average daily number resident, and, as regards Asylums and Hospitals, the recovery and death-rate for 1886.

It has been customary in Asylum statistics, and in our own reports, to show, in the way of per-centages, the proportion of recoveries to the admissions of the same year; in this way eliminating from the calculation the overwhelming number of chronic patients deemed to be incurable, which form the chief population of all Asylums, and amongst which recoveries rarely happen. This mode of calculating the cures would, however, be open to objection if the figures of one year only, and not those of a series of years, are considered; and in Table VI. in the body of this, as in that of previous Reports, it will be seen that for the whole of these institutions in the aggregate, ten years averages of the recovery rate are given.

New averages
of recovery
rate.

This year we have, for the first time, introduced into Appendix B¹, in juxtaposition with the figures of the year 1886, columns showing, as regards each Asylum and Hospital separately, the recovery rate as compared with the admissions of the five previous years. It will

will be observed that, although in some of the Asylums the rate of cure for 1886 differs considerably from that of the previous five years, yet for the whole of the Asylums and Hospitals in the aggregate, the recovery rate of the one year very nearly corresponds with that of the previous quinquennial period. Thus, as regards County and Borough Asylums, the recovery rate for both sexes was, for 1886, 40·9 per cent., and for the preceding five years 40·2 per cent.; whilst for the Hospitals, not including Naval and Military Establishments, Idiot Asylums, and Broadmoor, the rate of cure for both sexes was, for 1886, 47·6 per cent., and for the previous five years, 47·8 per cent.

New averages
of recovery
rate.

Appendix B² shows the number of deaths by suicide reported during the past year. Seventeen cases occurred in County and Borough Asylums, besides three cases where the patients were absent on leave. One suicide took place in a Registered Hospital, and one in a Metropolitan Licensed House.

Suicides.

Though not tabulated in the Appendix, it will not be out of place to state that the recorded number of epileptic patients found dead, generally from suffocation, was 7; all were inmates of County Asylums.

Particulars of these casualties will be found later on.

Appendix B³ contains the particulars of patients under restraint, deemed curable, found lunatic by inquisition, and the number of those chargeable to county or borough rates.

Appendix B⁴ is appropriated to the statistics of the criminal lunatics in Asylums and other institutions.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The County and Borough Asylums remain under efficient management, and their general condition continues good.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The whole of the entries made by us in the Visitors' Book of each Asylum during 1886 are given in the Appendix (C.). To these we would refer your Lordship for the details of the condition and progress of each Institution.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Remarks on
employment,
exercise, and
amusement
of lunatic
patients.

In the treatment of the Insane great importance should be attached to the subject of their useful employment. Our aim constantly is to encourage the efforts of Superintendents to devise suitable occupations, and to induce their patients to engage in them, and with the view of ascertaining as nearly as we can the extent to which such efforts have been successful, we have instituted a comparison of the results attained in the years 1877 and 1886 respectively.

It is our practice at our visitation of County and Borough Asylums to inquire, and note in our entries, the number of patients of each sex who are at such times usefully employed, with the nature of their employment, and from the notes thus made we are able to arrive, very approximately, at the proportions which the employed in the above-mentioned years bore to the total numbers of patients in all the Asylums.

We find then that in 1877 the numbers usefully employed at the time of our visits to all the County and Borough Asylums bore to the total number of patients the proportion of 56·65 per cent. ; while in the year 1886 the proportion was 61·87 per cent. There has thus in 10 years been an increase of 5·22 per cent.

This advance is, we consider, a very satisfactory feature in the present management of the Asylums ; but we cannot rest satisfied with it, believing that considerable further progress is both practicable and desirable.

We are led to this conclusion by observing the great difference which now exists in the proportions of the employed in different Asylums. To a certain extent this difference may be traced to the differing amount of labour which each superintendent considers sufficient to warrant him in classifying a patient as a worker.

This consideration, however, would scarcely afford a complete explanation of the differences observed. In some Asylums we find the proportion as low as 45 or 46 per cent., while in others it reaches 76 or 78 per cent. ; and though circumstances vary, there is not, in our opinion, so much difference in them as would reasonably account for the variance, or constitute a valid excuse for the very low proportions which we have mentioned.

To devise suitable work, and effective inducements to engage in it, requires much thought, trouble, and ingenuity, as well as favourable circumstances of locality and surroundings ; but believing, as we do, that Superintendents

intendents generally are fully alive to the importance of the subject, we look with confidence for a progressive and substantial increase in the proportions of the usefully employed of Asylum patients.

The employment of patients of the private class in Hospitals and Licensed Houses is attended with greater difficulty. It is, however, a difficulty to overcome which greater efforts should be made.

Something has been achieved, and notably at St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, where, out of 164 gentlemen, 52 were reported in April last as engaged in gardening and farm work.

Not much less important than employment is regular, sufficient, and varied exercise for insane patients. In this matter, too, we are glad to be able to report improvement. It is now the rule much more than formerly to arrange for giving extended walks, rather than confine patients wholly to the Airing Courts, where they saunter about in a listless manner or crouch in corners; but there is still ample scope for further progress.

A third branch of treatment is the amusement of the Insane. Here also we find progress. In all, or almost all Institutions visited by us, there are, beside the provision of games, musical instruments, and books and newspapers in the wards, frequent meetings of the patients who are capable of enjoying them, to witness musical or theatrical entertainments, or to dance; while in the summer, out-door games and amusements are organised and encouraged.

The three subjects we have thus touched upon are, each in its place and degree, very valuable agents in promoting the cure of such patients as are curable, or the comfort and amelioration of those whose recovery is improbable, and who unhappily form the vast majority of Asylum inmates. They are consequently, in our opinion, subjects worthy of the most careful attention of all who are charged with the care of the insane.

A list of the Asylums, together with the names of the Medical Superintendents and the Clerks to the Committees of Visitors, appears in the Appendix (Q.).

We may here notice the retirement of Dr. Hills from the Superintendentship of the Norfolk Asylum after 25 years' service. He has been succeeded by Dr. D. G. Thomson, previously an Assistant Medical Officer at Cane Hill Asylum.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.
Remarks on
employment,
exercise, and
amusement
of lunatic
patients.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Statistics.

By the opening of the Asylum for the Borough of Exeter, the number of County and Borough Asylums has risen to 64.

The number of patients resident therein on 1st January 1887 appears in the following Table :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	368	425	793
Pauper - - - - -	21,587	26,357	47,944
Criminal - - - - -	84	21	105
TOTAL - - - - -	22,039	26,803	48,842

The criminal patients are here kept distinct, but in the Appendices (B¹) and (B³) they are included with the private patients, to which class they technically belong.

The admissions during the year 1886 were as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Total Number - - - - -	6,140	6,452	12,592
Deduct Transfers from other Asylums - - - - -	588	628	1,216
Number of Persons placed under care during the year - - -	5,552	5,824	11,376

Of the above number (11,376), the re-admissions, *i. e.*, of persons who had previously been in the same Asylum, were 1,829.

The discharges during the year 1886 were as below :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged "recovered" - - -	1,944	2,710	4,654
„ "not recovered" (including transfers)	1,090	1,092	2,182
TOTAL - - - - -	3,034	3,802	6,836

The deaths during 1886 numbered 5,053 ; those of the males being 2,758, and of the females 2,295. In 3,649 instances *post-mortem* examinations were made, being at the rate of 72·2 in every 100 cases, a further advance upon previous records. In the year 1871, for which these were first shown, the rate was 50·2 per cent. Every case of death was last year the subject of this examination at the Cumberland and Westmorland, Kent (Barming Heath), Lancaster (Whittingham), and Surrey (Brookwood) Asylums ; and almost every case at the following, viz. : Derby, Lancaster (Rainhill), Oxford, Leicester Borough, and City of London Asylums. But in some Asylums the investigations were but sparingly instituted, notably, in Denbigh, Salop, Devon, and Lincoln Asylums, where the examinations were, respectively, only 24, 35, 37, and 39 per cent. of the number of deaths.

The average daily number of patients resident during 1886 was 48,477 (21,871 males and 26,606 females) ; the recovery and death rates were as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Proportions per cent. :—			
Recoveries to admissions (excluding transfers) - -	35·0	46·5	40·9
Deaths to daily average number resident - - -	12·6	8·6	10·4
Deaths to total number under treatment - - - -	9·9	6·9	8·3

It will be seen on reference to Table VI. that the recoveries amongst the females, and on reference to Tables VII. and VIII., that the mortality of both sexes were above the ten years average.

The highest death rate was at Stafford (Stafford) Asylum, the lowest at Hereford Asylum, being in the former 15·1 and in the latter 4·8 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

PROVISION OF FURTHER ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee of Visitors of the Cambridge County and Borough and Isle of Ely Asylum appear at length to have come to the conclusion that an enlargement of their
0.20. K 3 Asylum

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.Cambridge-
shire, &c.

Asylum cannot be avoided. This was to some extent forced on them by our refusal to recommend the Secretary of State to renew or extend certain contracts providing for the overflow of the Cambridgeshire patients into the Northampton Asylum.

In October last, a small deputation from the Committee appeared before the Board to discuss the whole matter.

The result was the passing of the following Resolutions :—

1. The Board being assured by the deputation that the Committee were fully resolved to proceed with all due speed with the enlargement of the Asylum at Fulbourn, and had instructed their architect to prepare the necessary preliminary plans, including a reduced block plan of the existing Asylum, and understanding from the deputation that the consent of the respective quarter sessions and town council to the necessary expenditure is confidently anticipated, consent to advise the Secretary of State to renew and extend the existing contracts for reception of patients at the Northampton Asylum.

2. It appearing that there are 48 Cambridgeshire patients actually at Berrywood Asylum, the Board are prepared to carry out the preceding resolution to the extent necessary to secure the continued reception of this number, and of additional patients not exceeding 20 for nine months, from 1st November 1886.

3. With the view of expediting the preparation of plans for enlargement, the Commissioners will be prepared at the request and at the cost of the Committee, to instruct their consulting architect, Mr. C. H. Howell, to visit the Asylum and confer with Mr. Rowe on the enlargement generally, and with special reference to the site of the new buildings.

4. It is understood that the preliminary or sketch plans will be examined, and when settled, will be returned for preparation of the final drawings and estimates, which will be submitted to the Home Office for approval after the necessary money has been voted by the three bodies in union.

5. The Board reserve any question that may arise as to any increase of the acreage of the Asylum estate, which the extension of the Asylum may render expedient.

6. A copy of these Resolutions to be sent to the Committee of Visitors for their information and guidance.

In pursuance of this arrangement sketch plans were at the end of the year under the consideration of the Committee.

This Asylum, it may be useful to observe, was returned in 1878 as providing accommodation for 313 patients ; a subsequent addition of 30 beds brings up the proper number to 343. The actual number (ascertained in
February

February 1887, whilst this Report was in progress) was 383. At the Berrywood Asylum, at the same date, were 48 patients for whom accommodation ought to be provided at Fulbourn.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

The enlargement, by which it is proposed to provide accommodation for 150 patients, will, if the proper proportion of day-space is to be restored, be by no means in excess of the requirements.

The plans for the enlargements of the Devon Asylum, which in our last Report were stated to be nearly ready, were finally settled and approved in June last.

Devon.
Enlargements.

On the female side, accommodation is provided for 132 additional patients, besides a new dining hall; on the male side, the additional accommodation is for 60 patients.

The total estimate was for 18,253 *l.*, but it was intended to proceed, in the first instance, with the dining hall on the female side and the necessary buildings for 48 patients.

The new block of buildings to accommodate 450 patients at the Essex Asylum, is now in process of erection. At the end of the year there were 266 patients in other Asylums and in Licensed Houses, besides those maintained at the branch establishments at Mistley and Lea.

Essex.

At the end of the year the new buildings at Parc Gwyllt, in connection with the Glamorganshire Asylum, were very nearly ready for occupation.

Glamorgan.

The Committee of Justices appointed by the Quarter Sessions to provide a Fourth Asylum for the County of Middlesex, have secured a suitable property, situate near Woodford, in Essex, in the parish of Barking, and called Claybury Hall.

Middlesex.
Fourth
Asylum.

The total extent of the land purchased is about 260 acres, which, considering that the Asylum is intended to accommodate ultimately 2,000 patients, is not in excess of the requirements of the case. The price was 36,000 *l.*, including timber and buildings.

Before recommending the Secretary of State to approve of the contract of purchase, we carefully inspected the site with the assistance of our consulting architect, and were able to report favourably upon it. The plateau, where the principal building will be placed, averages 232 feet above the Ordnance datum, and will command an extensive and cheerful southerly view. The water supply and disposition of sewage present no difficulty.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.Nottingham
Borough.

The Corporation of Nottingham having, after some hesitation, agreed to devote to the purposes of the Asylum the 20 acres over which, when the Asylum was built, a right of pre-emption was secured, the transfer, at an annual rent of 350 *l.*, payable by the Visitors to the Corporation, was duly carried out.

The only obstacle to the enlargement of the Asylum being thus removed, we have been able to consider plans for the erection of an annexe, but this matter was not complete at the close of the year.

 ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.
ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

We proceed to record the principal additions to and improvements in the County and Borough Asylums, for which, during the past year, plans were submitted to and examined by us, and which, on our recommendation, received the approval of the Secretary of State.

All such matters, of which the estimated cost was less than 1,000 *l.*, are omitted here, but a list of them will be found in a tabular form given as Appendix (D).

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Accommoda-
tion for
attendants.

With the view of improving the accommodation of the attendants and servants at the Prestwich Asylum, the Committee of Visitors caused plans to be prepared for a separate block on each side of the Asylum, containing in addition to sleeping rooms a large sitting room capable of accommodating the entire staff, and on the male side a billiard room.

After satisfying ourselves that proper arrangements would be made for retaining a sufficient number of attendants in the wards during the night, we proceeded to examine the plans. The only objection was the proposed position of the female attendants' block which threatened to affect injuriously the airing-court, out of which it was to be taken. The difficulty, however, of obtaining a more suitable site was so great that upon the express understanding that the Committee would buy some additional land to provide an airing-court as soon as the opportunity would occur, we withdrew what opposition we had raised; and the plan, for the carrying out of which on both sides of the Asylum a sum of 14,042*l.* was estimated to be requisite, was duly approved in July last.

A purchase

A purchase of about $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land for 4,300 *l.* was made in the course of 1886 by the Committee. This does not increase the area available for cultivation and exercise, as the land was already held by the Visitors on lease.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

A detached Hospital for the reception of infectious cases has been erected at the Northamptonshire Asylum at a cost estimated at 1,750 *l.* It was completed in November last, and was considered as very suitable to its purpose when inspected by members of the Board soon after.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Land.
Northampton.
Infectious
Hospital.

At the Burntwood Asylum provision has been made for a new dining and recreation hall at an estimated cost of 3,250 *l.*

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Dining and
recreation-hall.

In connection with the enlargement of the Suffolk Asylum which has for some time been in progress, a new laundry block and a water tower have been found requisite. The estimates for the former work was 6,500 *l.*, for the latter 2,400 *l.*

Suffolk.
Additions.

Plans for cottages for attendants at Cane Hill Asylum have been prepared and approved. The estimate was 3,750 *l.*

Surrey
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)

The Committee for building the new Asylum for the West Riding at Menstone have availed themselves of an opportunity by purchasing about 23 acres of land as an addition to the Asylum estate. This purchase will be valuable in two ways; first to prevent the anticipated erection of dye works on the site, and, secondly, as affording a good position for married attendants' cottages. The price paid was for one plot, $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 120 *l.* per acre; for the other, $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 2,000 *l.*

Yorkshire
(W.R.)
(Menstone.)

Plans have been approved for the erection at the Wadsley Asylum of new workshops estimated to cost 1,500 *l.*

Yorkshire
(W.R.)
(Wadsley.)
Additions.

Plans of farm buildings for the use of the Exeter Borough Asylum, which, as we have elsewhere mentioned, was opened this year, were approved in May last, the estimate being 2,700 *l.* Subsequently, at an estimated cost of 2,500 *l.*, the plans for a detached chapel for this Asylum and for a water reservoir were duly passed.

Exeter.
Farm buildings.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES AND OTHER CASUALTIES IN COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts.

We proceed to furnish some particulars of the 20 deaths by suicide, which occurred among the patients of County Asylums during the year 1886, noticing also seven cases of death, due most probably to suffocation in epileptic fits, and a few other fatal casualties.

Suicide while
on trial.

A female patient admitted into the Three Counties Asylum in April 1882, committed suicide by drowning when out on trial, 24th November 1886. Dr. Swain stated at the inquest that for some years she had exhibited no suicidal tendencies, and appeared to have lost the delusions she formerly had. In his opinion she was quite well enough to be allowed on trial with her friends. Shortly after getting home she went out and drowned herself, at the spot at which, some five years previously, she had attempted to drown two of her children, for which attempt she was sent into the Asylum.

Bucks.

Suffocation of a
male and a
female
epileptic.

At the Bucks Asylum a male patient who had been an inmate since June 1871, and had been subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy, was found dead in his bed lying on his face, and quite cold, by the day attendant, at six o'clock in the morning on 24th January. He slept in the epileptic dormitory where there were two night attendants, George Batting and Alfred Welford. It was the duty of these men, exercising proper vigilance, to have prevented this death, or at least to have discovered it at once. Their neglect of duty was plain, and the Committee discharged them both.

On the female side of the same Asylum, the day before the death just reported, an epileptic woman was found in the afternoon lying dead, face downwards, on a bed in a single room into which she had strayed. The recurrence of such a casualty is now guarded against by keeping the single rooms locked during the day.

Carmarthen.
Suicide.

A male patient in the Carmarthen Asylum, admitted 17th December 1885, and then stated to be suicidal, committed suicide by hanging, 28th April 1886. This patient, a young man aged 24, improved rapidly, employed himself, and appeared to be cheerful and happy. Whilst working with an attendant he made his escape, and 20 minutes

minutes afterwards was found dead, suspended to a tree just outside the Asylum boundary. Dr. Hearder was unable to ascertain how the patient obtained possession of the rope with which he committed suicide. This patient had for nearly a month been discharged from continuous and constant supervision to which, owing to the strongly worded certificate on which he was received, he had been subject since admission.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Carmarthen.

Suicide.

A suicide by hanging occurred at the Durham Asylum, in the following circumstances:—

Durham.
Suicide.

The suicidal tendency of the patient, a woman, was well known. Previous to her admission in September, three months before her death, she had twice endeavoured to cut her throat. Written instructions for extreme vigilance were given, and the nurse in charge was otherwise very fully aware of the nature of the case.

Unfortunately, on 21st December, she left the patient alone for a few minutes, during which she contrived to hang herself to a gas-bracket in a water-closet attached to her ward.

The nurse in question had, up to that day, been most attentive to the patient, took much interest in her, and in other respects she bore a high character. Taking this into consideration the Committee allowed her to resign instead of discharging her.

The gas-bracket referred to, and those of the same pattern in similar positions, have been altered so as to prevent the recurrence of any such casualty.

A female patient admitted into the Essex Asylum in January 1882 was discharged on trial, 29th March 1886. On 1st May she committed suicide by drowning in a pond near her home. She had much improved for some time before discharge, and was daily employed. If the relieving officer had not chanced to lose the form of certificate to be signed by the medical officer of the union, this patient would have been discharged from the Asylum books, as the leave of absence had expired.

Essex.

(1) Suicide
while absent
on trial.

M. A. H., a female patient, was admitted for the second time into the Essex County Asylum, 12th February 1885.

(2) Suicide.

At that time she was depressed and melancholy, and confessed to having suicidal feelings. She improved very much after admission, became more cheerful, and was daily employed. In August she was delivered of twins,

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES,

Essex.

(2) Suicide.

and made a good recovery; and was considered likely to regain her mental health.

On the morning, however, of the 24th February 1886, she was missed at breakfast time, and was found dead in the closet just outside the ward with two pieces of tape, supplied for gartering, tied tightly round her throat. Neither the medical officers nor the attendants who had charge of this patient considered that at this time M. A. H. had any suicidal tendency. In suicidal cases some safer mode of keeping stockings up than by garters might, we think, be devised.

Kent.
(Chartham.)Supposed
suicide.

E. H., a male patient, transferred from Hanwell Asylum in November 1877 to the Chartham Asylum, committed suicide by jumping down the Asylum well on the 2nd November 1886. Dr. Spencer had observed no suicidal symptoms in this patient, who had been at work three or four years in the kitchen, where he had free access to knives. He was present in the evening at an entertainment in the Hall, and escaping the notice of the attendants, who were supposed to be superintending the exit of the patients at the end of the performance, he went down the main corridor and entered the engine-house yard by a door which was not locked, and proceeded to the engine-house. He here met the night stoker, who tried to send him back. A struggle ensued, and the stoker, who was alone, finding himself not strong enough to cope with the lunatic went off to get assistance. On his return, in about three minutes, with an attendant he found E. H. has disappeared, and that the lid covering the well was open. It proved that E. H. had thrown himself down the well, and his body was not recovered without some trouble. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "suicide while in an unsound state of mind." It may, however, be doubted whether the patient really intended to destroy himself. The well doors are now locked, and also the door leading from the corridor into the engine-house yard. Had this door been properly secured at the time this casualty could not have happened. A communication, electrical or otherwise, between the engine-room, where the stoker is left alone at night on duty, and the body of the Asylum would appear highly desirable.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Suicide.

A. S., a female patient, who, when admitted into the Lancaster Asylum, in July 1885, was stated to be not suicidal, though it was deemed prudent to classify her as such.

such. After admission, however, she gave no indication of this tendency, and had so much improved that her discharge was under consideration. Her friends visiting her, on Saturday 12th June, discussed her discharge with her, and told her they would come and take her to her husband. This seems to have distressed her, and she was heard to say that she would never go back to live with her husband. On the following Monday the charge attendant of the ward took her into the ward store-room to fold clothes, and left her for about ten minutes. On returning she found the patient dead suspended by a cord from one of the shelves in the store-room. The cord had been removed from a step-ladder, and must have been secreted beforehand. The verdict was, "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind"; and the jury added, that no blame attached to the nurse who had charge of the patient.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Lancashire
Asylums,
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Suicide.

A female epileptic patient of the Prestwich Asylum, (Prestwich.) sleeping in the special dormitory there, was found dead at 3.35 in the morning of the 31st August by the night nurse. When found her face was buried in the pillow. The nurse swore at the inquest that at 3.10 the deceased was observed to be lying on her back asleep with her face exposed, and she herself was within earshot all the time afterwards. The circumstances of the case brought out the desirability of a telephonic communication between this part of the Asylum and the medical officers' quarters; and it was arranged that this improvement should be carried out.

(1) Death from
suffocation in
epileptic fit.

E. P., who had been a female patient in the Prestwich Asylum in 1884, and discharged after a few months treatment, was re-admitted 6th January 1886, committed suicide on 24th July 1886. She had never evinced any suicidal tendencies, and had so much improved that Mr. Ley had decided to recommend her shortly for discharge. She was much trusted by the attendants, and often assisted in the sewing room attached to the convalescent ward, where, doubtless, she obtained and secreted the tape by means of which she strangled herself in one of the dormitories to which she had access.

(2) Suicide.

A male patient of the Whittingham Asylum was not, upon his admission, considered to be suicidal (although some of the information given in the certificate pointed that

(Whittingham)
Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

(Whittingham.)
Suicide.

that way), and no special precautions were adopted. He was found to be capable of being usefully employed, and was, therefore, sent out to work on the farm or the garden. On the 30th August 1886 he was out at work, and asked leave of the attendant to retire to the closet, which was near the working party. Not returning in a few minutes, he was followed by the attendant, and found to have escaped. A search was made, and he was, before long, found dead in a marsh pit in the next field. There was not much water in the pit, and he had apparently stooped down to drown himself, being found with his back out of water, and his face immersed. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

Leicestershire
and Rutland.
Suicide.

At the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum a male patient, five days after admission, in May 1886, committed suicide by hanging. On admission he was stated to be suicidal, and the medical man who signed the certificate noted that on the Sunday before admission he had attempted to strangle himself. In spite of this the arrangements made for his safe custody were not of an efficient nature, and indeed the dangerous character of his insanity seems not to have been very clearly recognised. On the morning of 9th May, after being dressed, he was allowed to leave the special dormitory where he had passed the night, and to proceed downstairs unattended. Shortly afterwards he was found dead, with a handkerchief tied round his neck, and fastened to a staple in the stairs.

We could but express a hope that the sad experience gained in this case would be the means of ensuring better care and attention in future for this class of patients.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Suicide.

We have to record a distressing occurrence at the Colney Hatch Asylum, where, on the evening of Christmas Day, a female patient, a young married woman, aged 25, was found dead, hanging from the bar of a water-closet window by a piece of blind-cord.

This patient had been admitted in September 1886, in a state of extreme depression, with constant threats of suicide. On 5th November she made an attempt to strangle herself with a boot-lace, but by 12th December she was much improved bodily and mentally; was usefully employed, cheerful, and desirous to return home, but, as the reporter says in the case-book entry, "rather gives one the impression that she may be playing a part with a purpose." The next entry records the death.

The

The blind-cord referred to had been used to hang an ornamental flower-pot in a window. No written instructions had been given, or, at all events, were in force, as to the degree of supervision which the nurses should have accorded to this patient, though they were stated to have been informed of the attempt at suicide in November. Consequently, it was impossible to fix on any person the blame for allowing so dangerous a patient to escape observation, and to put an end to herself.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

A female patient, S. S., had been resident in the Joint Counties Asylum, Abergavenny, since 1875. At that time she was stated to be suicidal, but had not at any time while in the Asylum manifested any such disposition. She had on several occasions been allowed out with her niece, and on the 16th May 1886 leave was again given. S. S. left the Asylum with this person, but escaping from her charge, reached Newport, where she spent the night. There she was found next morning by her niece's husband, in the house of another relative. Being inefficiently watched she again got away, and contrived to secrete herself on board a Bristol steamboat. As the vessel was nearing Bristol, S. S. flung herself into the water and was drowned. A verdict at the inquest was returned, "Suicide when of unsound mind."

Monmouth, &c.
Suicide while
absent on
leave.

At the Norfolk Asylum three suicides of male patients occurred during the year.

Norfolk.
Suicides

The first was the case of a man who had been an inmate of the Asylum since 1882, and who had never evinced a suicidal tendency by word or deed. He was employed daily in various capacities, as carpenter, gardener, and messenger between the two Asylums, and was altogether looked upon as trustworthy. On 23rd January 1886 he went out as usual with a fellow-patient in his usual health and spirits. He left him to go to a water-closet close by, and did not return, and was afterwards found on the railway line which runs about 240 yards from the boundary of the Asylum. He had been run over by an engine going to Norwich, and was found dead. Two years previously he attempted to escape, and then stated he should have gone home by the railway.

At the inquest the verdict returned was, "That the deceased, not being of sound mind, did kill himself by placing himself on the metals in front of the engine."

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Norfolk.

Suicides.

In the second instance the patient had been four years and a half in the Asylum. Previous to admission he had attempted self-destruction more than once by drowning, as well as by hanging. Though depressed at that time he had never, to the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, evinced the slightest tendency to suicide during the whole period of his detention. He had been in the infirmary three years helping the attendants, and was so much trusted as to have a key and be sent with messages to the kitchen. On 9th August all the patients in the infirmary, with the exception of three who were in bed, were out in the airing-ground, and G. B. was left to look after those in bed. He was spoken to at 20 minutes to four o'clock, and nothing was noticed. At five minutes to four o'clock a patient went to the scullery of the infirmary for some water, and found G. B. with his head through the loop of the round towel, which was slightly twisted, and his neck resting upon it, his knees touching the floor. He was immediately taken down, and the medical officer sent for, but life was extinct. The rollers and round towels have since been abolished.

The third suicide at the Norfolk Asylum took place on 11th October. The patient was admitted for the third time in August 1884. Beyond depression at intervals, he never showed any suicidal tendency during the three occasions of his being an inmate of the Asylum, dating from 1870.

He was, nevertheless, found dead on 11th October, hung from a beam in an outhouse.

He had enjoyed considerable liberty, and, in fact, was a trusted man, useful as messenger, and in several other capacities.

Oxford.

Death from
the effects of
poison taken
before
admission.

J. M., a male patient, was admitted into the Littlemore Asylum in a state of collapse, and died the second day after admission. It was proved at the inquest that shortly before admission he had taken some butter of antimony (used for dressing the feet of sheep; deceased was a shepherd), and, in the opinion of Dr. Sankey, this was sufficient to produce the injuries to the stomach discovered at the post-mortem examination.

Salop and
Montgomery.

Patient found
dead from
epilepsy.

A male patient admitted into the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, 5th November 1883, then being subject to epilepsy, was found dead in bed, with his face in the pillow, at 7 p.m. At 5.30 the same evening he had attempted

attempted to strangle himself with his sheet, and was then placed in a strong shirt and in strong bedding, and at 6.45 was seen by the attendant; he was then quieter, and lying on his back. When visited by the charge attendant at seven he was found dead. He had been seen a quarter of an hour before he died, apparently in a more tranquil state.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

At the Somerset and Bath Asylum, owing to the gross neglect of an attendant in preparing a bath at too high a temperature, a male patient received, on 6th May, such injuries by scalding that his death ensued on the 14th of that month.

Somerset and
Bath.
Fatal casualty.

We record in another part of this Report the result of the proceedings taken against the attendant.

H. J., a female patient at the Staffordshire Asylum suffering from epilepsy, was found dead, with her face on the pillow and signs of suffocation. The night nurse went off duty at 6.15, and at 7.5 one of the under nurses going to the patient's room found her dead. In consequence of this and other cases a circular has been issued *see* Appendix (N.), suggesting the universal adoption of arrangements for supervising the epileptic and suicidal patients during the early morning hours, when the change of attendants takes place.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Epileptic
patient found
dead.

P. T., who had been in several Asylums, was admitted into Cane Hill Asylum, 1st May 1884, reported as not actively suicidal. Owing to the carelessness of an attendant, leaving a broom closet unlocked for a few minutes, on 5th July 1886, this patient gained admission and was found dead, hanging by a piece of string to the latch of the window. The attendant, Robert Chamberlain, was severely reprimanded by the Committee, but was not discharged.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Suicide.

At the Surrey Asylum, Wandsworth, on 3rd July, a male patient, named W. J., met his death in very suspicious circumstances. He was said to have had a fit in a water-closet, situate in one of the Asylum airing-courts. When the attention of the attendants was called to him he had fallen with his head forward and his legs doubled under him; was swollen and discoloured in the face, and slightly bleeding at the mouth. He was

(Wandsworth.)
Epileptic
patient found
injured and
dying.

0.20.

L

apparently

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Epileptic
patient found
injured and
dying.

apparently unconscious, and died, after removal to the ward, which was effected at once, in about 50 minutes. He was epileptic, and epilepsy was at first supposed to be the cause of death.

A post-mortem examination, however, revealed extensive internal injuries to the lower part of the body. The notice of death sent to us gave as the cause, "Hæmorrhage into the peritoneal cavity."

On the 5th and 6th (the death was on the 3rd) of July 4 patients volunteered to Dr. Strange Biggs certain statements, accusing three or more of the attendants of having kicked and struck W. J. in the closet.

Upon reading copies of these statements, and notes of the evidence taken by the coroner at the inquest, begun but not concluded on the 6th, we instructed our solicitor to attend the adjourned inquest, to watch the case and report to us. From his report and verbal explanations it appeared that the four patients had been examined at the adjourned inquest, and that they had given their evidence very nearly in accordance with their previous statements to Dr. Biggs. Two only out of the four (viz., G. C. Y. and J. R.) actually saw, or thought they saw, an assault committed. The third patient, T. F., thought he heard a fight and words of complaint from the deceased, while the fourth man did not allege knowledge of any ill-treatment. J. R. was quite untrustworthy, and, in the solicitor's opinion, G. C. Y. was not to be fully believed, though he might honestly have thought that he saw an assault committed; and it was to be observed that he gave attendant R. . . (the man most suspected) a good character for kindness to patients.

The only charge which, in the view of the Board, could properly be brought against R. . . or any other attendant was that of murder, and there appeared to be no sufficient evidence to warrant such a charge being made, much less to ensure even a committal.

Our solicitor stated that he had particularly addressed himself at the inquest to the point whether there was any likelihood of further evidence being obtained, but that he could not see where to look for any.

In these circumstances no further action on our part appeared possible.

The Committee of Visitors, we subsequently learned, made a careful investigation into the case, but did not
see

see anything to warrant them in coming to the conclusion that the patient's death was occasioned by any acts of violence on the part of the attendants.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Wilts.

In consequence of extreme violence during periodical attacks of epilepsy, R. R., a male patient in the Wilts Asylum, was placed to sleep in a single room close to where the night attendant sat when not on his rounds. R. R. was seen by the attendant at 5 a.m., and he was then asleep. At 5.30 a.m. he found him lying on his face, dead. A verdict of death from suffocation during an epileptic attack was returned.

Death by
suffocation
during an
epileptic fit.

The night supervision of epileptics who sleep in single rooms is not yet on a satisfactory footing.

A male patient, G. H., who on four previous occasions had been in the North Riding Asylum, was re-admitted, 24th June 1886, and was then stated to be not suicidal. He was sent to work on the farm four days after admission, and as he was well known he was allowed as much liberty as the others residing at the farm. On 17th July 1886 he arose as usual, and went out, as was supposed, to fill the troughs with water; but at breakfast he was missing, and was not found till the following morning, hanging in the straw barn, and a large hole in the straw stack showed where he had hidden himself.

Yorkshire.
(North Riding.)
Suicide.

W. H. P., a male patient in the Wakefield Asylum, subject to epilepsy and also to wild outbursts of maniacal excitement, and placed in a single room, was found dead by the night attendant on the night of 22nd March 1886. He had turned on his face and was suffocated. On our suggestion, two cubicles have been erected within the general dormitory for the epileptics.

Yorkshire, W.R.
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Death by
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

The suicide of J. B., a male patient in the Wakefield Asylum, occurred in rather peculiar circumstances. When admitted, 14th March 1885, he was stated to be *not* suicidal, and the Medical Superintendent informed us that until the occurrence he had never given the slightest evidence of a suicidal tendency. He had just been placed to sleep in a single room, as he was suffering from excitement characterised by noisy jovial hilarity.

Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Yorkshire, W.R.
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Suicide.

He was found dead by the night attendant, the sheet being twisted into a coil and passed twice round his neck. The verdict was, "Strangled himself while insane."

About 10 days after admission into the South Yorkshire Asylum, J. C., a male patient, committed suicide by suspending himself to the ventilating grate above the shutters of the single room in which he slept by means by a loop of worsted made by unravelling his stocking. It was not stated on his admission, 19th June 1886, that he was suicidal, but about a week after it was thought necessary to give written instructions that he was to be treated as such, and to be placed in the padded room opening from the sick room, and to be watched closely. He had been visited at 4.30 on 30th June, and was then asleep, but at 5.5 a.m. he was found suspended to the ventilator, life being extinct. The ventilating grates have been modified to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such an accident.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)
Suicide.

S. A. R., a female patient admitted into the Borough Asylum, Birmingham, 17th December 1884, committed suicide on 2nd March 1886. On admission this patient was considered to be suicidal, and a printed order was issued that she must be constantly and carefully watched, and never allowed out of the sight of an attendant. On the day of the suicide two nurses were, during the dinner hour, in charge of the patients left in the ward.

One of them was sweeping the floor of the day-room, when a troublesome patient snatched the broom from her hands and ran off with it. The nurse, thrown off her guard, followed the lunatic, and found her engaged in a struggle with another attendant. The result was, that the day-room was left for about 20 minutes without any nurse. Soon after S. A. R. was found dead on the floor of a water-closet, with a piece of linen tied tightly round her neck.

The nurse in charge was severely reprimanded by the Committee for disobeying her written orders.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS:

The average weekly cost of maintenance of patients in County and Borough Asylums, during the year 1886, was as follows :—

AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

				s.	d.
In County Asylums -	-	-	-	8	7½
In Borough Asylums	-	-	-	9	7½
In both taken together	-	-	-	8	9½*

The cost in County Asylums was less than that for 1885 by 2¼ d., in Borough Asylums by 4⅔ d., and in both together by 3½ d. The decrease was chiefly in the expenses of “Provisions,” “Furniture and Bedding,” and “Miscellaneous.” One of the principal reasons why the cost in Borough Asylums is greater than in the County Asylums is the practice, adopted in some of the former, of charging the expenditure on Building and Repairs to the Maintenance Account.

Appendix (E.) shows the averages of all the Asylums in detail.

* The following are the details of the average weekly cost :—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) -	-	3	6	-	3	8⅔
Clothing -	-	-	8¼	-	-	9⅔
Salaries and wages -	-	2	4¼	-	2	6
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) -	-	-	11½	-	1	2¼
Surgery and dispensary -	-	-	¾	-	-	⅝
Wines, spirits, porter -	-	-	¾	-	-	½
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding -	-	-	4¾	-	-	5½
Garden and farm -	-	-	6½	-	-	5
Miscellaneous -	-	-	3¾	-	-	8
	-	8	10½	-	9	9⅝
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) -	-	-	2⅝	-	-	2⅛
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	8	7½	-	9	7½

BOROUGHs WITHOUT ASYLUMS.

BOROUGHs
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.Exeter
Borough
Asylum
opened.

THE Asylum for the Borough of Exeter, situate at Digby's, in the parish of Heavitree, was opened for reception of patients on 29th September 1886.

The Asylum estate comprises in the whole about 89 acres of land, occupying an elevated position which from several points affords good views in all directions. The soil is a rich dry loam over red sandstone.

The London and South Western Railway bounds the estate on the east, and a siding has been constructed to give direct access from the line to the Asylum grounds.

The Asylum is intended to accommodate 300 patients, but the administrative buildings are designed to admit of an extension of day and night space up to 400.

The unfinished building was inspected by two of our Colleagues in July last.

Dr. Rutherford, previously assistant medical officer at the Devon Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent.

Bideford.
Dartmouth.
Tiverton.

The opening of this Asylum has enabled provision to be made for the pauper lunatics of the boroughs of Bideford, Dartmouth, and Tiverton, under proper contracts with the Town Council of Exeter.

South Molton.
Barnstaple.

The few lunatics belonging to the boroughs of South Molton and Barnstaple will also probably find accommodation in the Exeter Borough Asylum.

Plymouth.

The plans for the Asylum to be erected for the borough of Plymouth were submitted to us in the course of the autumn, but they have not yet passed the Home Office.

Maidstone.

The Justices of the Borough of Maidstone having resolved upon the erection of an Asylum, have purchased, with the proper approval, a small estate called the Abbey Gate Farm, situate in the parish of East Farleigh, for a site. The acreage is 48a. 2r. 2lp. ; the price was 7,000*l*.

A contract for the maintenance of the lunatics belonging to this borough at the Barming Heath Asylum has been entered into. This is, however, for two years only, and is liable to termination upon a month's notice.

Hastings.

The Committee of Visitors of the Sussex Asylum have found it necessary to terminate the contract with the Borough of Hastings, and their female lunatics have been removed

removed to Camberwell House. Some statutory arrangements for the accommodation of the Hastings patients will have to be made. BOROUGH
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.

The contract between the authorities of the Borough of Hythe and the Committee of the Chartham Asylum has been terminated, and this borough remains without statutory provision for its lunatics.

In the Appendix (F.) will be found a complete abstract of the arrangements in existence for the care and maintenance of the pauper lunatics belonging to the non-contributory Boroughs in England and Wales.

The rest of the Boroughs may be considered, for the purposes of the administration of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, as part of the counties to which they have either been annexed under the operation of that Act, or to the erection of the Asylums of which they have contributed, and to the maintenance of which they continue to contribute.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The number of Hospitals registered for the reception of lunatics remains at 17. REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

In the Appendix (Q.) will be found a list of these institutions with the names of the medical superintendents; while in the Appendices (B¹, B², B³, B⁴) are given the usual statistical particulars of the patients therein, including the ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average number of patients daily resident, and also to the total number under treatment.

On 1st January 1887 there were in the Registered Hospitals 3,260 patients (1,711 males and 1,549 females). Of this number 1,608 males and 1,489 females were of the private, and 103 males and 60 females of the pauper class. The private patients thus exceed the number on 1st January 1886 by 22 males and 21 females, while the pauper patients show a decrease of 4 males and an increase of 2 females. Numbers,
increase, &c.

Every Hospital, except those devoted to the care of Idiots, has been visited by us twice during the past year. In the Appendix (G.) we give at full length one of the entries made on these occasions at each Hospital, with Visitations.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

extracts from the second entry where these appeared desirable.

From these reports it will be seen that the Hospitals continue in a general state of efficiency.

Expenditure.

In the Appendix (H.) we have tabulated the returns of expenditure procured from the Hospitals, relating to the year 1885. It will be recollected that we were compelled to postpone the publication of these accounts last year owing to their incompleteness. They are still incomplete, as we are unable to procure any information from the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. The returns, it should be observed, are voluntary.

Manchester
Royal Lunatic
Hospital.
Fatal casualty.

A fatal casualty occurred at the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital in December last.

Mr. B., a gentleman aged about 42, had been a patient in the Hospital for two years and a half. At the time of his admission he was intensely melancholic, and was treated for some time as suicidal, though he never, during his residence, had previously made any attempt at injuring himself. For the last two months of his life he had been considered as nearly convalescent.

On the morning of 11th December he was alone in his bedroom to complete his toilet, but left the room, and unfastening a window on the landing of the neighbouring staircase, fell out or jumped out, and was picked up senseless. The skull was fractured and he died in half an hour.

There was some evidence that the patient was very anxious to leave the Hospital, and the coroner's jury adopted the view that Mr. B.'s death resulted from an attempt to escape, and not from a desire to kill himself.

The Lawn,
Lincoln.
Suicide.
Prosecution of
attendant for
neglect.

An unfortunate suicide occurred at the Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, in the case of a gentleman who was allowed to be in the grounds of the Hospital unattended, though known to be suicidal, and who hung himself in a water-closet there. This was due to the carelessness of the head attendant, whose conviction for "neglect" will be noticed lower down under the head of "Prosecutions for breaches of the law."

Holloway's
Sanatorium.
Attempt at
suicide.

At Holloway's Sanatorium an attempt at suicide occurred on the part of a lady, who set fire to her night dress and sustained injuries of a very severe nature, but which fortunately did not prove fatal. It will be seen from

from the comments made by our Colleagues in their entry of 28th June 1886 (Appendix G.), that they considered that there was want of caution and some overconfidence in the treatment of the case, which was known to be attended with a suicidal history. With these comments we entirely concur.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Holloway's
Sanatorium.
Attempt at
suicide.

In October last two of our Colleagues, visiting the Sanatorium, had a long interview with a lady, Mrs. M., who had been an inmate of the Hospital for about a twelvemonth, after several months' residence in other Asylums.

Discharge by
order.

She had evidently improved so much that the Commissioners came to the conclusion that her further detention was unnecessary. Dr. Philipps, though not considering her to be recovered, thought she was, perhaps, as well as she was ever likely to be, and raised no objection to her discharge.

The history of the case, however, was unfavourable, and a relapse not improbable, especially if the patient were again to resort to stimulants.

In these circumstances the patient's husband (a clergyman) hesitated to take the responsibility of directing the discharge, which was, therefore, effected by order, after two visits from Commissioners under Section 77, Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

As in former years, we have taken occasion to note the cases in which our interference by actual order has been required to secure a discharge have been extremely rare. It almost always happens that effect is at once given, without hesitation, to any recommendation for discharge coming from the medical attendant, or from ourselves.

CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.

Two Members of the Board made on the 21st and 22nd September last, the statutory visit to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. The memorandum of inspection then made by them is printed in the Appendix (I.).

CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

The retirement of Dr. Orange, after 23 years' service in the Asylum, is one of the principal events there noticed. The deputy superintendent, Dr. David Nicolson, has been appointed to succeed him.

Retirement of
Dr. Orange
and appoint-
ment of Dr.
Nicolson.

MILITARY
AND NAVAL
HOSPITALS,
AND INDIA
ASYLUM.

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley was likewise visited on the 8th June, the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth on 20th November, and the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, on 30th January and 26th June. The reports made will be found in Appendices (K. L. M.).

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

The Licensed Houses on 1st January 1887 numbered 95, of which 33 were Metropolitan and 62 were Provincial; at this date the number of patients were 4,337 (1,996 males and 2,341 females), classed as follows: 1,552 male and 1,634 female private patients; 439 male and 707 female pauper patients, and 5 male criminal patients. These figures, as compared with those of 1st January 1886, show an increase of 14 male pauper patients; but a decrease of 24 male and 31 female private patients, of 58 female paupers, and of 2 male and 1 female criminal patients.

The usual statistical particulars of admissions, deaths, and discharges, will be found in the Appendix (B.); while the Appendix (Q.) contains a complete list of the Licensed Houses, with the names of the proprietors and licensees, the number of patients authorised, and the names and addresses of the Clerks to the Visitors of the Provincial Houses.

It should be borne in mind that The Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum at Essex Hall, Colchester, The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum at Knowle, Birmingham, and The Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross, though conducted under licenses granted by Justices, are, in fact, charitable institutions in the nature of Lunatic Hospitals.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The number of Houses within our immediate jurisdiction is 33, one less than it was last year.

Sussex and
Brandenburg
Houses closed.

Sussex and Brandenburg Houses, Hammersmith, where, for many years, males and females have been received under the management of the late Dr. Benignus Forbes Winslow, and after his death under that of his son, Dr. Lyttleton S. Forbes Winslow, and successive medical superintendents, has been closed.

The

The approaching termination of lease and changes in the circumstances of the neighbourhood have rendered this step necessary.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Two of the ladies, formerly inmates of Brandenburg House, have been placed in charge of Mrs. Buck, the matron of that establishment, at Homelea, Weltje-road, Hammersmith, under a license for two quiet female patients.

Opening of
Homelea.

The majority of the male patients have been removed from Sussex House to Flower House, Southend, Kent, a handsome family mansion standing in its own grounds of upwards of 20 acres, which, by arrangement with the proprietors, being persons interested under the late Dr. Winslow's will in Sussex and Brandenburg Houses, we have licensed to Dr. C. H. Mercier as Resident Medical Superintendent.

Opening of
Flower House,
Southend,
Kent.

The license of Twickenham House has not been renewed since the death of the proprietor, Dr. Diamond.

Twickenham
House closed.

The small establishment called Montague House, Brook Green, has also been closed.

Montague
House closed.

With the exception of the suicide at Northumberland House, to be presently mentioned, we have no fatal casualties to record as occurring in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, nor have we received any well-founded complaints of harsh treatment or rough usage.

They continue to be, on the whole, satisfactorily managed.

Changes to the seaside for patients in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses continue to be given, and we consider them to be highly conducive to mental recovery in many instances; objections are rarely made to their temporary stay there by neighbours; only once this year has a neighbour objected; his accidental annoyance was upon a single occasion, and its recurrence was obviated through our interposition.

Seaside visits
on leave of
absence.

The name of Mr. Henry Theodore Monroe, Solicitor, has, on the application of his father, Dr. H. Monroe, been inserted in the license of Brooke House, Clapton, in addition to those of Dr. Monroe himself and his Medical Superintendent, Dr. Adams.

Brooke House.
Change in the
licence.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.Grove Hall,
Bow.Need of better
clothing.

At Grove Hall, Bow, and not there only, but wherever private patients are admitted at low payments, *i.e.*, from 21 s. to 25 s. a week, we have had to comment on the insufficiency and unsuitability of their clothing. The friends of such patients, from laudable motives, object to their treatment as paupers, and yet appear to find it extremely difficult to supply clothing adequate in quantity, or suitable in quality.

For the soldiers at Grove Hall warm capes for out-door wear in winter have been, at our recommendation, lately provided.

Normansfield.
Improper
removal of the
body of a
deceased
patient.

At Normansfield, Hampton Wick, the removal of the body of a deceased idiot child for burial before it was known whether the coroner of the district did or did not intend to hold an inquest, compelled us to call Dr. Down, the licensee, before us, and to examine him upon the matter. It was ascertained to be an irregularity, the result of ignorance of its gravity, and upon Dr. Down's expression of regret, he was simply censured. The result, however, of the inquiry induced us to require the employment of a qualified medical assistant to reside on the licensed premises.

Northumber-
land House.
Suicide.

Miss E. M. A., a patient in Northumberland House, committed suicide by jumping out of a window, 40 feet above the ground. The windows in the villas where this occurred had all been blocked in 1885, but a servant who at one time occupied the room had removed the blocks, and this fact had not been reported to Dr. Wright. We were not satisfied that the nurse, in whose charge the patient was this day, was sufficiently on the alert, and Dr. Wright arranged that she should only attend to quiet and chronic demented cases for the future.

 PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The number of Houses licensed by Justices, including the Eastern, Western, and Midland Asylums for Idiots, situate respectively at Colchester, Starcross, and Knowle, remains at 62.

We find nothing of sufficient importance to report as to the general management of these Institutions, and no noteworthy accidents or casualties have occurred.

The

The Green Hall, Stafford, has ceased to be licensed, one patient only being retained, instead of two, by Mr. Weston, the proprietor.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES

Green Hall,
Stafford, closed.

The Justices of Devon have granted to Miss J. B. Sanders a license to receive eight female idiot or imbecile children at Haldon View, Topsham.

Haldon View
opened.

Miss Teage, the licensee of Court Hall, Kenton, having died, the license was transferred by the Justices to Mr. William Mules for the unexpired remainder thereof.

Court Hall,
Kenton.

Licence
transferred.

The license formerly held by Mr. Lomas for the reception of lunatics at Clifton Hall, near Manchester, has been transferred to another House under the same management, and in the same neighbourhood, called Overdale, Outwood, near Prestwich.

Overdale,
Prestwich,
opened.

This measure became necessary on account of the expiration of the lease of Clifton Hall.

Clifton Hall
closed.

The new premises are suitable for the purpose for which they were required, and the license was granted for eight male and six female patients.

The patients hitherto maintained at Westdale, near Wavertree, have been removed to a new house, called Shaftesbury House, near Formby, Lancashire, which has been built by Mr. Stanley Gill on a small estate containing about eight acres of land.

Westdale House
closed.
Patients
removed to
Shaftesbury
House, Formby.

The house, which was expressly designed for the reception of lunatics, is reported to be well adapted for the purpose. It consists of a centre, occupied by the proprietor and his family, and two wings, one for each sex. The rooms, at the first visit, were found to be comfortable, and properly furnished.

The license is for 20 private patients of each sex.

Westdale House is closed.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year:—

SINGLE
PATIENTS.
Statistics and
general
observations.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

Statistics and
general
observations.

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1886 - -				179	268	447
Registered during the year - -				55	74	129
				234	342	576
				M.	F.	T.
Discharged and removed - - - }				39	63	102
Died - - - -				9	13	22
				48	76	124
Remaining 1st January 1887 - -				186	266	452

Of the patients remaining on the 1st January 1887, 132, namely, 60 of the male sex and 72 of the female sex, were lunatics so found by inquisition, placed by order of their Committees in unlicensed houses, whose reception has been duly notified to us, but whom, except in special circumstances, we do not visit.

This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by us, 320; namely, 126 males and 194 females. The majority still receive two visits annually.

Besides these there are 249 other lunatics so found by inquisition, who are understood to be residing with their Committees. Thus, in all, there were on the 1st January 1887, 381 lunatics so found by inquisition residing elsewhere than in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

On 1st January 1887, the number of pauper lunatics detained in Workhouses and Workhouse infirmaries throughout England and Wales amounted to 17,381. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, 17,200, we perceive an increase of 181.

Of the total above stated, 11,982 paupers were found in ordinary Workhouses or Workhouse infirmaries, while 5,399 were inmates of the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth. The latter figures vary very little annually.

During the year 1886 we visited 291 workhouses, and,
as

as required by law, reported to the Local Government Board the result of the inspections. Appendix (O.) contains a list of the Workhouses thus visited. THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

We are able to report, as a rule, favourably upon the class of cases properly kept at these places, namely, the harmless weak-minded persons incapable of taking care of themselves, yet who need very little special looking after. These are for the most part sufficiently accommodated and kindly treated, and receive usually a rather better diet than that provided for the ordinary pauper inmates, as some equivalent for domestic services, which many of them diligently fulfil.

The idiots, the sick, and the senile demented too are pretty well off in the large majority of the workhouse infirmaries.

It is desirable, however, that the medical officers of unions throughout the kingdom should be alive to the necessity of removing to Asylums without delay recent cases of insanity. Cases of general paralysis can rarely be held proper for workhouse management. The subjects of this disorder, whether in its early stage of excitability, or in its later phases of helplessness, dirtiness, and tendency to bed sores, usually require Asylum treatment.

The suggestions we have offered in our reports, have for the most part been well received and acted upon by boards of guardians, but we are well aware that the present depression, both in trade and agriculture, compels delay in some places in completing very needful improvements, and everywhere demands the strictest economy in workhouse expenditure.

In December last an anonymous communication, containing a charge of ill-treatment of an imbecile boy at the Burton-upon-Trent Union Workhouse, was received by us and forwarded to the Local Government Board. This information led to an inquiry by one of their inspectors. The evidence he obtained satisfied him of the truth of the allegation, that an imbecile lad had been beaten with a stick by a wardsman in that Workhouse. The wardsman was removed from the imbecile ward, and both the master and matron subsequently resigned. Burton-upon-Trent.

The Commissioner who visited the Maidstone Workhouse in 1885, where from 18 to 20 male persons of unsound mind are detained, first noticed and disapproved the employment of the majority of these imbeciles in Maidstone.
Hard labour
imposed on
imbecile in-
mates.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

Maidstone.

Hard labour
imposed on
imbecile in-
mates.

pumping water, which he described accurately as task work of an irksome sort, and one which had to be performed on Sundays as well as week days.

Notwithstanding that communications subsequently passed between the Local Government Board and the guardians of the Maidstone Union in 1886, in which our opinions upon this subject were made fully clear to the guardians, it was found upon the next visit in June 1886, that the practice of thus employing male imbeciles was not discontinued.

That the work is laborious there can be no doubt, and indeed such as would be regarded as punishment labour in any prison; it is wholly unsuited for and cruel to require from men of the feeble physique which the class of lunatics detained in Workhouses usually exhibit, and we greatly regret that the board of guardians have not thought fit to make other provision for their water supplies after the remonstrances thus repeatedly addressed to them upon the subject.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY
ACTS.PROSECU-
TIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
ACTS.Pyle's case.
Receiving two
lunatics
without
licence.

Prosecutions for various breaches of the Lunacy Acts were undertaken by us in the following cases:—

Mr. W. S. was on 12th April admitted into the Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, and the statement of particulars showed that he had been living for two years past with Mr. C. J. Pyle, a medical man residing at Burgess Hill, Sussex. Mr. Pyle had at that time living with him, and under certificates, as a single patient, another gentleman of unsound mind, who had for many years been under his care and that of his father before him, at Amesbury, in Wiltshire. It was at our instance that he was originally placed under certificates; and on the death of Mr. Pyle's father in 1875 he was again certified to Mr. Pyle's own care.

It will hence be seen that Mr. Pyle could not have been ignorant of the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, and must have known that if he kept a second person of unsound mind for profit in his house he was committing a misdemeanour. In the circumstances we felt we had no alternative but to prosecute, and on the 28th July Mr. Pyle being summoned before the bench at Cuckfield to answer a charge of receiving

receiving two or more lunatics in a house not duly licensed for their reception, was committed to take his trial at the Assizes, where he pleaded guilty, and on 3rd August was sentenced by Mr. Baron Pollock to pay a fine of 10*l.*, and the costs of the prosecution.

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
ACTS.

Frederick Willmott, a farmer near Harpenden, in Herts, was reported to us to be in the habit of taking care of persons of unsound mind without having complied with the requirements of the Lunacy Acts. We, therefore, on the 11th day of August obtained from your Lordship an order to visit Mr. Willmott's house, and to report upon the inmates therein. This order was accordingly executed on the same day by Dr. Maudsley, who found two male boarders in the house; one a person of somewhat enfeebled mind from epileptic fits, and the other a gentleman who had been already under treatment in more than one licensed house, and was at the time of the visit undoubtedly of unsound mind. Dr. Maudsley in his report stated: "Although quiet for three or four weeks he has at these intervals outbreaks of excitement lasting for a few days, during which he is extremely restless and destructive, walking and banging about the room, shouting and using the foulest language, breaking furniture and tearing bedding into strips, if he has the opportunity. When in this raving and destructive state he is locked up during the day in an inner compartment of a sort of tool-house at one end of the house, a place about 7½ by 6 feet in size. As the roof of the house slopes much towards this end, and naked joists run across the compartment, I was only able to stand upright in it between them. From the sort of tool-house from which it is entered a roughly-made ladder leads to a small bedroom at the end of the house, without furniture or bedding. In this room he is placed at nights during his paroxysms of excitement."

Willmott's
case.
Illegal charge
of insane
patients.

On 4th September Willmott appeared before the magistrates sitting at St. Albans, and after hearing the witnesses they committed him to take his trial at the Assizes. The trial came on before Mr. Justice Field, on 3rd November, at Chelmsford, when the defendant, being represented by counsel, pleaded guilty, and his counsel made a very energetic appeal to the Judge to inflict a fine instead of imprisonment. The Judge, however took, what appears to us to be a very lenient view of the offence, and Willmott

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
ACTS.

was bound over in his own recognizance of 100 l. to come up for judgment when called upon.

These prosecutions, which entail great expense, are never ordered by us without due deliberation, and on public grounds it is of the highest importance that offences under the Lunacy Acts should meet with punishment sufficient to prevent the growth of great irregularities and cruelties.

Hill's case.
Negligence of
an attendant.

On 1st January W. C., a patient confined in the Lunatic Hospital at Lincoln, was, owing to the neglect of duty of the head attendant, M. F. Hill, allowed to go into the grounds of the institution unattended; and he committed suicide by hanging himself in a closet there. The Committee of the Hospital considered that Hill's breach of duty, whereby a patient in his charge lost his life, was sufficiently noticed by calling him before the Board and strictly cautioning him to be more careful in future.

Such, however, not appearing to us to adequately mark the gravity of the offence of which Hill had been guilty, we thought it right in the circumstances to proceed against him summarily for neglect of duty, and the summons came on for hearing on 11th February, when both sides were legally represented, and in the result the defendant was fined 21 s. and costs. Hill still was retained in his responsible position of head attendant at the Hospital. We expressed our opinion to the Governors on this matter, but we have no power to do more in an Institution such as this.

Buchanan's
case.
Cruel treatment of a
female patient
by her parents.

Early in March last we received a communication from the chairman of the police committee of the county of Warwick, calling attention to the circumstances attending the then very recent admission to the Asylum for that county of a lady sent thither from Rugby by two justices, as a lunatic "cruelly treated by those in charge of her."

The circumstances were these: Miss A. L. Buchanan, the patient in question, resided in the house of her father, Mr. David Buchanan, at Rugby. The alleged cruel treatment consisted in keeping the lunatic fastened down in bed night after night by a jacket of peculiar construction, which almost entirely prevented any movement of the head, body, or limbs. This treatment had been resorted to for several months in 1879, and again, upon a recurrence of the attack, from February 1885 to February 1886, the apparatus not being removed on one occasion
for

for six weeks successively. During this time no medical advice had been taken by the parents. The patient, it should be stated, was kept clean, was properly fed, and had, generally, a nurse attending her.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

Buchanan's case.

The monstrous system of mechanical restraint above described seems to have been put into operation in the belief that it was necessary in order to prevent objectionable practices to which the patient was at certain times disposed; yet at the Warwick Asylum, the medical superintendent found no occasion to resort to any mechanical restraint in her case.

Although it seemed to us clear that Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan had been guilty of treating their daughter in a way which amounted to cruelty and neglect, whatever the motives of their conduct may have been, we were in some doubt as to the advisability of taking criminal proceedings against them, feeling sure that the case of *Reg. v. Rundle** would be pressed against us. This case was in 1855, and in it the Court for Criminal Cases Reserved, held that the words in Section 9 of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, "persons having the care and charge of a lunatic," are to be construed so as not to include a husband (or apparently any other person), "having the care or charge of the lunatic by reason solely of the domestic relation subsisting between them."

Upon full consideration, however, we determined to summon Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan for cruelty and neglect. The case was heard at the Rugby Petty Sessions in April last, when the defendants were convicted, and fined 20 *l.* each, with costs. The Justices, however, stated a case on the point of law for the consideration of the Queen's Bench Division.

The case was not argued and decided until 10th March 1887,† while this Report was in preparation. On account, however, of the great importance of the matter, and in the interests of the insane, we think it well to anticipate our Report for 1887 by stating that the conviction was affirmed, and that it is now clearly the law that the parents of a lunatic who resides with them under their care are persons "having the care and charge" of a lunatic within the meaning of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 9, and may be convicted under that section for ill-treating such lunatic.

Under

* 1 Dear. and Pearce, 482.

† See the case reported. *Buchanan v. Hardy*, 18 Q. B. D., 486.

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
ACTS.

Prosecution
of an attendant
at the Somerset
and Bath
Asylum for
negligent
preparation of
a patient's
bath, and
conviction of
manslaughter.

Under the head of casualties in County and Borough Asylums, we have already noticed the death of a male patient in the Somerset and Bath Asylum as due to severe scalding in a bath negligently prepared by an attendant named Edward Hill.

We may here record that after the patient's death had ensued, Hill was arrested, committed for trial, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Day, at the Taunton Assizes last May, to 12 months' imprisonment.

The bathing rules, especially as to turning on the cold water first, were perfectly clear and explicit, and it was proved that Hill was acquainted with and understood them.

PROPOSED LUNACY LEGISLATION.

PROPOSED
LUNACY
LEGISLATION.

In our Report of last year (Fortieth Report, page 75) we noticed the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill of 1885, and commented unfavourably on the new provisions which it contained; in reference to the placing of persons not being paupers under care and treatment as lunatics.

A Bill in all substantial respects the same was introduced into the House of Lords in 1886, by Lord Chancellor Herschell, and was carried there.

Political events rendered it impossible to proceed with this measure, in the House of Commons, beyond the first reading.

As the measure in its later stages in the Upper House received your Lordship's support, and while we write has been re-introduced by you in favourable circumstances for its passing, it would not become us to insist further on the apprehension with which we view the special provisions of the Bill.

Our opinions as to the necessity of early treatment of insanity, with a view to cure, and our fear of the injury which is likely to result from legislation rendering the application of such treatment more difficult, have been fully expressed in our recent Reports.

Had our official experience shown us the existence, under the present system, of any real danger to the personal liberty of individuals unwarrantably alleged to be insane, which could not have been removed by a far less sweeping change than that proposed, our sentiments

ments would have been different; but we continue to think that no such danger exists.

PROPOSED
LUNACY
LEGISLATION

The time for our interference, however, has now passed, and we leave the subject with the expression of an earnest hope that our fear may not be realised, and that the measures to be sanctioned by Parliament may not justify our anticipation that early treatment will thereby be seriously hindered, and clandestine charge be rendered more frequent with the result of increasing the number of cases (already too large) of inveterate and incurable insanity among the non-pauper classes of England and Wales.

THE IDIOTS ACT, 1886.

During the consideration of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill in the House of Lords last Session it was thought desirable to cut out from the Bill certain new provisions for the regulation of Hospitals, Institutions, and Licensed Houses for the training and education of idiots and "imbeciles," and of simplifying the forms of admission of the inmates, and to incorporate these provisions in a separate Bill.

THE IDIOTS
ACT, 1886.

We regret that we were not consulted as to this measure. We might otherwise have pointed out the advisability of inserting in the Bill many clauses of the Lunacy Acts which are equally applicable to idiots and to lunatics, and which have an important bearing on their care and treatment.

The Bill became law as "The Idiots Act, 1886," to commence on 1st January 1887.

We deem it unadvisable to specify in this place difficulties which must arise in working this Act, which is not to be read with, but is distinct from, the Lunacy Acts.

We have already made a private representation to your Lordship on this subject, and have no doubt that on a proper opportunity an amending Bill will be introduced into Parliament.

In anticipation of the commencement of the Act, we have issued the explanatory circular which will be found in the Appendix (P.).

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

CHANGES
IN THE
COMMISSION.

Pursuant to the powers of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, Mr. Thomas Salt, M.P., one of the unpaid Commissioners, was, on 21st December 1886, elected as permanent Chairman of this Commission, in the room of the late Lord Shaftesbury.

Mr. Francis Barlow, for many years one of the Masters in Lunacy, and the last of the Commissioners named in the Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, resigned his appointment (which was unsalaried) in April last. Being much occupied by the duties of the Mastership, Mr. Barlow had never been able to devote much time to the affairs of this Commission.

On 1st May 1886, the Lord Chancellor Herschell was pleased to appoint Viscount Emlyn to be a Commissioner in the room of Mr. Barlow.

We have to record, with sincere regret, the death, on 5th November 1886, of our colleague, Dr. Robert Nairne.

His services to the public, as a paid Commissioner in Lunacy, extended over 27 years, his appointment dating from 1856. In 1883 he resigned his office, but was immediately made an honorary Commissioner, in which capacity he continued to afford us the advantage of his long experience.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Thos. Salt,*

Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval,*

Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales* on the 1st January 1887, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

[Note.—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1835, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	10	16	18	23	41
Holyhead - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	2	5	7	9	13	22	17	31	48
TOTAL - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	9	12	15	23	38	35	54	89
BEDS:															
Ampthill - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	1	3	20	18	38
Bedford - - -	43	56	99	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	47	66	113
Biggleswade - -	42	38	80	-	-	-	6	8	14	6	1	7	54	47	101
Leighton Buzzard -	24	28	52	-	-	-	5	3	8	6	6	12	35	37	72
Luton - - -	48	45	93	-	-	-	1	4	5	16	17	33	65	66	131
Woburn - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	14	12	26
TOTAL - -	181	187	368	-	-	-	24	34	58	30	25	55	235	246	481
BERKS:															
Abingdon - - -	17	33	50	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	3	9	26	39	65
Bradfield - - -	21	28	49	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	24	31	55
Cookham - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	7	6	13	10	13	23	36	42	78
Easthampstead - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	7	7	2	2	4	13	21	34
Faringdon - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	21	28	49
Hungerford - - -	11	18	29	1	-	1	2	3	5	3	3	6	17	24	41
Newbury - - -	35	45	80	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	13	22	48	64	112
Reading - - -	41	69	110	-	-	-	12	10	22	2	-	2	55	79	134
Wallingford - - -	13	28	46	-	-	-	7	5	12	1	5	6	26	38	64
Wantage - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	3	20	28	48
Windsor - - -	31	33	64	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	34	39	73
Wokingham - - -	15	28	43	-	2	2	-	2	2	5	5	10	20	37	57
TOTAL - -	255	363	618	2	2	4	44	58	102	39	47	86	340	470	810
BRECON:															
Brecknock - - -	23	15	38	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	24	17	41
Builth - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	7	8	12	20	32
Crickhowell - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	7	11	29	37	66
Hay - - -	7	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	9	22	31
TOTAL - -	61	69	130	-	-	-	6	6	12	7	21	28	74	96	170

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	3	7	27	27	54
Aylesbury - -	27	40	67	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	16	20	35	65	100
Buckingham - -	7	24	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	9	11	12	35	47
Eton - - -	26	40	66	1	2	3	-	3	3	2	4	6	29	49	78
Newport Pagnell - -	23	29	52	-	-	-	6	13	19	1	4	5	30	46	76
Winslow - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	12	8	20
Wycombe - - -	23	52	75	-	-	-	6	15	21	-	6	6	29	73	102
TOTAL - -	135	215	350	1	2	3	25	44	69	13	42	55	174	303	477
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - -	45	57	102	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	7	8	49	69	118
Caxton and Arrington - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	2	6	8	3	5	8	13	22	35
Chesterton - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	11	15	30	40	70
Ely - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	6	6	12	6	5	11	34	38	72
Linton - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	7	12	20	23	43
Newmarket - -	19	34	53	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	13	17	26	49	75
North Witchford - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	3	7	10	6	4	10	31	32	63
Whittlesey - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	10	18
Wisbech - - -	24	31	55	-	-	-	5	10	15	7	9	16	36	50	86
TOTAL - -	183	231	414	-	-	-	27	41	68	37	61	98	247	333	580
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - -	9	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	13	17	13	17	30
Aberystwith - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	10	12	22	9	19	28	40	51	91
Cardigan - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	10	24	34	-	-	-	23	46	69
Lampeter - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	2	6	9	13	22
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	2	6	8	11	28	39	23	41	64
Tregaron - - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	7	12	18	17	35
TOTAL (a) -	68	64	132	-	-	-	25	52	77	33	69	102	126	185	311
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - -	27	28	55	-	-	-	10	10	20	19	53	72	56	91	147
Llandilo Fawr - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	2	4	6	10	14	24	26	39	65
Llandovery - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	8	21	13	34
Llanelly - - -	30	24	54	-	-	-	1	2	3	16	17	33	47	43	90
TOTAL (a) -	84	85	169	-	-	-	13	17	30	53	84	137	150	186	336
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	28	15	43	-	-	-	3	5	8	14	30	44	45	50	95
Carnarvon - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	5	6	11	11	22	33	33	48	81
Conway - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	9	15	22	33	55
Pwllheli - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	2	8	10	14	24	38	28	41	69
TOTAL - -	71	64	135	-	-	-	12	23	35	45	85	130	128	172	300

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asyiums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Altrincham - -	35	42	77	-	-	-	9	23	32	1	-	1	45	65	110
Birkenhead - -	84	84	168	-	-	-	11	16	27	1	1	2	96	101	197
Chester - - -	52	66	118	1	1	2	10	15	25	5	2	7	68	84	152
Congleton - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	14	10	24	2	3	5	32	37	69
Hawarden - -	15	6	21	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	-	1	21	13	34
Macclesfield -	49	56	105	-	-	-	19	24	43	3	5	8	71	85	156
Nantwich - -	45	50	95	-	-	-	9	5	14	15	13	28	69	68	137
Northwich - -	27	36	63	-	1	1	4	2	6	14	19	33	45	58	103
Runcorn - - -	18	17	35	1	-	1	5	10	15	4	1	5	28	28	56
Stockport - -	71	134	208	-	-	-	47	50	97	8	19	27	129	203	332
Tarvin - - -	15	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	18	6	24
Wirrall - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	13	15	28
TOTAL (a) -	442	533	975	2	2	4	133	163	296	58	65	123	635	763	1,398
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	32	44	76	-	-	-	2	4	6	9	12	21	43	60	103
Bodmin - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	3	7	29	24	53
Camelford - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	10	12	11	16	27
St. Columb Major -	13	17	30	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	3	14	22	36
Falmouth - - -	19	28	47	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	20	35	55
St. Germans - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	15	24	39
Helston - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	7	9	16	2	2	4	22	35	57
Launceston - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	1	3	11	16	27
Liskeard - - -	32	43	75	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	35	47	82
Penzance - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	5	13	18	-	-	-	33	47	80
Redruth - - -	46	33	79	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	54	41	95
Stratton - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	11	9	20
Truro - - -	32	40	72	-	-	-	4	11	15	6	17	23	42	68	110
TOTAL - -	273	327	600	-	-	-	38	64	102	29	53	82	340	444	784
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill -	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	6	11
Bootle - - -	9	2	11	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	2	2	12	7	19
Brampton - - -	12	4	16	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	4	6	18	9	27
Carlisle - - -	47	55	102	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	49	59	108
Cockermouth - -	31	32	63	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	3	6	41	44	85
Longtown - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	10	9	19
Penrith - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	9	6	15	1	2	3	31	30	61
Whitehaven - -	44	29	73	-	-	-	11	11	22	1	11	12	56	51	107
Wigton - - -	17	29	46	2	-	2	6	6	12	1	6	7	26	41	67
TOTAL - -	195	180	375	2	-	2	43	43	86	8	33	41	248	256	504
DENBIGH: (a)															
St. Asaph - - -	29	30	59	-	-	-	6	12	18	12	17	29	47	59	106
Llanrwst - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	4	9	14	11	25
Ruthin - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	5	5	17	21	38
Wrexham - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	23	21	44	8	16	24	59	67	126
TOTAL (a) -	75	79	154	-	-	-	37	37	74	25	42	67	137	158	295

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	13	12	25	1	-	1	9	6	15	1	5	6	24	23	47
Bakewell - -	26	23	49	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	1	2	32	31	63
Belper - -	41	40	81	-	-	-	13	20	33	6	11	17	60	71	131
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	13	10	23	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	-	2	16	17	33
Chesterfield - -	46	49	95	-	-	-	22	24	46	10	7	17	78	80	158
Derby - -	92	81	173	-	-	-	22	22	44	-	-	-	114	103	217
Glossop - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	9	15	24
Hayfield - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	2	2	10	12	22
Shardlow - -	34	28	62	-	-	-	6	8	14	2	3	5	42	39	81
TOTAL - -	277	257	534	1	-	1	85	105	190	22	29	51	385	391	776
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	-	1	20	27	47
Barnstaple - -	21	32	53	5	9	14	8	8	16	4	3	7	38	52	90
Bideford - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	2	4	17	28	45
Crediton - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	4	7	23	27	50
East Stonehouse -	7	15	22	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	3	10	18	28
Exeter - -	44	48	92	1	4	5	14	22	36	13	6	19	72	80	152
Holsworthy - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	8	9	17
Honiton - -	17	36	53	1	-	1	3	2	5	18	21	39	39	59	98
Kingsbridge - -	14	12	26	1	-	1	7	2	9	3	1	4	25	15	40
Newton Abbot - -	45	69	114	3	1	4	4	12	16	8	10	18	60	92	152
Okehampton - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	4	12	25	24	49
Plymouth - -	3	1	4	50	66	116	46	43	89	20	17	37	119	127	246
Plympton St. Mary -	25	31	56	-	1	1	4	4	8	5	5	10	34	41	75
South Molton - -	10	16	26	2	2	4	6	5	11	-	-	-	18	23	41
Stoke Damerel - -	33	51	84	-	-	-	12	18	30	-	-	-	45	69	114
Tavistock - -	25	32	57	2	-	2	6	5	11	4	9	13	37	46	83
St. Thomas - -	55	79	134	3	1	4	8	9	17	7	14	21	73	103	176
Tiverton - -	21	33	54	-	-	-	2	6	8	14	24	38	37	63	100
Torrington - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	23	21	44
Totnes - -	21	19	40	6	10	16	9	9	18	3	9	12	39	47	86
TOTAL - -	417	573	990	74	94	168	155	174	329	116	130	246	762	971	1,733
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	20	21	41	3	-	3	4	11	15	3	3	6	30	35	65
Blandford - -	17	19	36	-	1	1	-	2	2	6	3	9	23	25	48
Bridport - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	2	4	18	21	39
Cerne - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	7	15	22
Dorchester - -	22	24	46	1	-	1	1	4	5	2	6	8	26	34	60
Poole - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	13	10	23	2	3	5	30	23	53
Shaftesbury - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	12	20	26	46
Sherborne - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	3	6	19	25	44
Sturminster - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	9	21
Wareham and Purbeck	20	32	52	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	6	11	27	39	66
Weymouth - -	23	32	55	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	4	4	27	41	68
Wimborne and Cranborne.	17	25	42	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	17	28	45
TOTAL - -	194	228	422	5	1	6	32	48	80	25	44	69	256	321	577

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	37	36	73	-	1	1	3	2	5	5	2	7	45	41	86
Chester-le-Street - -	17	10	27	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-	20	18	38
Darlington - - -	35	26	61	-	-	-	2	8	10	1	4	5	38	38	76
Durham - - -	26	35	61	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	6	7	28	44	72
Easington - - -	30	21	51	1	-	1	6	7	13	-	-	-	37	28	65
Gateshead - - -	86	84	170	-	-	-	8	20	28	18	21	39	112	125	237
Hartlepool - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	25	28	53
Houghton-le-Spring -	27	27	54	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	28	33	61
Lanchester - - -	28	19	47	-	1	1	3	6	9	-	-	-	31	26	57
Sedgefield - - -	12	7	19	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	13	11	24
South Shields - - -	76	59	135	-	-	-	6	10	16	4	6	10	86	75	161
Stockton - - -	20	23	48	-	-	-	9	3	12	1	5	6	30	36	66
Sunderland - - -	125	103	228	-	-	-	48	66	114	1	11	12	174	180	354
Teesdale - - -	20	16	36	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	25	21	46
Weardale - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	7	3	10	1	-	1	22	17	39
TOTAL - - -	571	501	1,072	1	2	3	110	160	270	32	58	90	714	721	1,435
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	8	8	13	31	44
Braintree - - -	25	36	61	2	-	2	14	14	28	1	13	14	42	63	105
Chelmsford - - -	28	48	76	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	8	13	38	60	98
Colchester - - -	11	43	54	-	-	-	10	17	27	3	7	10	24	67	91
Dunmow - - -	14	22	36	1	-	1	-	6	6	8	11	19	23	39	62
Epping - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	1	9	10	-	1	2	19	37	56
Halstead - - -	23	26	49	2	-	2	2	3	5	3	4	7	30	33	63
Lexden and Winstree -	19	25	44	-	-	-	6	7	13	2	5	7	27	37	64
Maldon - - -	23	37	60	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	4	5	29	46	75
Ongar - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	5	6	14	22	36
Orsett - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	2	10	12	1	2	3	17	34	51
Rochford - - -	14	19	33	1	-	1	2	5	7	1	10	11	18	34	52
Romford - - -	28	47	75	1	1	2	3	5	8	2	3	5	34	56	90
Saffron Walden - - -	14	26	40	2	-	2	4	11	15	7	10	17	27	47	74
Tendring - - -	20	35	55	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	6	8	26	45	71
West Ham - - -	153	156	309	1	38	39	40	37	77	4	11	15	198	242	440
TOTAL - - -	423	604	1,027	10	39	49	104	142	246	42	108	150	579	893	1,472
FLINT : (a)															
Holywell - - -	33	27	60	-	-	-	8	16	24	12	15	27	53	58	111
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	30	43	73	-	3	3	2	4	6	2	2	4	34	52	86
Cardiff - - -	104	112	216	-	8	8	18	12	30	16	12	28	138	144	282
Gower - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	4	9	9	5	14
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	66	72	138	-	9	9	15	14	29	19	46	65	100	141	241
Neath - - -	39	32	71	-	11	11	8	7	15	9	18	27	56	68	124
Pontardawe - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	3	7	24	15	39
Pontypridd - - -	44	36	80	2	6	8	8	5	13	6	6	12	60	53	113
Swansea - - -	71	83	154	-	9	9	8	8	16	6	22	28	85	122	207
TOTAL - - -	375	390	765	2	46	48	62	51	113	67	113	180	506	600	1,106

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - -	137	174	311	-	3	3	73	94	167	24	32	56	234	303	537
Bristol - - -	63	57	120	-	-	-	58	109	167	8	8	16	129	174	303
Cheltenham - - -	35	71	106	-	-	-	22	38	60	10	30	40	67	139	206
Chipping Sodbury - - -	19	11	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	21	16	37
Cirencester - - -	27	29	56	-	-	-	6	11	17	5	6	11	38	46	84
Dursley - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	7	7	14	4	4	8	23	23	46
Gloucester - - -	41	57	98	-	-	-	3	5	8	19	24	43	63	86	149
Newent - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	6	6	14	26	40
Northleach - - -	14	3	17	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	5	19
Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	5	5	13	26	39
Stroud - - -	48	51	99	-	1	1	15	28	43	18	13	31	81	93	174
Tetbury - - -	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	18
Tewkesbury - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	5	9	14	1	3	4	16	24	40
Thornbury - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	4	7	23	34	57
Westbury-on-Severn - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	6	7	13	1	6	7	21	33	54
Wheatenhurst - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	-	13	17	30
Winchcomb - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	3	6	13	20	33
TOTAL - - -	473	574	1,047	-	4	4	225	344	569	98	148	246	796	1,070	1,866
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	27	19	46
Dore - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	7	10	23	22	45
Hereford - - -	54	62	116	-	-	-	2	12	14	7	11	18	63	85	148
Kington - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	6	7	15	33	48
Ledbury - - -	20	16	36	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	12	15	23	33	56
Leominster - - -	24	27	51	1	-	1	2	3	5	4	11	15	31	41	72
Ross - - -	21	29	50	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	10	15	28	44	72
Weobley - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	10	10	20
TOTAL - - -	180	194	374	1	-	1	14	35	49	25	58	83	220	287	507
HERTS : (a)															
St. Albans - - -	23	29	52	-	-	-	5	8	13	3	7	10	31	44	75
Berkhampstead - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	8	8	20	28
Bishop Stortford - - -	23	36	59	-	-	-	6	7	13	5	12	17	34	55	89
Buntingford - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	5	4	9
Hatfield - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	15	22
Hemel Hempstead - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	14	14	28
Hertford - - -	15	22	37	1	-	1	4	8	12	-	-	-	20	30	50
Hitchin - - -	31	35	66	1	-	1	3	6	9	3	-	3	38	41	79
Royston - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	6	14	20	5	2	7	29	38	67
Ware - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	18	21	39
Watford - - -	32	28	60	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	34	31	65
Welwyn - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	8
TOTAL (a) - - -	188	236	424	2	-	2	32	48	80	19	34	53	241	318	559

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	28	49
St. Ives - - -	21	14	35	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	5	5	26	22	48
St. Neots - - -	19	28	47	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	20	35	55
TOTAL - - -	60	70	130	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	7	8	67	85	152
KENT:															
Ashford, East - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	11	14	25
Ashford, West - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	2	3	15	29	44
Blean - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	6	3	9	4	3	7	25	24	49
Bridge - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	15	21	36
Bromley - - -	36	41	77	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	40	49	89
Canterbury - - -	23	21	44	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	3	3	29	28	57
Cranbrook - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	6	6	17	28	45
Dartford - - -	43	50	93	3	3	6	12	5	17	-	4	4	58	62	120
Dover - - -	45	54	99	-	-	-	9	13	22	6	13	19	60	80	140
Eastry - - -	25	51	76	-	-	-	5	17	22	-	1	1	30	69	99
Elham - - -	25	46	71	-	8	8	5	6	11	-	1	1	30	61	91
Faversham - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	17	25	42
Gravesend and Milton	29	33	62	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	33	38	71
*Greenwich - - -	96	201	297	1	-	1	75	78	153	2	4	6	174	233	457
Hollingbourn - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	21	23	44
Hoo - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	7	10
*Lewisham - - -	32	49	81	-	-	-	20	21	41	1	1	2	53	71	124
Maidstone - - -	36	28	64	-	41	41	20	26	46	-	1	1	56	96	152
Malling - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	9	3	12	5	1	6	33	22	55
Medway - - -	44	66	110	4	12	16	17	16	33	6	2	8	71	96	167
Milton - - -	20	30	50	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	6	6	22	37	59
Romney Marsh - -	5	4	9	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	5	12
Sevenoaks - - -	21	26	47	1	-	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	26	30	56
Sheppey - - -	35	26	61	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	2	7	44	31	75
Strood - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	20	35	55
Tenterden - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	1	3	18	27	45
Thanet, Isle of - -	46	72	118	-	-	-	9	14	23	3	4	7	58	90	148
Tonbridge - - -	45	71	116	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	7	11	53	86	139
*Woolwich - - -	73	112	185	-	-	-	59	51	110	4	3	7	136	166	302
TOTAL - - -	822	1,175	1,997	10	65	75	295	323	618	48	70	118	1,175	1,633	2,808
LANCASTER: (a)															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	95	110	205	-	-	-	19	62	81	3	1	4	117	173	290
Barrow-in-Furness -	14	22	36	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	2	3	18	26	44
Barton-upon-Irwell -	43	46	89	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-	50	52	102
Blackburn - - -	49	66	115	1	-	1	111	100	211	-	-	-	161	166	327
Bolton - - -	150	220	370	2	2	4	16	13	29	6	5	11	174	210	414
Burnley - - -	105	88	193	-	-	-	13	3	16	11	7	18	129	98	227
Bury - - -	126	117	243	2	-	2	13	17	30	3	2	5	144	136	280
Chorley - - -	26	28	54	-	-	-	16	17	33	5	3	8	47	48	95
Chorlton - - -	176	249	425	6	3	9	85	98	183	-	1	1	267	351	618
Clitheroe - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	1	1	23	27	50
Fylde, The - - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	8	8	16	2	-	2	29	23	52
Garstang - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	-	1	11	11	22
Haslingden - - -	31	32	63	-	-	-	31	50	81	5	11	16	67	93	160

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	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER— <i>cont^d</i> .															
Lancaster - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	8	8	16	1	-	1	29	36	65
Leigh - - -	27	37	64	-	-	-	7	15	22	2	3	5	36	55	91
Liverpool - - -	282	381	663	5	3	8	28	91	119	5	5	10	320	480	800
Lunesdale - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	8	11
Manchester - - -	140	138	278	-	-	-	150	185	335	-	-	-	290	323	613
Oldham - - -	120	106	226	8	3	11	50	55	105	3	1	4	181	165	346
Ormskirk - - -	38	48	86	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	46	57	103
Prescot - - -	103	84	187	4	-	4	36	39	75	6	5	11	149	128	277
Preston - - -	98	117	215	-	-	-	74	50	124	1	4	5	173	171	344
Prestwich - - -	46	67	113	5	1	6	29	34	63	-	2	2	80	104	184
Rochdale - - -	96	112	208	-	-	-	48	37	85	6	1	7	150	150	300
Salford - - -	118	115	233	4	-	4	87	120	207	-	-	-	209	235	444
Toxteth Park - - -	68	119	187	-	1	1	33	28	61	1	7	8	102	155	257
Ulverstone - - -	33	39	72	-	-	-	9	7	16	3	5	8	45	51	96
Warrington - - -	51	50	101	1	1	2	20	29	49	9	6	15	81	86	167
West Derby - - -	322	498	820	14	10	24	43	67	110	7	7	14	386	582	968
Wigan - - -	89	76	165	-	-	-	37	48	85	11	7	18	137	131	268
TOTAL (a) -	2,506	3,039	5,545	52	24	76	1,004	1,212	2,216	92	86	178	3,654	4,361	8,015
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	19	24	43	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	23	29	52
Barrow-on-Soar -	28	22	50	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	20	23	31	46	77
Billesdon - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	9	2	11	4	3	7	17	14	31
Blaby - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	9	18	29	33	62
Hinckley - - -	8	23	31	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	2	5	16	30	46
Leicester - - -	148	178	326	-	-	-	44	50	94	3	5	8	195	233	428
Loughborough - -	31	34	65	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	2	2	36	46	82
Lutterworth - -	16	27	43	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	-	2	21	29	50
Market Bosworth -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	12	16	28
Market Harborough -	10	20	30	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	3	3	17	26	43
Melton Mowbray -	21	15	36	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	1	3	27	18	45
TOTAL -	313	385	698	1	-	1	81	87	168	29	48	77	424	520	944
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	35	32	67	-	-	-	12	7	19	10	24	34	57	63	120
Bourne - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	7	7	24	31	55
Caistor - - -	35	36	71	-	-	-	10	9	19	1	4	5	46	49	95
Gainsborough - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	1	6	7	7	9	16	30	38	68
Glanford Brigg - -	24	32	56	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	28	33	61
Grantham - - -	36	33	69	-	-	-	3	9	12	1	2	3	40	44	84
Holbeach - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	20	24	44
Horncastle - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	5	6	11	5	2	7	22	23	45
Lincoln - - -	62	50	112	-	-	-	12	18	30	13	23	36	87	91	178
Louth - - -	17	16	33	-	1	1	1	7	8	3	7	10	21	31	52
Sleaford - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	8	13	22	28	50
Spalding - - -	4	23	27	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	1	1	10	31	41
Spilsby - - -	12	30	42	-	-	-	3	7	10	9	4	13	24	41	65
Stamford - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	3	6	19	25	44
TOTAL -	319	365	684	-	1	1	71	92	163	60	94	154	450	552	1,002

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	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	4	5	10	15
Corwen - - -	7	16	23	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	2	8	15	22	37
Dolgelly - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	7	11	18	8	12	20	27	31	58
Festiniog - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	1	4	19	17	36
TOTAL - - -	30	40	70	-	-	-	16	24	40	20	16	36	66	80	146
MIDDLESEX:(a)															
Barnet - - -	20	34	54	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	23	38	61
Bethnal Green - -	168	186	354	12	20	32	110	132	242	10	11	21	300	349	649
Brentford - - -	79	133	212	1	9	10	3	5	8	-	-	-	83	147	230
Chelsea - - -	75	143	218	1	4	5	63	87	150	2	2	4	141	236	377
Edmonton - - -	80	138	218	20	26	46	24	15	39	4	5	9	128	184	312
Fulham - - -	67	76	143	13	13	26	62	44	106	-	-	-	142	133	275
George's, St. - -	124	215	339	-	2	2	69	84	153	-	-	-	193	301	494
George's, St., in the East - - -	47	66	113	-	-	-	54	62	116	-	-	-	101	128	229
Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury - - -	43	61	104	2	5	7	34	54	88	-	-	-	79	120	199
Hackney - - -	150	241	391	7	41	48	101	110	211	31	19	50	289	411	700
Hampstead - - -	19	40	59	-	-	-	29	22	51	-	-	-	48	62	110
Hendon - - -	24	43	67	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	3	4	28	50	78
Holborn - - -	217	312	529	29	35	64	220	258	478	2	2	4	468	607	1,075
Islington - - -	188	266	454	49	55	104	115	94	209	11	14	25	363	429	792
Kensington - - -	110	200	310	5	10	15	77	81	158	-	-	-	192	291	483
London, City of - -	165	209	374	5	1	6	65	92	157	1	6	7	236	308	544
Marylebone, St. - -	172	300	472	3	5	8	161	140	301	23	20	43	359	465	824
Mile End Old Town -	73	119	192	4	3	7	91	92	183	-	2	2	168	216	384
Paddington - - -	53	101	154	37	44	81	25	50	75	-	-	-	115	195	310
Pancras, St. - - -	148	280	428	4	3	7	268	415	683	-	-	-	420	698	1,118
Poplar - - -	95	149	244	18	19	37	81	74	155	25	40	65	219	282	501
Shoreditch - - -	129	146	275	19	45	64	149	189	338	-	-	-	297	380	677
Staines - - -	14	17	31	4	1	5	12	11	23	-	-	-	30	29	59
Stepney - - -	45	79	124	7	8	15	40	69	109	-	-	-	92	156	248
Strand - - -	50	64	114	-	4	4	29	40	69	-	-	-	79	108	187
Uxbridge - - -	28	50	78	2	1	3	17	8	25	3	5	8	50	64	114
Westminster - - -	44	69	113	7	7	14	59	63	122	-	-	-	110	139	249
Whitechapel - - -	78	143	221	1	3	4	58	86	144	-	-	-	137	232	369
TOTAL (a) - - -	2,505	3,880	6,385	252	366	618	2,020	2,383	4,403	113	129	242	4,890	6,758	11,648
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - -	31	45	76	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	10	12	38	58	96
Bedwellty - - -	73	61	134	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	16	18	78	84	162
Chepstow - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	1	3	21	25	46
Monmouth - - -	32	45	77	-	-	-	6	9	15	23	35	58	61	89	150
Newport - - -	79	74	153	1	-	1	8	5	13	4	7	11	92	86	178
Pontypool - - -	33	38	71	-	-	-	6	7	13	2	7	9	41	52	93
TOTAL - - -	262	282	544	1	-	1	33	36	69	35	76	111	331	394	725

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	17	15	32	1	-	1	11	9	20	-	-	-	29	24	53
Llanfyllin - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	3	7	10	8	22	30	31	49	80
Machynlleth - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	3	4	7	19	26
Newtown and Llanidloes - - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	9	15	34	44	78
TOTAL - -	67	74	141	1	-	1	18	28	46	15	34	49	101	136	237
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	1	5	29	26	55
Blofield - - -	7	20	27	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	10	22	32
Depwade - - -	20	32	52	-	-	-	6	7	13	6	10	16	32	49	81
Docking - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	14	20	34
Downham - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	3	4	20	29	49
Erpingham - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	4	5	20	24	44
St. Faith's - - -	13	11	24	-	1	1	1	4	5	-	1	1	14	17	31
East and West Flegg -	4	8	12	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	6	11	17
Forehoe - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	4	4	7	23	30
Freebridge Lynn - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7	17	21	38
Guiltcross - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	3	7	16	20	36
Henstead - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	2	2	12	22	34
King's Lynn - - -	21	17	38	1	-	1	1	5	6	10	15	25	33	37	70
Loddon and Clavering -	14	30	44	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	16	38	54
Mitford and Launditch -	20	41	61	-	-	-	2	10	12	9	19	28	31	70	101
Norwich - - -	72	109	181	-	-	-	33	41	74	12	28	40	117	178	295
Smallburgh - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	16	17	33
Swaffham - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	10	11	18	32	50
Thetford - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	17	29	46
Walsingham - - -	30	31	61	-	-	-	3	4	7	9	9	18	42	44	86
Wayland - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	8	11	15	30	45
Great Yarmouth - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	40	36	76	2	3	5	47	46	93
TOTAL - -	363	520	883	1	1	2	115	151	266	70	133	203	549	805	1,354
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	6	11	17
Brixworth - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	11	16	27	-	4	4	22	38	60
Daventry - - -	24	24	48	-	-	-	3	9	12	-	3	3	27	36	63
Hardingstone - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	1	5	14	13	27
Kettering - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	3	5	19	27	46
Northampton - - -	62	59	121	-	-	-	18	20	38	11	13	24	91	92	183
Oundle - - -	7	17	24	-	-	-	6	14	20	1	2	3	14	33	47
Peterborough - - -	32	42	74	-	-	-	5	4	9	3	7	10	40	53	93
Poterspurty - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	1	2	13	18	31
Thrapston - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	1	1	22	25	47
Towcester - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	8	14	15	29
Wellingborough - -	37	36	73	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	14	18	46	56	102
TOTAL - -	238	265	503	-	-	-	61	98	159	29	54	83	328	417	745

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	25	31	56	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	27	35	62
Belford - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Bellingham - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	7	10	8	18	26
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	19	19	38	-	-	-	8	18	26	7	7	14	34	44	78
Castle Ward - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	21	26	47
Glendale - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	1	8	21	9	30
Haltwhistle - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	6	9
Hexham - - -	29	23	52	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	17	39	35	74
Morpeth - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	2	5	32	29	61
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	149	148	297	2	-	2	46	58	104	12	23	35	209	229	438
Rothbury - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12
Tynemouth - - -	97	64	161	1	2	3	8	14	22	4	5	9	110	85	195
TOTAL - -	394	364	758	3	2	5	70	106	176	47	54	101	514	526	1,040
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	64	89	153	1	-	1	16	14	30	6	8	14	87	111	198
Bingham - - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	5	15
East Retford - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	5	7	21	27	48
Mansfield - - -	28	38	66	-	-	-	13	10	23	4	12	16	45	60	105
Newark - - -	16	22	38	-	-	-	5	9	14	2	2	4	23	33	56
Nottingham - - -	154	178	332	1	-	1	71	85	156	55	109	164	281	372	653
Southwell - - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	16	26	42
Worksop - - -	14	18	32	2	-	2	4	10	14	6	6	12	26	34	60
TOTAL - -	312	382	694	4	-	4	117	143	260	76	143	219	509	668	1,177
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	27	30	57	-	-	-	4	14	18	5	9	14	36	53	89
Bicester - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	17	20	37
Chipping Norton - - -	28	20	48	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	11	17	36	35	71
Headington - - -	22	54	76	-	-	-	3	9	12	9	25	34	34	88	122
Henley - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	4	9	13	1	1	2	24	34	58
Oxford - - -	22	48	70	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	32	59	91
Thame - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	4	10	14	6	9	15	19	39	58
Witney - - -	28	29	57	-	-	-	11	15	26	12	9	21	51	53	104
Woodstock - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	6	7	25	31	56
TOTAL - -	187	258	445	-	-	-	47	84	131	40	70	110	274	412	686
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - - -	40	45	85	-	-	-	5	4	9	12	25	37	57	74	131
Narberth - - -	24	19	43	-	-	-	2	4	6	7	18	25	33	41	74
Pembroke - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	3	6	9	10	21	31	33	41	74
TOTAL - -	84	78	162	-	-	-	10	14	24	29	64	93	123	156	279

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	3	4	14	26	40
Rhayader - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	3	7	13	13	26
TOTAL - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	6	11	27	39	66
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	19	6	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	3	20	11	31
Uppingham - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	16	14	30
TOTAL - - -	34	18	52	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	3	4	36	25	61
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	53	65	118	1	-	1	21	26	47	-	-	-	75	91	166
Bridgnorth - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	1	2	14	28	42
Church Stretton - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	6	16	22
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	5	17	22	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	6	21	27
Clun - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	5	11	18	29
Drayton - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	11	22	33
Ellesmere - - -	9	23	32	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	14	27	41
Ludlow - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	21	21	42
Madeley - - -	23	31	54	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	4	4	26	40	66
Newport - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	4	7	26	29	55
Oswestry - - -	25	31	56	-	-	-	4	11	15	1	4	5	30	46	76
Shifnal - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	5	8	11	12	23
Wellington - - -	32	31	63	-	-	-	3	6	9	17	7	24	52	44	96
Wem - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	-	8	8	5	-	5	9	20	29
Whitchurch - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	4	11	15	4	1	5	24	28	52
TOTAL - - -	240	327	567	1	-	1	58	103	161	37	33	70	336	463	799
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	29	37	66	-	-	-	3	5	8	6	4	10	38	46	84
Bath - - -	45	85	130	1	-	1	51	54	105	-	-	-	97	139	236
Bedminster - - -	54	67	121	2	-	2	14	20	34	3	6	9	73	93	166
Bridgwater - - -	22	31	53	2	-	2	3	8	11	3	8	11	30	47	77
Chard - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	6	2	8	5	4	9	30	29	59
Clutton - - -	25	25	50	-	-	-	10	7	17	5	7	12	40	39	79
Dulverton - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	2	4	12	5	17
Frome - - -	12	21	33	-	1	1	17	24	41	3	10	13	32	56	88
Keynsham - - -	14	32	46	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	9	12	20	43	63
Langport - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	11	17	27	29	56
Shepton Mallet - - -	16	27	43	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	7	13	23	35	58
Taunton - - -	23	37	60	5	3	8	4	12	16	8	9	17	40	61	101
Wellington - - -	15	26	41	-	-	-	6	12	18	6	19	25	27	57	84
Wells - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	11	15	33	48
Williton - - -	16	17	33	1	-	1	13	9	22	6	8	14	36	34	70
Wincanton - - -	16	21	37	2	1	3	3	5	8	5	5	10	26	32	58
Yeovil - - -	26	32	58	1	1	2	4	17	21	3	5	8	34	55	89
TOTAL - - -	370	520	890	14	6	20	144	184	328	72	123	195	600	833	1,433

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	15	14	29
Alton - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	1	1	22	27	49
Alverstoke - - -	19	25	44	-	1	1	14	8	22	-	-	-	33	34	67
Andover - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	4	4	22	29	51
Basingstoke - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	6	8	19	39	58
Catherington - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	6
Christchurch - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	3	6	19	24	43
Droxford - - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	12	24	36
Fareham - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	3	5	27	29	56
Fordingbridge - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	5	7	11	16	27
Hartley Wintney - - -	24	25	49	-	-	-	5	5	10	6	2	8	35	32	67
Havant - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	11	12	23
Hursley - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	7	2	9
Kingsclere - - -	17	9	26	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	20	12	32
Lymington - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	5	10	12	22
New Forest - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2	5	21	22	43
Petersfield - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	11	17	28
Portsea Island - - -	136	140	276	3	-	3	74	108	182	21	30	51	234	278	512
Ringwood - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	5	14	19
Romsey - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	15	22	37
Southampton - - -	35	51	86	-	-	-	32	28	60	13	10	23	80	89	169
South Stoneham - - -	29	41	70	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	2	2	30	49	79
Stockbridge - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	12	14	26
Whitchurch - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	5	13
Wight (Isle of) - - -	68	95	163	-	-	-	15	21	36	10	16	26	93	132	225
Winchester (New) - - -	36	37	73	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	10	41	46	87
TOTAL - - -	560	657	1,217	3	2	5	180	242	422	73	96	169	816	997	1,813
STAFFORD : (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	34	40	74	-	-	-	11	10	21	7	12	19	52	62	114
Cannock - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	4	6	25	31	56
Cheadle - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	17	21	38
Dudley - - -	93	94	187	-	-	-	52	68	120	40	50	90	185	212	397
Leek - - -	19	20	39	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	1	5	28	27	55
Lichfield - - -	30	32	62	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	6	9	36	41	77
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	25	18	43
Seisdon - - -	19	9	28	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	2	4	22	16	38
Stafford - - -	35	19	54	-	-	-	8	19	27	5	3	8	48	41	89
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	82	57	139	-	-	-	32	39	71	10	15	25	124	111	235
Stone - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	19	18	37
Tamworth - - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	1	3	19	14	33
Uttoxeter - - -	13	7	20	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	-	1	18	10	28
Walsall - - -	79	65	144	-	-	-	5	9	14	8	24	32	92	98	190
West Bromwich - - -	101	90	191	-	-	-	59	70	129	12	11	23	172	171	343
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	34	22	56	-	-	-	8	8	16	8	4	12	50	34	84
Wolverhampton - - -	88	101	189	-	-	-	52	62	114	9	9	18	149	172	321
TOTAL (a) - - -	712	630	1,342	-	-	-	254	324	578	115	143	258	1,081	1,097	2,178
SUFFOLK :															
Blything - - -	16	30	46	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	22	32	54
Bosmere and Claydon - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	3	8	18	25	43
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	16	15	31
Cosford - - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	3	11	14	3	6	9	27	33	60
Hartismere - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	14	18	32	34	66
Hoxne - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	8	16	20	26	46

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK—continued.															
Ipswich - - -	43	65	108	-	-	-	13	10	23	4	2	6	60	77	137
Mildenhall - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	4	5	11	11	22
Mutford and Lothing- land.	20	37	57	1	-	1	5	3	8	4	9	13	30	49	79
Plomesgate - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	2	7	25	31	56
Risbridge - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	11	13	24	8	15	23	29	37	66
Samford - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	9	15	24
Stow - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	7	15	22	26	48
Sudbury - - -	21	33	54	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	11	14	30	48	78
Thingoe - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	5	3	8	6	8	14	20	22	42
Wangford - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	18	36
Woodbridge - - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	4	7	28	32	60
TOTAL - -	280	363	643	1	-	1	73	70	143	63	98	161	417	531	948
SURREY:															
Camberwell - - -	96	167	263	9	4	13	85	113	198	-	-	-	190	284	474
Chertsey - - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	4	5	24	36	60
Croydon - - -	63	116	179	-	2	2	18	19	37	4	11	15	85	148	233
Dorking - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	19	34
Epsom - - -	37	42	79	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	2	2	46	49	95
Farnham - - -	33	30	63	-	-	-	5	4	9	3	4	7	41	38	79
Godstone - - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	2	12	23	35
Guildford - - -	19	41	60	1	-	1	2	10	12	10	7	17	32	58	90
Hambleton - - -	25	13	38	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	3	7	32	21	53
Kingston - - -	63	97	160	-	6	6	17	28	45	8	7	15	88	138	226
Lambeth - - -	248	345	593	15	16	31	227	292	519	-	4	4	490	657	1,147
Olave's, St. - - -	159	210	369	-	-	-	67	96	163	-	-	-	226	306	532
Reigate - - -	24	32	56	-	-	-	2	9	11	4	2	6	30	43	73
Richmond - - -	23	37	60	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	1	1	27	43	70
Saviour's, St. - - -	262	338	600	2	1	3	122	146	268	29	24	53	415	509	924
Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	169	214	383	-	-	-	93	83	176	1	-	1	263	297	560
TOTAL - -	1,265	1,746	3,011	27	29	56	659	824	1,483	65	70	135	2,016	2,669	4,685
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	5	16	21	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	2	5	10	23	33
Brighton - - -	94	128	222	-	-	-	70	82	152	13	22	35	177	232	409
Chailey - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	2	2	10	12	22
Chichester - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	6	14	20
Cuckfield - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	2	10	12	1	3	4	23	37	60
Eastbourne - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	2	9	11	2	2	4	16	30	46
East Grinstead - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	5	8	13	3	2	5	21	25	46
East Preston - - -	15	27	42	-	-	-	5	6	11	5	4	9	25	37	62
Hailsham - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	6	10	17	31	48
Hastings - - -	23	14	37	-	36	36	1	4	5	1	1	2	25	55	80
Horsham - - -	18	31	49	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	6	9	23	44	67
Lewes - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	-	-	21	22	43
Midhurst - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	3	12	15	27
Newhaven - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	12	19
Petworth - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	3	6	15	13	28
Rye - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	9	8	17	4	2	6	20	20	40

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	24	37	61	-	-	-	9	13	22	4	11	15	37	61	98
Thakeham - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	6	15	21
Ticehurst - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	7	5	12	2	1	3	18	23	41
Uckfield - - -	8	21	29	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	4	9	17	29	46
Westbourne - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	6	8	14	2	4	6	15	17	32
West Firle - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	1	7
Westhampnett - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	7	10	17	2	6	8	31	35	66
TOTAL - -	345	469	814	-	36	36	150	213	363	63	85	148	558	803	1,361
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	27	31	58	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	5	6	31	43	74
Aston - - -	115	151	266	-	-	-	32	41	73	2	1	3	149	193	342
Atherstone - - -	6	15	21	1	-	1	-	7	7	2	-	2	9	22	31
Birmingham - -	431	431	862	-	-	-	149	153	302	11	23	34	591	607	1,198
Coventry - - -	31	51	82	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	38	63	101
Foleshill - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	15	19	22	39	61
Meriden - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	14	20	34
Nuneaton - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	2	4	6	9	10	19	26	25	51
Rugby - - -	25	23	48	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	27	25	52
Shipston-on-Stour -	14	17	31	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	7	11	22	25	47
Solihull - - -	29	19	48	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	32	19	51
Southam - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	3	10	22	15	37
Stratford-on-Avon -	30	40	70	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	2	2	31	48	79
Warwick - - -	43	81	124	-	-	-	4	12	16	3	7	10	50	100	150
TOTAL (a) -	803	910	1,713	1	-	1	217	261	478	43	73	116	1,064	1,244	2,308
<i>WESTMORLAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5	18	15	33
Kendal - - -	26	41	67	-	-	-	15	14	29	4	3	7	45	58	103
West Ward - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	7	9	16
TOTAL - -	46	59	105	-	-	-	18	16	34	6	7	13	70	82	152
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	17	37	54	-	-	-	5	12	17	2	10	12	24	59	83
Amesbury - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	9	14	23
Bradford - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	7	4	11	7	3	10	38	25	63
Calne - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	-	2	16	22	38
Chippenham - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	7	9	16	5	9	14	32	44	76
Cricklade and Woot- ton-Bassett - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5	14	19	33
Devizes - - -	28	45	73	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	1	2	35	54	89
Highworth and Swindon	23	21	44	-	2	2	3	5	8	3	1	4	29	29	58
Malmesbury - - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	4	6	17	28	45
Marlborough - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	13	12	25
Melksham - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	11	16	29	48	77
Mere - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	4	5	9	6	2	8	18	15	33
Pewsey - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	10	5	15	1	2	3	29	24	53
Tisbury - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	3	5	15	21	36
Warminster - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	2	6	8	5	11	16	25	37	62
Westbury and Whor- wellsdown - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	9	11	18	32	50
Wilton - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	7	8	16	29	45
TOTAL - -	256	340	596	-	2	2	71	91	162	50	79	129	377	512	889

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove - -	31	44	75	-	-	-	7	3	10	1	6	7	39	53	92
Droitwich - -	15	30	45	-	-	-	1	9	10	1	-	1	17	39	56
Evesham - -	7	16	23	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	10	23	33
Kidderminster - -	44	38	82	-	-	-	4	10	14	1	3	4	49	51	100
King's Norton - -	71	79	150	-	-	-	12	9	21	-	5	5	83	93	176
Martley - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	8	9	17	29	46
Pershore - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	1	10	11	2	3	5	21	29	50
Stourbridge - -	61	67	128	-	-	-	19	29	48	11	20	31	91	116	207
Tenbury - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	9	14
Upton-on-Severn - -	18	33	51	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	4	7	22	41	63
Worcester - -	43	50	93	-	-	-	2	6	8	3	1	4	48	57	105
TOTAL (a) - -	324	397	721	-	-	-	55	93	148	23	50	73	402	540	942
YORK															
(EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - -	15	26	41	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-	22	33	55
Bridlington - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	13	14	27
Driffield - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	4	10	22	28	50
Howden - -	4	18	22	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	3	5	7	24	31
Kingston-on-Hull - -	49	41	90	-	-	-	15	9	24	-	-	-	64	50	114
Patrington - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	10	6	16
Pocklington - -	15	7	22	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	18	13	31
Sculcoates - -	86	91	177	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	1	2	90	98	188
Skirlaugh - -	7	8	15	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	1	10	11	21
York - -	9	10	19	23	2	50	35	79	114	1	1	2	68	117	185
TOTAL - -	220	235	455	24	27	51	67	123	190	13	9	22	324	394	718
YORK															
(NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	8	12
Bedale - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	7	18	25
Easingwold - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	13	16	29
Guisborough - -	20	23	43	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	23	46
Helmsley - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	5	11	16
Kirkby Moorside - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	3	6	10	16
Leyburn - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	12	11	23
Malton - -	22	20	42	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	26	24	50
Middlesborough - -	70	62	132	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	73	66	139
Northallerton - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	28
Pickering - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	11	10	21
Reeth - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	5	7	12
Richmond - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	4	13	14	27
Scarborough - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	4	3	7	9	16	25	47	52	99
Stokesley - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	14	10	24
Thirsk - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	14	11	25
Whitby - -	28	26	54	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	28	32	60
TOTAL - -	258	269	527	1	-	1	29	36	65	21	38	59	309	343	652

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (a) (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	37	46	83	-	-	-	34	45	79	7	20	27	78	111	189
Bierley, North -	76	76	152	-	2	2	24	35	59	6	5	11	106	118	224
Bradford - -	88	116	204	-	-	-	63	98	161	1	3	4	152	217	369
Bramley - -	33	28	61	1	-	1	6	11	17	3	1	4	43	40	83
Dewsbury - -	63	78	141	-	-	-	19	25	44	3	3	6	85	106	191
Doncaster - -	44	45	89	1	1	2	7	5	12	13	5	18	65	56	121
Ecclesall Bierlow -	78	77	155	-	-	-	29	24	53	6	3	9	113	104	217
Goole - -	10	12	22	3	1	4	3	6	9	-	-	-	16	19	35
Halifax - -	136	187	323	-	-	-	5	11	16	9	10	19	150	208	358
Hemsworth - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	1	1	10	14	24
Holbeck - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	6	1	7	7	7	14	23	23	46
Huddersfield - -	105	115	220	1	-	1	41	36	77	2	4	6	149	155	304
Hunslet - -	41	33	74	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	43	34	77
Keighley - -	19	35	54	-	-	-	16	15	31	-	1	1	35	51	86
Knarborough - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	2	2	16	21	37
Leeds - -	175	189	364	10	1	11	36	37	73	2	5	7	223	232	455
Ouseburn, Great -	11	10	21	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	-	1	17	17	34
Pateley Bridge -	6	2	8	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	8	5	13
Penistone - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	12	15	27
Pontefract - -	26	33	59	-	-	-	7	10	17	3	8	11	36	51	87
Ripon - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	3	5	14	27	41
Rotherham - -	59	71	130	2	1	3	11	18	29	3	4	7	75	94	169
Saddleworth - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	10	15	25
Sedbergh - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	6	7	13
Selby - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	3	3	6	16	22
Settle - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	6	8	3	2	5	8	9	17
Sheffield - -	97	92	189	-	-	-	131	91	222	16	14	30	244	197	441
Skipton - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	7	2	9	1	-	1	31	29	60
Tadcaster - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	-	1	13	10	23
Thorne - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	14	8	22
Todmorden - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	10	14	24	-	-	-	26	38	64
Wakefield - -	63	61	124	-	-	-	13	8	21	5	3	8	81	72	153
Wetherby - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	10	22
Wharfedale - -	11	30	41	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	8	10	14	46	60
Wortley - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	14	7	21	7	7	14	39	32	71
TOTAL (a) - -	1,334	1,509	2,843	18	6	24	517	569	1,086	104	123	227	1,973	2,207	4,180

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1887.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darent Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent	Greenwich	-	1	1	42	35	77	15	29	44	8	6	14	65	71	136
	Lewisham	-	-	-	10	18	28	4	-	4	5	2	7	19	20	39
	Woolwich	-	-	-	29	24	53	17	19	36	12	5	17	58	48	106
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	60	77	137	8	7	15	9	21	30	13	11	24	90	116	206
	Chelsea	-	-	-	30	42	72	15	19	34	14	11	25	59	72	131
	Fulham	5	7	12	37	30	67	2	2	4	16	4	20	60	43	103
	St. George's	2	1	3	41	52	93	18	22	40	8	9	17	69	84	153
	St. George's-in-the-East	34	30	64	1	-	1	13	19	32	3	6	9	51	55	106
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	28	42	70	-	5	5	5	3	8	33	51	84
	Hackney	58	73	131	7	4	11	8	13	21	21	11	32	94	101	195
	Hampstead	5	12	17	2	-	2	7	3	10	10	3	13	24	18	42
	Holborn	10	30	40	146	169	315	12	4	16	26	18	44	194	221	415
	Islington	48	44	92	11	9	20	24	17	41	20	9	29	103	79	182
	Kensington	40	43	83	8	6	14	12	23	35	13	4	17	73	76	149
	City of London	39	55	94	11	10	21	4	7	11	3	6	9	57	78	135
	St. Marylebone	123	112	235	5	5	10	10	7	17	18	10	28	156	134	290
	Mile End Old Town	62	62	124	4	12	16	5	7	12	12	6	18	83	87	170
	Paddington	14	25	39	-	2	2	2	4	6	8	4	12	24	35	59
	St. Pancras	173	256	429	16	42	58	29	65	94	26	28	54	244	391	635
	Poplar	37	40	77	7	8	15	7	6	13	15	5	20	66	59	125
	Shoreditch	97	120	217	6	6	12	14	36	50	18	10	28	135	172	307
	Stepney	28	44	72	-	4	4	6	10	16	5	8	13	39	66	105
	Strand	2	2	4	20	25	45	2	1	3	5	2	7	29	30	59
	Westminster	5	4	9	43	23	66	2	3	5	5	2	7	55	32	87
	Whitechapel	40	58	98	3	6	9	3	5	8	6	4	10	52	73	125
Surrey	Camberwell	-	-	-	61	65	126	10	32	42	12	14	26	83	111	194
	Lambeth	-	-	-	160	200	360	33	62	95	23	17	40	216	279	495
	St. Olave's	-	-	-	48	75	123	9	9	18	9	6	15	66	90	156
	St. Saviour's	-	5	5	90	96	186	9	21	30	20	16	36	119	138	257
	Wandsworth and Clapham	-	-	-	52	44	96	15	14	29	18	10	28	85	68	153
TOTAL		882	1,102	1,984	926	1,061	1,987	316	485	801	377	250	627	2,501	2,898	5,399

Appendix (B¹.) - - - - -

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE,

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1886 will be found in Appendix B². (2.) Statistics of the Patients remaining
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - - - -

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1886.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1886.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1886.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																				Private (including Criminal Patients).															Private (including Criminal Patients).		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																					
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	5	2	7	440	531	971	978	112	108	220	3	3	6	11	16	27	3	1	4	-	-	-	49	64	113	2	-	2	40	50	90	2	-	2			
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	6	2	8	190	268	458	466	43	53	96	1	-	1	2	7	9	1	2	3	1	-	1	11	17	28	-	-	-	8	16	24	-	-	-			
Bucks - - - - -	11	5	16	157	253	410	426	41	30	71	1	2	3	3	6	9	1	3	4	-	-	-	12	22	34	-	1	1	10	19	29	-	1	1			
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	5	-	5	181	219	400	405	37	45	82	2	1	3	4	7	11	1	1	2	-	-	-	29	38	67	3	-	3	12	29	41	1	-	1			
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	8	7	15	254	281	535	550	37	28	65	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	17	28	1	2	3	8	15	23	-	1	1			
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	272	278	550	550	71	58	129	-	-	-	11	11	22	6	2	8	-	-	-	20	20	40	-	-	-	17	20	37	-	-	-			
„ Parkside, Macclesfield - -	22	16	38	198	291	489	527	57	73	130	7	7	14	7	16	23	4	7	11	-	-	-	29	36	65	5	5	10	25	30	55	3	2	5			
Cornwall - - - - -	20	24	44	262	325	587	631	59	55	114	8	7	15	10	8	18	2	3	5	1	1	2	15	16	31	2	2	4	11	13	24	1	1	2			
Cumberland and Westmorland -	12	15	27	290	236	526	553	82	67	149	7	7	14	19	15	34	8	-	8	-	-	-	50	41	91	5	5	10	31	35	66	2	5	7			
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	12	13	25	240	243	483	508	66	65	131	8	8	16	9	15	24	3	3	6	-	1	1	22	29	51	3	5	8	21	27	48	2	5	7			
Derby - - - - -	3	1	4	210	208	418	422	57	76	133	1	-	1	9	11	20	5	7	12	-	-	-	28	31	59	-	1	1	25	25	50	-	1	1			
Devon - - - - -	1	1	2	356	501	857	859	65	89	154	1	-	1	12	29	41	2	18	20	-	-	-	29	49	78	1	-	1	14	34	48	-	-	-			
Dorset - - - - -	16	12	28	204	240	444	472	33	31	64	5	1	6	5	4	9	3	1	4	-	-	-	11	22	33	1	1	2	7	20	27	-	-	-			
Durham - - - - -	14	11	25	592	511	1,103	1,128	155	156	311	9	12	21	18	30	48	2	1	3	-	-	-	76	104	180	1	4	5	63	79	142	-	2	-			
Essex - - - - -	-	1	1	395	514	909	910	152	191	343	8	1	9	11	30	41	14	43	57	-	-	-	93	131	224	-	-	-	47	70	117	-	-	2			
Glamorgan - - - - -	6	-	6	356	299	655	661	90	93	183	2	-	2	16	17	33	2	2	4	-	-	-	61	48	109	1	-	1	37	32	69	1	-	1			
Gloucester - - - - -	6	8	14	344	489	833	847	97	83	180	5	9	14	21	16	37	3	4	7	1	1	2	44	47	91	4	4	8	38	40	78	1	1	2			
Hants - - - - -	4	3	7	408	489	897	904	93	102	195	4	7	11	13	15	28	3	4	7	-	1	1	42	66	108	3	3	6	32	41	73	3	1	4			
Hereford (County and City) - -	10	8	18	172	197	369	387	36	25	61	-	-	-	4	8	12	3	1	4	-	-	-	12	16	28	-	5	5	7	6	13	-	-	-			
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	7	1	8	526	769	1,295	1,303	164	174	338	1	2	3	28	17	45	10	16	26	-	-	-	67	84	151	-	-	-	58	78	136	-	-	-			
„ Chartham - - - - -	22	2	24	319	463	782	806	66	72	138	13	6	19	9	8	17	2	4	6	1	2	3	44	58	102	10	2	12	30	33	63	4	1	5			
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	14	12	26	784	795	1,579	1,605	174	201	375	5	7	12	25	23	48	17	29	46	-	2	2	67	96	163	7	4	11	36	69	105	1	-	1			
„ Rainhill - - - - -	4	1	5	296	362	658	663	52	60	112	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	42	40	82	-	-	-	20	36	56	-	-	-			
„ Prestwich - - - - -	13	14	27	944	1,124	2,068	2,095	481	514	995	20	15	35	62	72	134	10	3	13	1	-	1	269	374	643	11	9	20	127	263	390	5	5	10			
„ Whittingham - - - - -	6	1	7	730	953	1,683	1,690	88	117	205	6	7	13	6	13	19	10	14	24	-	-	-	36	59	95	1	5	6	28	48	76	-	2	2			
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	17	22	39	210	226	436	475	49	59	108	1	2	3	7	9	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	48	66	1	5	6	16	30	46	1	5	6			

Appendix (B¹.)

on the 1st January 1887, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

1st January 1887 will be found in Appendix B³. (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B⁴.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.							Average Number Resident during 1886.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Year 1886, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Five Years 1881—1885, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding the Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1886.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
62	32	94	—	—	—	52	23	80	2	5	7	444	540	984	991	439	528	967	36·6	46·7	41·6	35·9	45·4	40·9	14·1	6·0	9·7	11·1	4·9	7·8	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks (Reading and Newbury).		
14	14	28	—	—	—	8	8	16	5	1	6	209	291	500	506	207	283	490	19·0	31·3	25·3	36·5	42·8	39·8	6·7	4·9	5·7	5·8	4·3	4·9			
26	24	50	2	2	4	24	23	47	10	3	13	161	239	400	413	174	246	420	25·0	70·3	43·3	41·2	42·4	41·8	14·9	9·7	11·9	12·4	8·3	10·0	Bucks.		
18	21	39	1	—	1	10	13	23	3	—	3	173	205	378	381	180	209	389	33·3	65·9	51·2	24·3	41·5	33·9	10·0	10·0	10·0	8·0	7·9	8·4	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.		
23	18	41	1	—	1	18	14	32	8	6	14	257	275	532	546	263	287	550	22·2	57·6	37·1	29·3	35·7	32·4	8·7	6·2	7·4	7·6	5·7	6·6	Cardmarthen, &c.		
45	24	69	—	—	—	23	13	36	—	—	—	278	292	570	570	270	280	550	26·1	35·7	30·5	34·8	53·1	43·4	16·6	8·5	12·5	13·1	7·1	10·1	Chester: Chester.		
37	25	62	3	2	5	36	23	59	22	13	35	189	306	495	530	209	313	522	47·1	45·4	46·2	37·3	47·3	42·3	17·7	7·9	11·8	13·3	6·5	9·4	„ Parkside.		
25	27	52	—	1	1	12	11	23	26	27	53	275	334	609	662	286	354	640	19·3	25·0	22·0	37·1	45·5	40·9	8·7	7·6	8·1	7·3	6·6	6·9	Cornwall.		
25	17	42	1	—	1	25	17	42	15	18	33	294	242	536	569	307	260	567	41·8	52·2	46·8	43·8	53·9	48·9	8·1	6·5	7·4	6·5	5·3	5·9	Cumberland and West- morland.		
28	23	51	—	2	2	5	7	12	12	12	24	256	257	513	537	265	263	528	33·3	43·5	38·4	37·4	45·1	41·5	10·5	8·7	9·6	8·8	7·1	7·9	Denbigh, &c.		
29	24	53	—	—	—	29	23	52	1	—	1	212	230	442	443	212	220	432	48·1	36·2	41·3	33·5	50·3	41·7	12·6	10·9	12·2	10·7	8·4	9·6	Derby.		
42	44	86	—	—	—	15	17	32	1	—	1	350	498	848	849	353	498	851	22·2	47·8	35·8	31·5	40·2	36·2	11·8	8·8	10·1	9·9	7·4	8·4	Devon.		
23	18	41	1	1	2	22	16	38	17	10	27	202	233	435	462	221	248	469	23·3	66·6	45·0	36·8	43·9	40·5	10·4	7·2	8·7	9·0	6·3	7·6	Dorset.		
79	48	127	4	1	5	75	43	118	14	18	32	592	508	1,100	1,132	601	534	1,135	41·1	50·9	46·1	38·6	49·5	43·8	13·1	8·9	11·1	10·4	7·0	8·8	Durham.		
60	49	109	—	—	—	50	34	84	6	1	7	388	525	913	920	385	506	891	34·0	47·3	40·9	42·2	48·7	45·5	15·5	9·6	12·2	11·0	6·9	8·6	Essex.		
31	23	54	1	—	1	22	10	32	3	—	3	357	321	678	681	366	313	679	42·0	35·2	38·5	27·9	35·2	31·2	8·5	7·3	7·9	6·9	5·8	6·3	Glamorgan.		
48	56	104	2	1	3	34	50	84	5	12	17	350	465	815	832	345	487	832	40·4	50·6	45·0	36·0	44·4	40·5	13·9	11·4	12·5	10·7	9·7	10·1	Gloucester.		
45	44	89	2	—	2	26	22	48	3	6	9	415	478	893	902	417	486	903	35·5	41·8	38·8	31·4	45·2	38·5	10·7	9·0	9·8	8·8	7·4	8·0	Hants.		
12	7	19	—	—	—	7	5	12	8	3	11	186	204	390	401	188	202	390	21·2	25·0	22·8	30·2	40·0	34·7	6·3	3·4	4·8	5·5	3·0	4·2	Hereford.		
74	85	159	—	1	1	74	85	159	8	1	9	548	774	1,322	1,331	539	768	1,307	37·6	49·3	43·6	44·8	50·0	47·5	13·7	11·0	12·1	10·6	9·0	9·6	Kent: Barming Heath.		
46	47	93	4	—	4	27	25	52	17	7	24	300	425	725	749	331	448	779	46·8	48·5	47·6	31·4	43·5	37·7	13·8	10·4	11·9	11·3	8·7	9·8	„ Chartham.		
90	91	181	3	—	3	71	77	148	13	16	29	802	805	1,607	1,636	803	823	1,626	22·9	40·1	31·9	33·3	38·4	35·8	11·2	11·0	11·1	9·2	9·0	9·1	Lancaster: Lancaster.		
25	30	55	—	—	—	24	29	53	2	1	3	283	352	635	638	293	361	654	38·4	61·0	50·4	34·5	44·2	39·4	8·5	8·3	8·4	7·1	7·1	7·1	„ Rainhill.		
171	117	288	5	2	7	122	104	226	14	15	29	984	1,146	2,130	2,159	989	1,154	2,143	27·0	51·4	39·7	26·8	40·5	34·3	17·2	10·1	13·4	11·8	7·0	9·3	„ Frestwich.		
69	52	121	1	1	2	69	52	121	5	2	7	714	958	1,672	1,679	726	951	1,677	35·8	46·6	41·9	28·6	37·6	33·4	9·5	5·4	7·2	8·3	4·8	6·3	„ Whittingham.		
42	22	64	2	1	3	29	16	45	10	18	28	206	219	425	453	220	239	459	33·3	50·8	43·0	46·0	51·4	48·9	19·0	9·2	13·9	15·2	7·1	10·9	Leicester and Rutland.		

Continued

(continued.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.							RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.					
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).				P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1886, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1881-1885, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding the Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1886.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
42	46	88	—	—	—	13	21	34	5	—	5	333	324	657	662	331	325	656	32'9	41'3	37'0	32'3	41'5	36'9	12'6	14'1	13'4	10'1	11'3	10'7	Lincoln.		
116	148	264	—	—	—	52	75	127	1	—	1	707	1,292	1,999	2,000	713	1,293	2,006	38'6	44'0	41'7	39'6	44'4	42'0	16'2	11'4	13'1	12'7	9'4	10'6	Middlesex : Banstead.		
114	80	194	—	1	1	95	79	174	5	—	5	913	1,324	2,237	2,242	918	1,322	2,240	38'8	53'6	46'2	40'4	50'7	45'0	12'4	6'0	8'6	9'7	5'0	7'1	Colney Hatch.		
54	74	128	—	—	—	45	67	112	3	—	3	748	1,137	1,885	1,888	751	1,139	1,890	45'8	45'4	45'6	46'5	44'5	45'4	7'1	6'4	6'7	6'1	5'7	5'9	Hanwell.		
27	14	41	3	1	4	20	11	31	11	17	28	373	384	757	785	383	396	779	32'0	55'5	41'6	34'9	42'0	38'4	7'0	3'5	5'2	6'0	3'1	4'5	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.		
30	54	84	—	1	1	14	27	41	8	10	18	286	389	675	693	301	419	720	35'6	63'0	50'0	42'3	45'1	43'9	9'9	12'8	11'6	8'0	10'2	9'3	Norfolk.		
34	38	72	1	2	3	11	22	33	17	16	33	301	354	655	688	320	363	683	39'3	40'3	39'8	32'2	46'8	40'2	10'6	10'4	10'5	8'8	8'5	8'7	Northampton.		
26	20	46	—	2	2	21	16	37	2	2	4	212	219	431	435	218	215	433	42'3	34'0	38'2	37'9	40'4	39'1	11'9	9'3	10'6	9'4	7'6	8'5	Northumberland.		
25	14	39	—	—	—	15	9	24	6	3	9	146	166	312	321	161	168	329	33'3	44'1	38'5	31'8	49'0	46'1	15'5	8'3	11'8	12'7	6'8	9'7	Nottingham.		
29	28	57	—	—	—	27	28	55	—	—	—	219	279	498	498	214	283	497	32'6	37'2	35'1	24'0	36'0	30'5	13'5	9'8	11'4	10'7	8'0	9'2	Oxford, &c.		
42	35	77	1	1	2	15	12	27	7	8	15	293	373	666	631	290	376	666	21'5	37'6	29'8	33'4	38'8	36'1	14'5	9'3	11'5	11'2	7'5	9'1	Salop and Montgomery.		
46	30	76	2	1	3	35	23	58	5	6	11	321	454	775	786	325	444	769	36'5	36'5	36'5	36'1	44'2	40'8	14'1	6'7	9'8	11'0	5'5	7'9	Somerset.		
66	50	116	—	—	—	34	25	59	3	3	6	444	326	770	776	442	322	764	30'0	39'0	34'4	32'1	45'8	38'8	14'9	15'5	15'1	11'6	11'2	11'4	Stafford : Stafford.		
38	35	73	—	—	—	26	22	48	3	1	4	272	280	552	556	279	279	558	40'3	37'3	38'8	30'7	37'0	33'9	13'6	12'5	13'1	10'9	9'9	10'4	Stafford : Burntwood.		
20	29	49	—	—	—	15	24	39	—	—	—	215	290	505	505	144	236	380	42'2	51'5	47'7	43'8	48'4	46'4	13'8	12'2	12'8	7'8	8'0	7'9	Suffolk.		
55	60	115	—	—	—	27	28	55	3	—	3	450	624	1,074	1,077	448	625	1,073	40'8	50'6	46'4	40'7	54'7	48'2	12'2	9'6	10'7	9'6	7'6	8'5	Surrey : Wandsworth.		
46	44	90	—	—	—	46	44	90	—	—	—	414	615	1,029	1,029	423	606	1,029	35'2	42'1	39'3	40'8	46'0	43'7	10'8	7'2	8'7	8'8	6'0	7'1	Brookwood.		
51	51	102	—	—	—	42	38	80	—	—	—	452	597	1,049	1,049	448	596	1,044	48'2	42'3	45'1	—	—	—	11'3	8'5	9'7	8'4	6'8	7'5	Canne Hill.		
45	29	74	—	—	—	27	17	44	—	12	17	346	461	807	824	357	480	837	42'1	45'6	43'9	41'6	41'2	41'4	12'6	6'0	8'8	9'8	4'7	6'9	Sussex.		
44	26	70	1	—	1	27	18	45	8	11	19	277	332	609	628	276	384	660	28'4	50'0	39'8	29'0	40'5	35'4	15'9	6'7	10'6	12'5	5'6	8'6	Warwick.		
50	28	78	1	—	1	32	19	51	4	1	5	273	357	630	635	276	350	626	23'8	33'3	28'3	28'9	38'4	34'1	18'1	8'0	12'4	14'5	6'8	10'3	Wilts.		
61	56	117	3	4	7	53	53	106	10	30	40	354	447	801	841	372	481	853	40'5	35'5	38'2	28'2	43'3	36'0	16'3	11'6	13'7	13'3	10'0	11'5	Worcester.		
49	24	73	8	3	11	17	13	30	22	25	47	266	278	544	591	286	300	586	25'0	54'8	38'4	43'2	50'6	47'2	17'1	8'0	12'4	13'5	6'5	10'0	York, N. Riding.		
117	59	176	1	—	1	99	48	147	3	1	4	692	702	1,394	1,398	694	698	1,392	37'1	53'8	44'6	35'1	44'7	39'8	16'8	8'4	12'6	12'3	6'5	9'5	York, W. Riding : Wakefield.		
84	58	142	4	3	7	46	27	73	18	29	47	665	831	1,496	1,543	660	850	1,510	33'6	49'4	41'7	36'3	45'9	41'6	12'7	6'8	9'4	9'4	5'3	7'1	Wadsley.		
14	10	24	—	1	1	12	9	21	17	17	34	136	122	258	292	145	133	278	47'8	30'7	38'7	33'5	50'3	41'6	9'6	7'5	8'6	7'6	6'2	6'9	York, E. Riding.		
40	23	63	1	2	3	34	19	53	22	16	38	259	278	537	575	279	283	562	44'8	67'3	55'1	39'7	47'3	43'4	14'3	8'1	11'2	9'0	5'2	7'1	Birmingham : (Winson Green).		
15	13	28	—	—	—	13	12	25	1	7	8	260	306	566	574	250	282	532	—	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	6'0	4'6	5'3	5'4	3'9	4'6	(Rubery Hill).	
21	18	39	1	—	1	15	14	29	7	3	10	208	200	408	418	212	212	424	37'5	52'4	44'8	33'6	43'7	38'8	9'9	8'5	9'2	7'5	6'6	7'1	Bristol.		
2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	66	78	144	146	15	16	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exeter.	
19	10	29	1	1	2	16	9	25	4	1	5	124	125	249	254	124	120	244	29'6	25'0	27'6	29'2	36'9	33'0	15'3	8'3	11'8	10'9	6'4	8'8	Hull.		
14	13	27	—	2	2	6	8	14	5	10	15	78	116	194	209	111	148	259	24'0	34'2	30'2	51'7	55'3	53'6	12'6	8'8	10'4	9'0	6'2	7'4	Ipswich.		
38	16	54	—	—	—	37	16	53	—	—	—	228	253	481	481	240	247	487	42'6	61'5	52'3	41'0	54'1	47'5	15'8	6'4	11'0	12'5	5'0	8'7	Leicester.		
11	12	23	—	—	—	10	12	22	—	—	—	195	226	421	421	189	232	421	31'2	68'2	42'9	48'4	37'5	43'8	5'8	5'1	5'4	4'7	4'7	4'7	London (City of).		
18	7	2																															

(c) There were 3 recoveries ; but as all admissions were "transfers," there is no proper basis for a percentage calculation.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1886.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1886.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1886.															
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
																																				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																																							
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	94	137	231	-	-	-	231	35	30	65	35	30	65	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	20	21	41	20	21	41	14	10	24	14	10	24				
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	57	76	133	-	-	-	133	15	17	32	15	17	32	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	11	19	30	11	19	30	2	11	13	2	11	13				
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - -	71	82	153	-	-	-	153	8	18	26	8	17	25	-	3	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	7	9	16	7	9	16	2	7	9	2	7	9				
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn - -	32	38	70	-	-	-	70	12	4	16	12	4	16	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	5	12	7	5	12	4	1	5	4	1	5				
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. -	61	135	196	-	-	-	196	19	37	56	19	37	56	5	8	13	4	4	8	4	4	8	18	31	49	18	31	49	6	22	28	6	22	28				
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	29	42	71	-	1	1	72	9	16	25	9	16	25	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	9	13	1	4	5	1	4	5				
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	164	160	324	-	-	-	324	29	27	56	29	27	56	3	5	8	3	3	6	3	3	6	22	29	51	22	29	51	13	17	30	13	17	30				
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	43	36	79	-	-	-	79	9	20	29	9	20	29	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	2	3				
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	33	48	81	-	-	-	81	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	7	9	-	4	4	-	4	4				
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coten Hill, Stafford.	61	69	130	1	-	1	131	12	9	21	12	9	21	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18	10	8	18	4	4	8	4	4	8				
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. -	132	127	259	-	-	-	259	125	200	325	125	200	325	9	21	30	13	14	27	13	14	27	109	187	296	109	187	296	51	114	165	51	114	165				
" - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.	26	36	62	-	-	-	62	37	52	89	37	52	89	2	-	2	11	23	34	11	23	34	15	21	36	15	21	36	7	15	22	7	15	22				
York - - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - - -	54	45	99	21	29	50	149	18	21	39	5	12	17	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	22	34	5	14	19	7	14	21	3	9	12				
" - - -	The Retreat, York - - - -	61	94	155	-	-	-	155	16	19	35	16	19	35	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	11	6	17	11	6	17	4	5	9	4	5	9				
TOTAL - - -		918	1,125	2,043	22	30	52	2,095	346	473	819	333	463	796	32	50	82	37	55	92	37	54	91	253	379	632	246	371	617	116	230	346	112	225	337				
(IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.)																																							
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster(a)	284	141	425	85	28	113	538	60	39	99	49	33	82	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	19	66	30	17	47	-	2	2	-	2	2				
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, Redhill(a)	384	201	585	-	-	-	585	49	16	65	49	16	65	5	2	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	24	17	41	24	17	41	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) -		668	342	1,010	85	28	113	1,123	109	55	164	98	49	147	6	5	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	71	36	107	54	34	88	-	2	2	-	2	2				
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																							
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	52	-	52	-	-	-	52	138	-	138	138	-	138	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	160	160	-	160	97	-	97	97	-	97				
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (d)	77	20	97	-	-	-	97	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - - -	160	-	160	-	-	-	160	12	-	12	12	-	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4				
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum) -		289	20	309	-	-	-	309	153	-	153	153	-	153	7	-	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	166	-	166	166	-	166	101	-	101	101	-	101				
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																							
Berks - - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	401	136	537	-	-	-	537	26	14	40	26	14	40	1	1	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	21	8	29	21	8	29	5	4	9	5	4	9				

(a) Also registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient, a female, was transferred, while resident during 1886, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient, a female, was transferred, while resident during 1886, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.
(d) This Asylum was registered as a Hospital during 1885. For statistical purposes, however, it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.							Average Number Resident during 1886.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. 			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1886, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Five Years 1881—1885, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1886.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1886.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	N.	F.	Total.	
12	7	19	12	7	19	5	3	8	97	139	236	—	—	—	236	93	135	228	41·1	37·0	39·3	44·9	42·0	43·5	12·9	5·2	8·3	9·3	4·1.	6·4	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Worford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital.
2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	59	72	131	—	—	—	131	59	75	134	15·4	68·7	44·8	45·3	40·5	43·0	3·4	2·6	3·0	2·8	2·1	2·4	
6	5	11	6	5	11	4	—	4	66	86	152	—	—	—	152	69	83	152	28·5	46·6	40·9	43·9	57·8	52·9	8·6	6·0	7·2	7·5	5·0	6·1	
3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	34	36	70	—	—	—	70	33	36	69	36·3	25·0	33·3	30·4	29·4	29·8	9·0	2·8	5·8	6·8	2·3	4·6	
4	7	11	4	7	11	1	5	6	58	134	192	—	—	—	192	58	132	190	40·0	65·6	58·3	33·7	50·2	46·3	6·8	5·3	5·7	5·0	4·0	4·3	
2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	32	47	79	—	1	1	80	31	48	79	11·1	25·0	20·0	23·5	58·1	44·9	6·4	4·1	5·0	5·2	3·3	4·1	
10	6	16	10	6	16	1	1	2	161	152	313	—	—	—	313	165	157	322	5·0·0	70·8	60·0	44·0	60·7	52·5	6·0	3·8	4·9	5·1	3·2	4·2	
3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	44	49	93	—	—	—	93	43	41	84	12·4	10·0	10·7	21·5	58·3	36·7	7·0	4·9	5·9	5·8	3·6	4·6	
2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	31	44	75	—	—	—	75	32	48	80	—	(e)	(e)	50·0	44·4	45·7	6·2	—	2·5	5·7	—	2·3	
3	7	10	3	7	10	1	7	8	60	63	123	1	—	1	124	61	67	128	33·3	44·4	38·0	46·9	60·0	53·8	4·9	10·4	7·8	4·0	8·9	6·5	
21	10	31	21	10	31	15	10	25	127	130	257	—	—	—	257	131	139	270	45·5	61·2	55·3	42·3	58·6	51·4	16·0	7·1	11·4	8·1	3·0	5·3	Warneford Asylum. Charitable Institution, Colton Hill. Bethlehem Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium.
4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—	44	66	110	—	—	—	110	39	49	88	26·9	51·7	40·0	—	—	—	10·2	2·0	5·6	6·3	1·1	3·3	
5	5	10	1	3	4	1	—	1	53	40	93	23	28	51	144	77	73	150	38·8	65·6	53·8	54·6	54·6	54·6	6·4	6·8	6·6	5·3	5·2	5·3	York Lunatic Hospital. The Retreat, York.
5	6	11	5	6	11	—	—	—	61	101	162	—	—	—	162	62	97	159	25·0	33·3	29·0	46·2	25·0	34·4	8·0	6·1	6·9	6·4	5·3	5·7	
82	61	143	78	59	137	29	26	55	927	1,159	2,086	24	29	53	2,139	953	1,180	2,133	37·5	55·0	47·6	41·5	52·7	47·8	8·6	5·1	6·7	6·3	3·7	4·9	TOTAL.
12	7	19	12	5	17	8	6	14	291	151	442	79	31	110	552	365	172	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·3	4·0	3·5	2·8	3·4	2·9	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots. Earlswood Asylum.
19	21	40	19	21	40	5	3	8	390	179	569	—	—	—	569	386	186	572	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·9	11·2	6·9	4·3	9·6	6·1	
31	28	59	31	26	57	13	9	22	681	330	1,011	79	31	110	1,121	751	358	1,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·1	7·8	5·3	3·6	6·6	4·5	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	28	—	28	—	—	—	28	31	—	31	70·2	—	70·2	56·2	—	56·2	6·4	—	6·4	1·0	—	1·0	Royal Military Hospital.
2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	78	20	98	—	—	—	98	77	20	97	—	—	—	42·8	33·3	40·0	2·5	—	2·0	2·5	—	2·0	
13	—	13	13	—	13	10	—	10	153	—	153	—	—	—	153	158	—	158	33·3	—	33·3	31·6	—	31·6	8·2	—	8·2	7·5	—	7·5	Royal India Lunatic Asylum. Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.
17	—	17	17	—	17	13	—	13	259	20	279	—	—	—	279	266	20	286	67·3	—	67·3	54·3	33·3	54·2	6·4	—	5·9	3·8	—	3·7	
14	3	17	14	3	17	14	3	17	392	139	531	—	—	—	531	394	138	532	22·7	28·5	25·0	6·9	24·2	11·1	3·5	2·1	3·1	3·2	2·0	2·9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

(e) These per-centages are actually 133·3 (females) and 80·0 (total).

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1886.								ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1886.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1886.												
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	55	73	128	93	167	260	388	105	85	190	19	17	36	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	74	140	12	15	27	36	45	81	6	6	12
Bow -	Grove Hall -	300	-	300	7	-	7	307	23	19	42	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	9	9	-	-	-	10	2	12	6	-	6	2	2	4	1	-	1
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	109	204	313	36	121	157	470	55	99	154	28	38	66	3	7	10	6	43	49	6	14	20	19	73	92	12	22	34	11	23	34	6	14	20
Hoxton -	Hoxton House -	16	22	38	61	156	217	255	120	95	215	11	14	25	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	64	70	134	7	9	16	48	51	99	4	6	10
Peckham -	Peckham House -	82	161	243	39	31	70	313	90	135	225	37	57	94	6	9	15	13	20	33	8	7	15	62	72	134	27	37	64	37	41	78	9	21	30
Chiswick -	Manor House -	22	13	35	-	-	-	35	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	6	5	11	-	1	1	-	1	1
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House -	32	42	74	-	-	-	74	9	4	13	9	4	13	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	9	5	14	9	5	14	3	1	4	3	1	4
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House -	32	30	62	-	-	-	62	12	12	24	12	12	24	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	8	3	11	8	3	11	3	-	3	3	-	3
Hammersmith -	Sussex and Brandenburg Houses	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	20	11	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Rochampton -	The Priory -	26	28	54	-	-	-	54	4	6	10	4	6	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	2	1	3	2	1	3
Sunbury -	Halliford House -	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	2	7	9	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Brook Green -	Montague House -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chelsea -	Blacklands House -	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Fulham -	Munster House -	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	11	-	11	11	-	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	
Hillingdon -	Moorcroft House -	39	-	39	-	-	-	39	7	-	7	7	-	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	
South End, Catford	Flower House -	House Licensed, 7th July 1886. Eleven male patients received from Sussex House, q. v.							1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fulham -	Peterborough House -	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hammersmith -	Otto House -	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	
"	Upper Mall House -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Homelea -	House Licensed, 3rd February 1886.							-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hanwell -	Lawn House -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayes -	Hayes Park -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Wood End House -	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	
Leyton -	Great House -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peckham Rye -	Silverton House -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Southall -	The Shrubbery -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Vine Cottage -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Twickenham -	Twickenham House -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Wandsworth -	The Huguenots -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Brixton -	8, Knowle-road -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Notting Hill -	24, Royal Crescent -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tooting, Upper -	Ivy Lodge -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL -		798	769	1,567	236	475	711	2,278	447	489	936	154	182	336	25	33	58	25	91	116	20	38	58	268	353	621	111	145	256	148	173	321	40	58	98
									(b)												(c)														
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																			
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	94	49	143	-	-	-	143	7	10	17	7	10	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	7	8	15	1	1	2	1	1	2
Norwood, Lower -	Colville -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) -		98	49	147	-	-	-	147	7	10	17	7	10	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	7	8	15	1	1	2	1	1	2

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 10 patients (3 males and 7 females) were transferred, while resident during 1886, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 23 patients (10 males and 13 females) were transferred, while resident during 1886, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 1 criminal (private) patient (a male) was retained in the Asylum as a pauper patient on ceasing to be a "Criminal" during the same year.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.						Average Number Resident during 1886.			H O U S E S.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
33	28	61	10	8	18	19	15	34	53	69	122	101	154	255	377	153	233	386	Bethnal House.
18	—	18	15	—	15	13	—	13	284	—	284	18	17	35	319	302	7	309	Grove Hall.
24	32	56	16	17	33	—	8	8	106	199	305	51	120	171	476	155	322	477	Camberwell House.
45	24	69	4	2	6	43	22	65	16	25	41	72	154	226	267	85	179	264	Hoxton House.
26	32	58	8	16	24	4	1	5	78	161	239	45	62	107	346	120	212	332	Peckham House.
2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	18	13	31	—	—	—	31	20	13	33	Manor House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	30	40	70	—	—	—	70	30	40	70	Brooke House.
3	6	9	3	6	9	—	2	2	33	33	66	—	—	—	66	33	32	65	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Houses closed. Male patients removed to Flower House, q. v.						—	5	4	9	Sussex, &c. House.
3	—	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	15	10	25	—	—	—	25	17	10	27	Wyke House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	24	28	52	—	—	—	52	23	27	50	The Priory.
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	9	14	23	—	—	—	23	8	11	19	Halliford House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	House closed.						—	3	—	3	Montague House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	17	16	—	16	Blacklands House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	—	27	26	—	26	Munster House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	—	40	40	—	40	Moorcroft House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	6	—	6	Flower House.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	25	25	Peterborough House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	28	—	27	27	Otto House.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	Upper Mall House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	Homelea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	8	8	Lawn House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	Hayes Park.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	17	17	Wood End House.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	10	10	Hendon Grove.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	9	9	Great House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	Silverton House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	The Shrubbery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	12	12	Vine Cottage.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	House closed.						—	—	12	12	Twickenham House.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	9	9	The Huguenots.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	8, Knowle-road.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	24, Royal Crescent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	Ivy Lodge.
162	131	293	69	58	127	82	48	130	764	742	1,506	287	507	794	2,300	1,045	1,250	2,295	TOTAL.
—	6	6	—	6	6	—	1	1	94	45	139	—	—	—	139	93	46	139	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	Normansfield. Colville.
1	6	7	1	6	7	—	1	1	97	45	142	—	—	—	142	96	46	142	TOTAL (Idiot Estab- lishments).

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1886.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1886.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1886.																	
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Beds	-	-	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
"	-	-	Springfield House, Bedford	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	42	6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	5	10	3	4	7	3	4	7					
Derby	-	-	Wye House, Buxton	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	38	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	7	12	5	7	12	3	5	8	3	5	8			
Devon	-	-	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
"	-	-	74, Lisson Grove, Plymouth	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
"	-	-	Plympton House, Plympton	-	-	-	11	21	32	-	-	-	32	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	1	1					
Durham	-	-	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	26	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-						
"	-	-	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	-	-	-	19	16	35	-	-	-	35	7	5	12	7	5	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	5	7	2	5	7				
Essex	-	-	Witham	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	16	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	3	3				
Glamorgan	-	-	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	-	-	-	11	16	27	-	41	41	68	4	7	11	4	3	7	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Gloucester	-	-	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	-	-	-	17	20	37	-	-	-	37	3	9	12	3	9	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	6	10	-	1	1	-	1	1			
"	-	-	Fairford House, Fairford	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	-	-	34	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-				
"	-	-	The Croft House, Fairford	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Hants	-	-	Westbrook House, Alton	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Herts	-	-	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Kent	-	-	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	-	-	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	7	9	1	4	5	1	4	5			
"	-	-	Springcroft, Beckenham	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	West Malling Place, Maidstone	-	-	-	14	17	31	-	-	-	31	7	4	11	7	4	11	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Lancaster	-	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Clifton Hall, Manchester	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	House licensed, 15th February 1886. Patients received from Clifton Hall, q.v.															-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	-	-	-	48	50	98	13	12	25	123	13	23	36	13	23	36	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-				
"	-	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	-	-	12	18	30	-	-	-	30	8	10	18	8	10	18	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
"	-	-	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	1	8	9	-	6	6	-	6	6			
"	-	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	-	-	-	-	-	-	House licensed, 13th July 1886. Patients received from Westdale House, q.v.															-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	-	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	-	-	34	47	81	-	-	-	81	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3		
"	-	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Northampton	-	-	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	-	-	-	4	12	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-					
Salop	-	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	34	5	-	5	5	-	5	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
"	-	-	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	2	-	2	2				
"	-	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	5	5	2	-	2				
"	-	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	-	-	7	11	18	-	-	-	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.						Average Number Resident during 1886.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (Including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	7	7	Bishopstone House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	21	39	-	-	-	39	18	23	41	Springfield House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	16	34	-	-	-	34	18	15	33	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	Court Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	House closed.			-	-	-	-	-	1	1	74, Lisson Grove.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	19	31	-	-	-	31	11	20	31	Plympton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	14	28	-	-	-	28	13	14	27	Dinsdale Park.
4	2	6	4	2	6	2	-	2	20	13	33	-	-	-	33	20	14	34	Dunston Lodge.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	13	6	7	13	Witham.
1	5	6	1	1	2	-	1	1	12	16	28	-	41	41	69	11	57	68	Vernon House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	14	21	35	-	-	-	35	16	21	37	Northwoods.
1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	17	15	32	-	-	-	32	16	16	32	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	The Croft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	19	7	13	20	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	The Briars.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	2	3	5	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	2	3	5	Hadham Palace.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	10	25	-	-	-	25	13	11	24	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Springcroft.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	Tattlebury House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	14	16	30	-	-	-	30	14	17	31	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	8	10	18	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.			-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Clifton Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	3	3	6	Overdale.
15	5	20	13	4	17	1	1	2	42	58	100	11	11	22	122	54	61	115	Haydock Lodge.
3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	16	17	33	-	-	-	33	13	19	32	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.			-	-	-	-	-	5	5	Westdale House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	Shaftesbury House.
3	4	7	3	4	7	-	1	1	31	47	78	-	-	-	78	28	44	72	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	2	4	6	The Grove, Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	-	-	-	15	4	11	15	Abington Abbey.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	32	30	-	30	Stretton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	30	30	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	St. Mary's House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	10	17	-	-	-	17	7	10	17	Boreatton Park.

(continued.)

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANU					
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
							Number covered, including idiots).
Somerset	-	44	47	91	-	-	11
"	-	10	11	21	-	-	5
"	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Stafford	-	9	19	28	-	-	7
"	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
"	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Suffolk	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Surrey	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
"	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
"	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
"	-	House licensed, 12th April 1885					
Sussex	-	39	37	76	-	-	1
"	-	9	42	51	-	-	2
"	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
"	-	House licensed, 4th January 1886					
Warwick	-	14	20	34	-	-	9
Wilts	-	25	21	46	-	-	5
"	-	52	56	108	126	200	8
"	-	13	10	23	-	-	-
"	-	10	17	27	-	-	2
York, E.R.	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
York, W.R.	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
"	-	5	12	17	-	-	2
"	-	3	2	5	-	-	-
"	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
York, N.R.	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
York, City	-	6	12	18	-	-	1
TOTAL		578	774	1,352	139	253	392
							120
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		House licensed, 20th October 1886					
Devon	-	5	6	11	50	37	87
"	-	80	39	119	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Somerset	-	24	24	48	-	-	-
Warwick	-	TOTAL (IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS) - - - - -					
		109	73	182	50	37	87
							-

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act," 1886.
(b) In addition to these numbers, three (3) details of these changes will be for

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.						Average Number Resident during 1886.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.							
			Private (including Criminal Patients).										Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
4	5	9	4	5	9	3	2	5	41	40	81	-	-	-	81	41	43	84	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	28	11	14	25	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed			-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	26	-	-	-	26	8	15	23	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Green Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	The Glebe House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	8	8	Church-street, Epsom.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Sutherland House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	The Croshams, Sutton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	Canbury House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	39	36	75	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	11	40	51	-	-	-	51	11	42	53	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	Periteau, Winchelsea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Ashbrooke Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	18	33	-	-	-	33	16	19	35	Glendossil and Hurst House.
4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	24	18	42	-	-	-	42	24	20	44	Laverstock House.
9	11	20	2	2	4	8	7	15	52	64	116	76	110	186	302	172	225	397	Fisherton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	20	12	8	20	Fiddington House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	25	9	16	25	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	Craven Street Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	16	5	10	15	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	3	2	5	Lime Tree House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	11	11	The Grange.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	Osbalwick Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	22	-	-	-	22	6	13	19	Lawrence House.
57	65	122	48	51	99	14	13	27	570	757	1,327	87	162	249	1,576	684	965	1,649	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:
3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	18	65	38	103	121	65	43	108	Haldon View.
11	4	15	11	4	15	1	-	1	89	54	143	-	-	-	143	84	44	128	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	25	51	-	-	-	51	25	24	49	Downside Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
14	9	23	11	4	15	1	-	1	126	90	216	65	38	103	319	174	115	289	TOTAL (IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS).

S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1886.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1886.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1886.																		
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.							Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	463	434	897	21,228	26,014	47,242	48,139	6,140	6,452	12,592	278	217	495	824	1,005	1,829	588	628	1,216	17	22	39	3,034	3,802	6,836	124	136	260	1,944	2,710	4,654	59	71	130							
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	918	1,125	2,043	22	30	52	2,095	346	473	819	333	463	796	32	50	82	37	55	92	37	54	91	253	379	632	246	371	617	116	230	346	112	225	337							
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	798	769	1,567	236	475	711	2,278	447	489	936	154	182	336	25	33	58	25	91	116	20	38	58	268	353	621	111	145	256	148	173	321	40	58	98							
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	578	774	1,352	139	253	392	1,744	165	228	393	124	192	316	17	27	44	9	22	31	9	18	27	168	271	439	82	157	239	49	92	141	39	81	120							
TOTAL - - -	2,757	3,102	5,859	21,625	26,772	48,397	54,256	7,098	7,642	14,740	889	1,054	1,943	898	1,115	2,013	659	796	1,455	83	132	215	3,723	4,805	8,528	563	809	1,372	2,257	3,205	5,462	250	435	685							
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	289	20	309	-	-	-	309	153	-	153	153	-	153	7	-	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	166	-	166	166	-	166	101	-	101	101	-	101							
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	401	136	537	-	-	-	537	26	14	40	26	14	40	1	1	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	21	8	29	21	8	29	5	4	9	5	4	9							
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	179	268	447	-	-	-	447	55	74	129	55	74	129	11	15	26	15	22	37	15	22	37	39	63	102	39	63	102	2	9	11	2	9	11							
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	875	464	1,339	135	65	200	1,589	172	97	269	141	81	222	11	6	17	2	-	2	2	-	2	88	49	137	69	43	112	1	3	4	1	3	4							
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,501	3,990	8,491	21,760	26,837	48,597	57,088	7,504	7,827	15,331	1,264	1,223	2,487	928	1,137	2,065	683	818	1,501	107	154	261	4,037	4,925	8,962	858	923	1,781	2,366	3,221	5,587	359	451	810							

(a) In addition to these numbers, 67 patients (42 males and 25 females) were transferred, while resident during 1886, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 68 patients (30 males and 38 females) were transferred, while resident during 1886, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 148 criminal (private) patients (125 males and 23 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

S U M M A R Y.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1887.							Average Number Resident during 1886.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
2,758	2,295	5,053	62	40	102	1,972	1,677	3,649	452	446	898	21,587	26,357	47,944	48,842	21,871	26,606	48,477	County and Borough Asylums.
82	61	143	78	59	137	29	26	55	927	1,159	2,086	24	29	53	2,139	953	1,180	2,133	Registered Hospitals.
162	131	293	69	58	127	82	48	130	764	742	1,506	287	507	794	2,300	1,045	1,250	2,295	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
57	65	122	48	51	99	14	13	27	570	757	1,327	87	162	249	1,576	684	965	1,649	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,059	2,552	5,611	257	208	465	2,097	1,764	3,861	2,713	3,104	5,817	21,985	27,055	49,040	54,857	24,553	30,001	54,554	TOTAL.
17	—	17	17	—	17	13	—	13	259	20	279	—	—	—	279	266	20	286	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
14	3		14	3	17	14	3	17	392	139	531	—	—	—	531	394	138	532	Criminal Asylum.
9	13	22	9	13	22	—	—	—	186	266	452	—	—	—	452	175	271	446	Private Single Patients.
46	43	89	43	36	79	14	10	24	904	465	1,369	144	69	213	1,582	1,021	519	1,540	Idiot Establishments.
3,145	2,611	5,756	340	260	600	2,138	1,777	3,915	4,454	3,994	8,448	22,129	27,124	49,253	57,701	26,409	30,949	57,358	GRAND TOTAL.

[Appendix (B¹.)]

TABLE showing the Number of,—
(a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE TO the PAUPER Class (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26);
(b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);
(c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER TO the PRIVATE Class (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26);
while resident during the Year 1886.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
Chester: Parkside - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cumberland and Westmorland -	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	2	6
Denbigh - - - - -	2	2	4	3	-	3	-	-	-
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	-	3
Hereford - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2
" Chartham - - - - -	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	1	2
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1	5	3	8
" Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
" Prestwich - - - - -	2	2	4	7	1	8	6	-	6
" Whittingham - - - -	1	-	1	5	1	6	1	1	2
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	-	1	1	5	1	6	-	2	2
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Middlesex: Banstead - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
" Colney Hatch - - - -	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	11	1	12	-	-	-
Abergavenny - - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	3	-	3
Norfolk - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—continued.									
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oxford - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Somerset - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	2
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
" Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, North Riding - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
" West Riding : Wakefield - - - - -	-	-	-	12	2	14	-	-	-
" " Wadsley - - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	2
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	2	3	5	1	2	3	-	1	1
Bristol - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hull - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Ipswich - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
City of London - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Royal Albert Asylum - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Grove Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	3	3
Peckham House - - - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	1	2	3
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	30	38	68	125	23	148	42	25	67

Appendix (B².)

Appendix (B².)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the Year 1886.

				Number of Suicides during the Year 1886.								
				Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:												
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carmarthen	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kent; Chartham	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster: Lancaster	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Prestwich	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Whittingham	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex: Colney Hatch	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abergavenny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Norfolk	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Surrey: Cane Hill	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, North Riding	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ West Riding: Wakefield	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ „ Wadsley	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUM:												
Birmingham: Winson Green	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:												
Lincoln Hospital	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE:												
Northumberland House	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:												
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS	-	-	-	11	6	17	1	-	1	-	3	3
REGISTERED HOSPITALS	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	12	7	19	1	-	1	-	3	3

Appendix (B³.)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE
CHARGE, on the 1st January 1887.

Appendix (B³.) - - - - -

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - -

NOTE.—Statistics of the CRIMINAL

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	2	5	7	444	540	984	991
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	5	1	6	209	291	500	506
Bucks - - - - -	10	3	13	161	239	400	413
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	3	-	3	173	205	378	381
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	8	6	14	257	275	532	546
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	278	292	570	570
„ Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	22	13	35	189	306	495	530
Cornwall - - - - -	26	27	53	275	334	609	662
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	15	18	33	294	242	536	569
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	12	12	24	256	257	513	537
Derby - - - - -	1	-	1	212	230	442	443
Devon - - - - -	1	-	1	350	498	848	849
Dorset - - - - -	17	10	27	202	233	435	462
Durham - - - - -	14	18	32	592	508	1,100	1,132
Essex - - - - -	6	1	7	388	525	913	920
Glamorgan - - - - -	3	-	3	357	321	678	681
Gloucester - - - - -	5	12	17	350	465	815	832
Hants - - - - -	3	6	9	415	478	893	902
Hereford (County and City) - - -	8	3	11	186	204	390	401
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	8	1	9	548	774	1,322	1,331
„ Chartham - - - - -	17	7	24	300	425	725	749
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	13	16	29	802	805	1,607	1,636
„ Rainhill - - - - -	2	1	3	283	352	635	638
„ Prestwich - - - - -	14	15	29	984	1,146	2,130	2,159
„ Whittingham - - - - -	5	2	7	714	958	1,672	1,679
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	10	18	28	206	219	425	453

Appendix (B³.)

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1887.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Patients will be found in Appendix (B⁴).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	18	33	1	2	3	4	2	6	COUNTIES, &c. :
23	45	68	-	-	-	3	1	4	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
5	9	14	-	-	-	3	1	4	Berks, &c.
6	8	14	-	-	-	4	1	5	Bucks.
9	9	18	2	-	2	9	2	11	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
12	17	29	-	-	-	18	11	29	Carmarthen, &c.
15	23	38	-	-	-	2	1	3	Chester : Chester.
10	14	24	3	2	5	2	1	3	„ Parkside, &c.
26	24	50	1	1	2	27	4	31	Cornwall.
20	31	51	-	-	-	7	4	11	Cumberland and West-
17	19	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	morland.
5	11	16	-	-	-	4	7	11	Denbigh, &c.
5	8	13	-	-	-	4	1	5	Derby.
24	36	60	-	-	-	24	12	36	Devon.
22	26	48	-	-	-	7	5	12	Dorset.
14	14	28	-	-	-	19	7	26	Durham.
24	29	53	-	-	-	4	1	5	Essex.
26	41	67	-	-	-	17	6	23	Glamorgan.
9	11	20	1	-	1	1	-	1	Gloucester.
23	29	52	1	-	1	16	14	30	Hants.
3	3	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	Hereford.
21	40	61	1	1	2	100	66	166	Kent : Barming Heath.
17	25	42	1	-	1	12	8	20	„ Chartham.
33	74	107	-	-	-	48	68	116	Lancaster : Lancaster.
15	22	37	-	-	-	118	89	207	„ Rainhill.
6	10	16	-	-	-	3	1	4	„ Prestwich.
									„ Whittingham.
									Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R .			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	5	-	5	333	324	657	662
Middlesex : Banstead - - - - -	1	-	1	707	1,292	1,999	2,000
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	5	-	5	913	1,324	2,237	2,242
„ Hanwell - - - - -	3	-	3	748	1,137	1,885	1,888
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	11	17	28	373	384	757	785
Norfolk - - - - -	8	10	18	286	389	675	693
Northampton - - - - -	17	16	33	301	354	655	688
Northumberland - - - - -	2	2	4	212	219	431	435
Nottingham - - - - -	6	3	9	146	166	312	321
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	219	279	498	498
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	7	8	15	293	373	666	681
Somerset - - - - -	5	6	11	321	454	775	786
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	3	3	6	444	326	770	776
„ Burntwood - - - - -	3	1	4	272	280	552	556
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	215	290	505	505
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	3	-	3	450	624	1,074	1,077
„ Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	414	615	1,029	1,029
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	452	597	1,049	1,049
Sussex - - - - -	5	12	17	346	461	807	824
Warwick - - - - -	8	11	19	277	332	609	628
Wilts - - - - -	4	1	5	273	357	630	635
Worcester - - - - -	10	30	40	354	447	801	841
York, N. Riding - - - - -	22	25	47	266	278	544	591
„ W. Riding : Wakefield - - -	3	1	4	692	702	1,394	1,398
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	18	29	47	665	831	1,496	1,543
„ E. Riding - - - - -	17	17	34	136	122	258	292
BOROUGHES :							
Birmingham : Winson Green - -	22	16	38	259	278	537	575
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	1	7	8	260	306	566	574
Bristol - - - - -	7	3	10	208	200	408	418
Exeter - - - - -	2	-	2	66	78	144	146
Hull - - - - -	4	1	5	124	125	249	254
Ipswich - - - - -	5	10	15	78	116	194	209
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	228	253	481	481
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	195	226	421	421
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	3	4	137	149	286	290
Norwich - - - - -	-	1	1	97	131	228	229
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	156	148	304	304
Portsmouth - - - - -	14	18	32	246	268	514	546
TOTAL - - - - -	452	446	898	21,587	26,357	47,944	48,842

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
14	18	32	—	—	—	12	—	12	Lincoln.
28	88	116	—	—	—	35	104	139	Middlesex : Banstead.
40	23	63	—	—	—	68	69	137	„ Colney Hatch.
25	75	100	—	—	—	68	90	158	„ Hanwell.
43	28	71	—	—	—	11	3	14	Monmouth, &c.
25	32	57	—	—	—	6	—	6	Norfolk.
14	13	27	—	—	—	18	3	21	Northampton.
35	38	73	—	—	—	9	3	12	Northumberland.
3	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	Nottingham.
3	9	12	—	—	—	3	1	4	Oxford, &c.
22	50	72	—	—	—	8	2	10	Salop and Montgomery.
54	60	114	—	—	—	—	2	2	Somerset.
34	32	66	—	—	—	9	4	13	Stafford : Stafford.
19	21	40	—	—	—	1	1	2	„ Burntwood.
6	24	30	—	—	—	1	—	1	Suffolk.
29	46	75	—	—	—	—	1	1	Surrey : Wandsworth.
35	46	81	—	—	—	72	91	163	„ Brookwood.
14	38	52	—	—	—	1	1	2	„ Cane Hill.
31	48	79	1	—	1	5	1	6	Sussex.
20	20	40	—	—	—	2	6	8	Warwick.
10	11	21	—	—	—	3	2	5	Wilts.
34	37	71	1	2	3	8	4	12	Worcester.
47	50	97	—	—	—	10	3	13	York, N. Riding.
27	36	63	—	—	—	11	6	17	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
27	43	70	—	—	—	29	21	50	„ „ Wadsley.
3	4	7	1	—	1	3	1	4	„ E. Riding.
17	31	48	2	—	2	3	—	3	BOROUGHS :
2	3	5	—	—	—	2	1	3	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
8	13	21	1	1	2	7	3	10	„ Rubery Hl.
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bristol.
6	8	14	—	—	—	6	3	9	Exeter.
10	12	22	1	—	1	—	—	—	Hull.
10	13	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ipswich.
20	15	35	—	—	—	27	18	45	Leicester.
8	12	20	1	1	2	—	—	—	London (City of).
2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
19	25	44	—	—	—	1	—	1	Norwich.
15	18	33	—	—	—	1	—	1	Nottingham.
1,185	1,625	2,810	19	10	29	900	759	1,659	Portsmouth.
									TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :								
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	97	139	236	-	-	-	236
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	59	72	131	-	-	-	131
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	66	86	152	-	-	-	152
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn.	34	36	70	-	-	-	70
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street, E.C.	58	134	192	-	-	-	192
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	32	47	79	-	1	1	80
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing- road, Northampton.	161	152	313	-	-	-	313
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	44	49	93	-	-	-	93
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	31	44	75	-	-	-	75
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	60	63	123	1	-	1	124
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth- road, S.E.	127	130	257	-	-	-	257
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.	44	66	110	-	-	-	110
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	53	40	93	23	28	51	144
„ - -	The Retreat, York - -	61	101	162	-	-	-	162
TOTAL - - -		927	1,159	2,086	24	29	53	2,139
(IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:)								
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster. (a)	291	151	442	79	31	110	552
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill. (a)	390	179	569	-	-	-	569
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		681	330	1,011	79	31	110	1,121
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :								
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.	28	-	28	-	-	-	28
Middlesex -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (b)	78	20	98	-	-	-	98
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	153	-	153	-	-	-	153
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum) }		259	20	279	-	-	-	279
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :								
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	392	139	531	-	-	-	531

(a) Also registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

(b) See Note, Appendix (B¹).

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	23	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	REGISTERED HOSPITALS : Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital. Warneford Asylum. Charitable Institution, Coton- hill. Bethlehem Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium. York Lunatic Hospital. The Retreat, York. TOTAL.
4	6	10	12	10	22	—	—	—	
12	8	20	25	14	39	—	—	—	
2	5	7	6	6	12	—	—	—	
7	30	37	4	4	8	—	—	—	
4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	20	47	28	27	55	—	—	—	
2	12	14	11	3	14	—	—	—	
1	1	2	5	2	7	—	—	—	
3	3	6	11	7	18	—	—	—	
114	105	219	4	—	4	—	—	—	
7	11	18	3	5	8	—	—	—	
4	10	14	10	2	12	—	—	—	
10	16	26	5	10	15	—	—	—	
212	255	467	124	90	214	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :)
—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	Earlswood Asylum.
—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :
—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	Royal Military Hospital.
11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal Naval Hospital.
25	—	25	6	—	6	—	—	—	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).
57	45	102	2	—	2	—	—	—	CRIMINAL ASYLUM : Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. - - -

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
		P R I V A T E			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	53	69	122	101	154	255	377
Bow - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	284	-	284	18	17	35	319
Camberwell -	Camberwell House - - -	106	199	305	51	120	171	476
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - - - -	16	25	41	72	154	226	267
Peckham - - -	Peckham House - - - -	78	161	239	45	62	107	346
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - - -	18	13	31	-	-	-	31
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - - -	30	40	70	-	-	-	70
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House - -	33	33	66	-	-	-	66
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	25
Roehampton - -	The Priory - - - -	24	28	52	-	-	-	52
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	23
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	17	-	17	-	-	-	17
Fulham - - -	Munster House - - - -	27	-	27	-	-	-	27
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - - -	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
South End, Catford	Flower House - - - -	11	-	11	-	-	-	11
Fulham - - -	Peterborough House - - -	-	27	27	-	-	-	27
Hammersmith -	Otto House, North End - -	-	28	28	-	-	-	28
" - - -	Upper Mall House - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
" - - -	Homelea, 68, Weltje-road -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
" - - -	Wood End House - - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
Hendon - - -	Hendon Grove - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Leyton - - -	Great House - - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Peckham Rye - -	Silverton House - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Southall - - -	The Shrubbery - - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
" - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13
Wandsworth - -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Brixton - - -	8, Knowle-road - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Notting Hill - -	24, Royal-crescent - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper -	Ivy Lodge - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -		764	742	1,506	287	507	794	2,300
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) - - -	94	45	139	-	-	-	139
Norwood, Lower -	Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		97	45	142	-	-	-	142

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
18	31	49	7	5	12	1	—	1	Bethnal House.
2	3	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	Grove Hall.
10	14	24	16	35	51	1	—	1	Camberwell House.
25	60	85	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hoxton House.
26	40	66	10	13	23	1	—	1	Peckham House.
5	5	10	5	3	8	—	—	—	Manor House.
7	10	17	14	12	26	—	—	—	Brooke House.
5	6	11	11	7	18	—	—	—	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	5	5	10	—	—	—	Wyke House.
2	4	6	14	8	22	—	—	—	The Priory.
—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	Halliford House.
2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	Blacklands House.
3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	Munster House.
3	—	3	19	—	19	—	—	—	Moorcroft House.
3	—	3	5	—	5	—	—	—	Flower House.
—	3	3	—	6	6	—	—	—	Peterborough House.
—	3	3	—	7	7	—	—	—	Otto House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Upper Mall House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Homelea.
—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	Lawn House.
—	1	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	Hayes Park.
—	2	2	—	9	9	—	—	—	Wood End House.
—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	Hendon Grove.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Great House.
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	Silverton House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Shrubbery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vine Cottage.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	The Huguenots.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8, Knowle-road.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	24, Royal-crescent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ivy Lodge.
111	186	297	118	132	250	3	1	4	TOTAL.
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Normansfield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colville.
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	TOTAL (Idiot Establish- ments).

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
" - -	Springfield House, Bedford -	18	21	39	-	-	-	39
Derby - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	34
Devon - - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
" - - -	Plympton House, Plympton -	12	19	31	-	-	-	31
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	14	14	28	-	-	-	28
" - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	20	13	33	-	-	-	33
Essex - - -	Witham - - - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	13
Glamorgan - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	12	16	28	-	41	41	69
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	14	21	35	-	-	-	35
" - - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	17	15	32	-	-	-	32
" - - -	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton -	7	12	19	-	-	-	19
" - - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
" - - -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
Kent - - -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	15	10	25	-	-	-	25
" - - -	Springcroft, Beckenham -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
" - - -	West Malling-place, Maidstone	14	16	30	-	-	-	30
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	18
" - - -	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	5	4	9	-	-	-	9
" - - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	42	58	100	11	11	22	122
" - - -	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	16	17	33	-	-	-	33
" - - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	31	47	78	-	-	-	78
" - - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	2	5	7	-	-	-	7
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	4	11	15	-	-	-	15
Salop - - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	32	-	32	-	-	-	32
" - - -	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	30	30	-	-	-	30
" - - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	10	17	-	-	-	17
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, Bristol -	41	40	81	-	-	-	81
" - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	13	15	28	-	-	-	28

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
2	3	5	3	3	6	-	-	-	Springfield House.
6	8	14	5	2	7	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
1	1	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	Plympton House.
2	1	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
6	3	9	2	2	4	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Witham.
2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	Vernon House.
-	4	4	4	4	8	-	-	-	Northwoods.
2	3	5	4	2	6	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	The Croft House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hadham Palace.
3	4	7	3	3	6	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
3	2	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	West Malling-place.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overdale.
4	10	14	1	1	2	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
3	2	5	5	1	6	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
4	9	13	5	5	10	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	The Grove.
-	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
8	10	18	15	11	26	-	-	-	Brislington House.
2	2	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	9	17	26	-	-	-	26
" - -	Moat House, Tamworth -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Suffolk - -	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Surrey - -	Church-street, Epsom - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
" - -	Sutherland House, Surbiton -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - -	The Croshams, Sutton - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
" - -	Canbury House, Kingston-on- Thames.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	40	37	77	-	-	-	77
" - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditch- ling, Burgess Hill.	11	40	51	-	-	-	51
" - -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
" - -	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Warwick - -	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	15	18	33	-	-	-	33
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	24	18	42	-	-	-	42
" - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	52	64	116	76	110	186	302
" - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	12	8	20	-	-	-	20
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	25
York, E. R. -	Craven-street Retreat, Scul- coates, Hull.	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
" - -	Grove House, Acomb, York -	5	11	16	-	-	-	16
" - -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	3	2	5	-	-	-	5
" - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
York, N.R. -	Osbalwick Hall, near York -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
York, City -	Lawrence House, York - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	22
TOTAL - - -		570	757	1,327	87	162	249	1,576
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon - -	Haldon View, Topsham, Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (a)	11	7	18	65	38	103	121
Essex - -	The Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester (late Essex Hall). (a)	89	54	143	-	-	-	143
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath. (a)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	26	25	51	-	-	-	51
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		126	90	216	65	38	103	319

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	2	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	Ashwood House.
—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	The Glebe House.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church-street.
—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	Sutherland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Croshams.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canbury House.
2	1	3	17	12	29	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	4	5	4	3	7	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Periteau House.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ashbrooke Hall.
1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glendossil and Hurst House.
9	6	15	3	3	6	—	—	—	Laverstock House.
5	12	17	8	7	15	5	—	5	Fisherton House.
1	1	2	5	3	8	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Craven-street Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greta Bank.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grove House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lime Tree House.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Grange.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Osboldwick Hall.
2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	Lawrence House.
75	118	193	104	90	194	5	—	5	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Haldon View.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Eastern Counties Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Downside Lodge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL (Idiot Establish- ments).

S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1887.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	452	446	898	21,587	26,357	47,944	48,842
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	927	1,159	2,086	24	29	53	2,139
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	764	742	1,506	287	507	794	2,300
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	570	757	1,327	87	162	249	1,576
TOTAL - - -	2,713	3,104	5,817	21,985	27,055	49,040	54,857
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	259	20	279	-	-	-	279
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	392	139	531	-	-	-	531
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	186	266	452	-	-	-	452
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	904	465	1,369	144	69	213	1,582
GRAND TOTAL -	4,454	3,994	8,448	22,129	27,124	49,253	57,701

- - - - - S U M M A R Y.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1887,									
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,185	1,625	2,810	19	10	29	900	759	1,659	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
212	255	467	124	90	214	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
111	186	297	118	132	250	3	1	4	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
75	118	193	104	90	194	5	-	5	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,583	2,184	3,767	365	322	687	908	760	1,668	TOTAL.
25	-	25	6	-	6	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
57	45	102	2	-	2	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	60	72	132	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
2	-	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.
1,667	2,229	3,896	437	396	833	908	760	1,668	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B⁴.)

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number,			Number Admitted during 1886.					
	1st January 1886.			Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Berks -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge -	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	3
Carmarthen -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester : Parkside -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cornwall -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cumberland and Westmorland -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Denbigh -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Derby -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Devon -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dorset -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Durham -	3	1	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Essex -	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	1	9
Glamorgan -	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2
Gloucester -	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hants -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath -	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
„ Chartham -	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	6
Lancaster : Lancaster -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Rainhill -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Prestwich -	4	2	6	-	-	-	8	1	9
„ Whittingham -	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	7
Leicester and Rutland -	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lincoln -	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Middlesex : Banstead -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
„ Colney Hatch -	10	3	13	-	-	-	1	-	1
„ Hanwell -	5	1	6	-	-	-	9	1	10
Norfolk -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Northampton -	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Northumberland -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Oxford -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Stafford : Stafford -	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	5
Surrey : Wandsworth -	3	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	6
„ Brookwood -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sussex -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Warwick -	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wilts -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Worcester -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
York, North Riding -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
„ West Riding : Wakefield -	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	2	19
„ „ Wadsley -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix (B⁴.)

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1886.

Number Discharged during 1886.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not			who Died during			remaining,			
			Recovered.			1886.			1st January 1887.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	COUNTY ASYLUMS
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Berks.
1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	-	3	Bucks.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cambridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Carmarthen.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Chester : Parkside.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cornwall.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cumberland and West-
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	morland.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Denbigh.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Derby.
-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	3	1	4	Devon.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	1	7	Dorset.
1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	3	Durham.
1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	Essex.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gloucester.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	1	1	2	Hants.
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	4	Hereford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Kent : Barming Heath
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	„ Chatham.
1	-	1	7	1	8	-	1	1	4	1	5	Lancaster : Lancaster.
-	1	1	5	2	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	„ Rainhill.
-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Prestwich.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Leicester and Rutland.
2	1	3	4	1	5	-	1	1	5	-	5	Lincoln.
-	1	1	11	1	12	-	-	-	3	-	3	Middlesex : Banstead.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Colney Hatch.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	„ Hanwell.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Norfolk.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	Northampton.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	5	Nottingham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	Oxford.
2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	Salop.
-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	Somerset.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford : Stafford.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Stafford : Wandsworth.
-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	4	1	5	„ Brookwood.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Sussex.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	Warwick.
-	-	-	14	2	16	1	-	1	3	1	4	Wilts.
-	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Worcester.
												York, N. Riding.
												„ W.Riding: Wakefield.
												„ „ Wadsley.

(a) The number retained in the Asylums as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients, will be found in the Table, pp. 136, 137.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1886.			Number Admitted during 1886.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green -	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
London, City of - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	401	136	537	4	-	4	22	14	36
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE:									
Grove Hall - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - - -	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	124	31	155	1	-	1	115	20	135
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	401	136	537	4	-	4	22	14	36
TOTAL - - -	533	168	701	5	-	5	137	34	171

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1886—continued.

Number Discharged during 1886.						Number who Died during 1886.			Number remaining, 1st January 1887.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	BOROUGH ASYLUMS:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Birmingham: Winson Green.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bristol.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Exeter.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hull.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ipswich.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London, City
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
5	4	9	16	4	20	14	3	17	392	139	531	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	5	METROPOLITAN LI- CENSED HOUSE:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCIAL LICENSSED HOUSE:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fisherton House.
17	4	21	128	23	151	11	3	14	84	21	105	SUMMARY:
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	5	METROPOLITAN LI- CENSED HOUSE.
5	4	9	16	4	20	14	3	17	392	139	531	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
22	8	30	147 (a)	28 (a)	175 (a)	25	6	31	481	160	641	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
												TOTAL.

(a) The number retained in the Asylums as pauper patients, on their discharge as Criminal patients, will be found in the Table, pp. 136, 137.

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES)
ASYLUM.

20 October 1886.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

THE total number of patients in this Asylum upon the books is 993; the males being 454, and the females 539. Of these 17 are on leave or trial. The vacant beds are 38 for men, 25 for women, according to present arrangements. Of the total number of patients, 910 are chargeable to the three counties and their unions, 23 belong to Essex, 51 to Middlesex, there is one other out-county case of the pauper class, and 8 private patients. The weekly charge for out-county cases is 14 s. and 15 s., the paupers of the three counties pay 8 s., and private cases 14 s. to 20 s. Since our Colleagues' visit in 1885 the home paupers have decreased in number in the Asylum.

Statistics.

These are the statistics of the events which we never omit, viz., admissions recorded between the Commissioners' visits of 28th November 1885 and of 1886, 106 of men, 92 of women; discharges, 40 of males, 48 of females; deaths, 50 of male patients, 32 of females; the 198 admissions include 25 relapsed cases and 38 out-county patients, and the 88 discharges include 66 recovered; 13 cases are also included which were transferred to other Asylums. There has been no epidemic since the outbreak of small-pox referred to in the last entry. The mortality for 1885 was 11 per cent., but for the period since our Colleagues' visit in that year it has fallen to 9 per cent. per annum; 73 patients of the 82 deceased were the subjects of autopsy.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The causes of death, verified by post-mortem examinations, appear to have been without a single exception natural and such as are ordinary in Asylums; 12 men and 5 women were the only persons seen in bed by us during our inspection, one of the latter died shortly after our visit to her from phthisis. There has not been any resort to seclusion or restraint; when it is found necessary to dissociate a patient from the rest in the ward an attendant is always placed in separate charge of the case. The demeanour of the patients of each sex while we were among them was orderly. We gave separate interviews to a few, but these suggested nothing for report here.

The

The personal condition of men and women, as regards their clothing, is good. The staff of attendants for day and for night duty is adequate in each division, those on duty seem to be intelligent and well acquainted with their duties; the duration of service is also satisfactory, only five men and eight women having had less than one year's experience here.

Appendix (C.)
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

We were present at the dinners in the halls, the fare was substantial and properly cooked; no change has recently been made in the dietary; a certain number of patients of course dine in their wards; the numbers warded in the infirmaries being about 50 in each division, and the excitable being not a few in Wards 5 and 6.

Dietary.

The general paralytics are returned as 22 in number, the epileptics, 147, and the suicidal, watched day and night (not included among the epileptics), 64. Of the 147 epileptics, we may mention that 141 are under continuous night supervision. In each special dormitory for this class are two night attendants, jointly responsible for their safety, and though we are disposed to think that it would be better to apportion the responsibility for a moiety of the cases in each dormitory to an individual attendant, Dr. Swain finds the present arrangement to work well, and so long as it does so, we are not disposed to press our view.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The wards generally are cheerful, and their cleanliness and order deserve a favourable report from us, but in No. 5 male ward there is room for improvement, that being somewhat bare and cheerless. For those patients who are too demented to find amusement for themselves in their wards in books, or pictures, or games, we would suggest the provision of music, which even idiots can listen to with enjoyment, and which often diverts the more turbulent patients from mischief. Most of the communications between wards for escape in the event of fire, which were recommended by the Commissioners visiting in 1885, have been carried out, and others will be effected as soon as possible, so we are assured. The defective ventilation of the central kitchen and scullery, referred to in our Colleagues' report of last year, remains as yet without a remedy. In connection with this matter, our attention has to day been drawn to the quarters provided for the assistant medical officers; these rooms from their aspect and surroundings appear to us to be neither cheerful nor healthy; we learn that a change of apartments to a better situation has been under the consideration of the committee, and we think that a reasonable expenditure for carrying out any necessary structural alterations would be fully warranted. We are glad to find that Dr. de Lisle, who was absent owing to ill-health at the Commissioners' visit in 1885, has recovered, and has returned to his post. We have pleasure in stating that the case-books are carefully kept, and, as a rule, they are well entered up.

State of wards.

Including the ward cleaners (96 men and 160 women), the average total number employed is 352 men and 328 women, giving a result of 78 per cent. of male and 61 per cent. of female patients usefully occupied. The proportion of men is very good, but we think that further efforts should be made to raise the

Employment.

Appendix (C.)

—
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

number of women doing some work other than that of ward-cleaning. Our inquiries into the out-door exercise of the patients elicit that walks beyond the airing-courts are not given to so many women as we could wish, or so frequently to those who are walked out, as we desire. We attach much importance to regular and extended walks as being much more conducive to bodily health and mental recovery than the very moderate exercise taken by most patients within the limits of an airing-court. With reference to such walks, especially of the women, some attention to providing dry roads on the estate will doubtless be necessary. The men working on the farm and land are 101; there has been a recent addition in acreage through a lease, and the farm returns appear fairly satisfactory to the Committee.

Divine Service.

The patients attending Divine Service are 500, or thereabouts; the services in the chapel are twice on Sundays, and there are a week-day service and daily morning prayers.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments attract from 350 to 360. Both the recreation hall (which is the female dining hall) and the men's hall would, we think, be improved by fresh painting and inexpensive decoration. Among improvements effected recently, we notice the erection of two cottages for attendants, the provision of a new tailors' shop, and the asphaltting of airing-courts. We are very glad to see that the Committee in their last report to quarter sessions, continue to think that the prospect of a superannuation allowance to attendants on being incapacitated for further work by age or infirmity, is an inducement which should be held out to faithful and long service.

BERKS ASYLUM.

29 May 1886.

Berks Asylum.

State of wards.

Condition of
patients.

WE have inspected this Asylum and seen the patients now in it, 488 in number. Of these, 204 were males and 284 females. We have found the wards in very good order, bright, and comfortable. The patients were, during our visit, remarkably quiet and orderly, and, upon the whole, seemed to be very contented. Their clothing is good, and personal neatness is well attended to.

A remark which fell from a female patient directed our attention to the subject of the bathing, and we were sorry to learn that it is not here the invariable practice to give to every patient a bath of clean water, but that more than one patient is bathed in the same. It is said, and we found it to be the case, that in the older wards the baths empty very slowly, so that to change the water for each person consumes a great deal of time. This, however, might be remedied by putting in larger waste pipes, and we are decidedly of opinion that the practice should be invariable of giving fresh water to every individual; and we recommend that the bathing rule, which at present states that this is to be done "as far as circumstances will permit," be amended, by striking out the words we have quoted.

We

We are glad to observe that our Colleagues' suggestion has been adopted, and that the female mess-room is being improved and made comfortable, so as to serve as a sitting-room for the evening. A piano has been purchased for it. We doubt not that the male mess-room will also be adapted as a reading and smoking-room, in which the male attendants can spend their evenings when off duty. Appendix (C.)
Berks Asylum.

Changes of attendants are still numerous. The present staff consists of 19 (including the tailor) for the male division, and 20 for the female division, with three night attendants for each. Of these, as many as 14 men and 12 women have not exceeded twelve months in the Asylum service. The female staff represents a nurse to 14 patients, and this hardly, we think, an adequate proportion, having regard to the contingencies of illness, leave, &c. Staff of attendants.

In the female infirmary are 51 patients, and of these at present are 16 confined to bed, but the nurses are only three; another is, we think, needed for so many patients.

Inquiring into the routine of treatment, we find that the usefully employed patients are 115 men and 166 women, representing proportions of 51 per cent. of the males and 58 per cent. of the females. We think these proportions should be susceptible of increase. Employment.

The attendances at Divine Service and at the associated entertainments are also, we think, somewhat scanty; 196 in the former instance and 188 in the latter. Divine Service.

A good amount of extended exercise is, we are glad to observe, afforded to the patients; but still nearly one-fourth do not go beyond the airing courts, more, we should think, than those who are physically incapable of more extended walks.

The records of seclusion and restraint inform us that the former treatment was employed since the visit of our Colleagues in November last, in the case of one man on four occasions, for a total 43 hours, and of three women on 11 occasions, and for 122 hours; and the latter with a man, who was restrained by straps at night on four occasions, and 29 hours, and wet packed for two hours. Seclusion and restraint.

Since 23rd November 1885, the date of the last visit, 20 male and 36 female patients have been admitted here; 5 males and 10 females discharged, of whom 3 males and 8 females had recovered; and 11 males and 12 females died. The mortality for 1885 was 7·7 per cent. of the average number resident. The causes of the above 23 deaths were ordinary. In only one case, that of a man who died at night of heart disease, was a coroner's inquest held; and post-mortem examination was made in but 11 instances. No other infectious disease than erysipelas has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit; but of this there have been five cases, none fatal. Statistics.
Inquest.
Post-mortem examinations.

At present there are here 34 patients of each sex affected with epilepsy, and 16 males and 18 females deemed actively suicidal. All of these classes are under constant supervision at night. The general paralytics are not numerous, being 7 men and a woman. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Appendix (C.)

Berks Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

We do not find much structural improvement or addition to notice. It is intended, we are told, to open a door between the male and female divisions, in the second floor of the north block, to facilitate escape in the event of fire. The key of this door will be kept in a glass box in the room of the female attendant, and a bell in the room may be rung from the male division, the key being only procurable by breaking the glass of the box containing it. A similar door, to lead into the medical superintendent's house, and similarly protected, would be desirable. Nothing has been done to improve the pressure of the water in the hydrants. We suggest that an arrangement be adopted, which we have seen in other Asylums, by which the water can be pumped directly into the mains, and sufficient pressure be thus obtained to throw water on to the roof.

The present rate charged for maintenance is 8*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Excluding the so-called infectious wards, there are now 45 vacant beds in the male division, but only nine in the female.

We have examined the case books and other statutory records, and find them well kept.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

16 October 1886.

Bucks Asylum.
Statistics.

THROUGH the admissions, discharges, and deaths of patients the numbers on the books are now 175 males, 243 females, showing a decrease, since the Commissioners' visit in 1885, of 11 under care and treatment. Of the patients, 378 are chargeable to Bucks and its unions. The weekly rate for these is 9*s.* 4*d.*; 26 belong to out-counties and out-counties unions. These pay 14*s.* weekly. The private cases are 14,, and they are received for payment ranging from 14*s.* to 21*s.* weekly. Four men are absent on leave. The vacant beds at present are 62, of which 35 are on the male, 27 on the female side. The mortality has been high, about 12·8 per cent., calculated in the usual way. The exact figures, representing the changes upon the books are these: admissions 72, re-admissions 8, total 80; discharges 36, of which 30 were upon recovery; deaths 56. There have been no exceptional disorders, and the only fatal casualties have occurred with epileptics. In one case the patient, a woman, wandered into a single room, so got out of sight (during the day), and there, unseen, died in a fit. In the other case the patient, a man, sleeping in the special dormitory, died in a fit, and his death was not discovered till his body had become cold. The recurrence of the first-mentioned casualty is now guarded against by keeping the single rooms locked up during the day. The other casualty led to the dismissal of the attendant on duty in the dormitory for neglect of supervision.

Inquests.

Inquests were held in both these cases, but in no other instance.

Fifty-two

Fifty-two of the 56 deaths were followed by post-mortem examinations. Appendix (C.)

The criminal specially named in last year's entry was, shortly after the Commissioners' visit, discharged; and we hear from the medical superintendent that his recent tidings of the man's conduct since discharge show that the course taken in regard to him was proper. The behaviour of the patients during our inspection was satisfactory, though many are mentally degraded or congenitally of low intellect; and a considerable number of the women were wearing special dresses, on account of their destructive habits. Bucks Asylum
Post-mortem
examinations.

We had no fault to find with the state of the wards, nor is the personal cleanliness of men or women overlooked. State of wards
and condition
of patients.

One woman was in seclusion. Mechanical restraint has not been found necessary, but according to the medical records 9 patients have been secluded; 2 men on eight, 7 women on 34 occasions. The total period of seclusion has been 67 hours in the male, 262½ hours in the female division. Seclusion.

Meat is supplied for dinner on six days of the week, except in the fruit season, and then on five days meat, on the sixth fruit. On Thursdays, currant pudding is the meal. To-day, damsons, with substantial pie crust, were supplied for dinner, and the patients were generally content. The dinner beverage is beer or porter, the quality good. Dietary.

In answer to our inquiry as to the number of general paralytics and epileptics, Mr. Humphry informs us that 8 patients come under the first, 60 under the second head. Of the latter class, 53 are under constant night supervision. Epileptic
patients.

Two suicidal cases are also continuously watched. Suicidal
patients.

The staff of attendants now consists of 13 men and 18 women on day duty. In No. 5 the staff is still numerically weak; three attendants to 41 patients, of whom many are troublesome, and 18 are epileptics. The night attendants appear to be sufficient in number; three on the male, four on the female side. As many as 10 of the nurses have not yet been in the Asylum service a year; all but five of the male attendants can count longer service. Staff of
Attendants.

Of the 175 male patients, 117 are now usefully employed: of the 243 female patients, 137 are returned to us as working. These figures show 66 per cent. of men and 56 per cent. of women occupied usefully. Of the male patients, 42 assist on the land, 16 in the shops, and 32 women help in the laundry. Employment.

In going over the Asylum we noticed no offensive smells anywhere, but we learnt that the proper ventilation of all the water-closet soil-pipes has not yet been accomplished. This work should be completed without delay.

The general health of the inmates of this Asylum is good. To-day, 14 women and 7 men were in bed, many of them aged persons; 38 cases are at present registered as being under medical treatment.

Exercise is given beyond the estate to 88 men and 76 women once a week; 30 females are daily taken beyond the airing courts.

Appendix (C.)
Bucks Asylum.

Two hundred and seven patients, in equal numbers from each sex, attended Divine Service last Sunday; and at the last week-day service 103 patients were present; about the same number at the last weekly dance.

The cottages for male attendants are now occupied by them, and are found to be very valuable. The number of beds vacant in the Asylum for male and female patients postpones the consideration of early additions to the building; but should those beds be filled, it must be borne in mind that the day-room space in the wards is not conveniently adapted for the accommodation of larger numbers than are now received. The deficiency of single rooms for nurses is a matter which we should be glad to see remedied as soon as practicable.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

26 April 1886.

Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

WE have this day inspected the Asylum, and we are glad to observe that, in accordance with suggestions made at the last visit, the male airing court is being enlarged. We find several matters which have been brought to the attention of the committee without success in previous entries still remain unaltered. We may mention, (1) There is no detached hospital; (2) The sewage tanks are too large; (3) There is no enclosed drying ground at the laundry, and no foul laundry; (4) The female patients in some wards still sit on the seats in the water-closets facing each other, and no screen between them; (5) The charge attendants have no increase of pay over the other attendants, and uniform is not given; (6) An alternative exit has not been made from the laundry dormitory; (7) The rollers for the towels are not yet locked in position, but we hear that this soon will be done. We observed some workmen going about on the female side, and learn that certain persons are given keys during the day, by which they can go when and where they will on the women's side. This practice has to our knowledge been attended with unfortunate results in another Asylum, and we advise that it be discontinued.

We tried the means available for the extinction of fire with the following result. With one jet of water the highest part of the roof could be reached, with two jets playing at the same time the water reached about to the top of the first floor, and with three jets all playing at once the water did not rise much above the roofs of the corridors. This state of things requires a speedy remedy.

The male patients who work, and are of clean habits, have only one shirt a week, to wear both night and day. This is not a cleanly or healthy practice, and we hope a second shirt will be provided.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants on day duty number 15 in the male and 18 in the female division. For the safe custody of the patients, numerically perhaps, they are sufficient, but they are not enough
to

to allow the more turbulent patients to be taken frequently for extended exercise, which is in our opinion an important element in the treatment of the insane. There are three of each sex on duty by night. The duration of the service here is not very satisfactory, but we hope some additional inducement will be held out calculated to attract and keep suitable persons in service here.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

We saw every patient in residence, all but four of the patients on the books, and can give a satisfactory account of the dress and demeanour of the patients, the state of the wards, and condition of the dormitories. No complaints were made to us calling for notice, and the majority of the patients seemed to us to be contented.

The dinner we saw served in the dining-hall was savoury and substantial.

Dietary.

The health of the patients is satisfactory; 2 men and 6 women were seen by us in bed, and 11 males and 14 females were registered as taking medicine last week.

There are 41 patients in all suffering from epilepsy, and 10 who are considered to be actively suicidal; all of these are under continuous supervision by night. No entry occurs of the use of seclusion or restraint.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

At church yesterday morning 89 men and 95 women were present; no afternoon service is held, and the morning service commences at the unusual hour of nine.

Divine Service.

At the last weekly dance 125 patients assembled, and the records of employment show a fair proportion of patients employed; and it is creditable that all the clothes and shoes are made in the Asylum for the patients' use. We think, however, employment might be found for more patients, now perforce idle owing to the weakness in the staff already mentioned.

Amusement.
Employment.

Since the last visit the following changes have taken place:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	25	23	48
Of whom re admitted - - -	3	4	7
Discharged:			
“Recovered” - - - - -	4	9	13
“Relieved” - - - - -	2	2	4
“Not improved” - - - - -	13	8	21
Died - - - - -	15	8	23

The rate of mortality for 1885 was 8 per cent. upon the average daily number resident. Since the last visit the rate has been higher, but the interval has included only a portion of the year, and the most unfavourable months. With one exception the deaths have all been due to natural causes. The exception was that of an epileptic woman who was found dead in a single room. The death is supposed to have taken place either in or immediately after a fit, and during the interval between the special

night

Appendix (C.) night attendant going off and the day attendant coming on duty. Particulars of this case were reported to our Board, who made a suggestion for providing in future against a break of continuity in the supervision over the epileptics, which suggestion has received attention.

Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

Inquest.

In this case alone did the Coroner hold an inquest.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 15 out of the 23 deaths.

The patients on the books this day are 389; 178 males and 211 females; and there is vacant accommodation for 10 males and 7 females. The patients residing here are received at 9s. 11d. a week. There are, however, 48 patients belonging to this county who are boarded in other Asylums, at a cost of 14s. a week. These numbers continue steadily to increase: in 1884 22 patients were boarded out, last year the number rose to 32, and now in the first half of 1886 it has reached 48. In these circumstances we should fail in our duty did we not urge upon the committee to take speedy steps to provide here Asylum accommodation for the insane poor chargeable to the Unions in Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, and the Borough of Cambridge. In our opinion this matter has been already too long postponed, and no further delay should be allowed to take place.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

22 March 1886.

Carmarthen
Asylum.

WE have inspected this Asylum and the detached buildings, Job's Well and Rhyd-y-gors. Speaking generally, all are in very good order, but some wards in the Asylum are at present receiving improvement in the shape of plastering the walls and repapering, and so temporarily disturbed.

The Rhyd-y-gors house is fairly comfortable and is very suitable for the patients (37 males), who are lodged there; but it needs some brightening up. With regard to this house and Job's Well we desire to suggest for consideration the establishment of telephonic communication between them and the Asylum. It would not be very costly, and would be a reasonable protection to patients in these houses, in neither of which a medical officer resides.

We examined the trap-door for escape from the upper dormitory at Job's Well; and are disposed to think it should be secured by a lock, as suggested by our Colleagues last year. There is usually, we understand, but not always, an attendant sleeping on that floor. We think that second exits of the same character should be provided for the dormitories of the female hospital and the laundry dormitory; and we have described to Dr. Header the construction of a ladder to be fixed at the top, and when not in use, to lie flat against a wall, which we have seen employed for the purpose of escape.

Some minor defects noticed in the last entry have been since remedied,

remedied, and on this occasion we observed nothing calling for much notice. Appendix (C.)

We have been much pleased with the male hospital ward, which is exceedingly good; and Wards 1 and 2 on this side have been greatly improved by plastering and papering. As already mentioned, similar work is in progress in other dormitories. Carmarthen Asylum.

The introduction of linoleum in the corridors would much improve their appearance, but we fear the present floors are, many of them, too much worn for this. Several of the floors will have to be relaid before long.

We noticed that a padded room has been fitted up in each epileptic ward.

The dormitories are clean and comfortable, and the bedding is maintained in proper order.

All the patients have been seen by us. They are 549 in number, 264 being males and 285 females. Sixty-one are received here from the Glamorgan Asylum. The weekly charge for home patients is 7 s. 10½ d. There are 6 male and 7 female patients of the private class.

The patients of both sexes were remarkably quiet during our passage through the wards, and they seemed contented. No complaint of ill-usage was made to us.

In regard to dress and personal neatness their condition was satisfactory. The men were chiefly wearing their best suits, and these are very good. Tweed in considerable variety of patterns is used for them, and the effect is excellent. Condition of patients.

We may notice here that the manufacture of flannel for the patients' under-clothing has been resumed, the loom being set up in the new workshops, which are very convenient.

As is customary, we have inquired into the various matters making up the routine of Asylum life.

The record of useful employment is good, and represents the employment of 65 per cent. of the men and about 76 per cent. of the women. In the number of those employed are included ward helpers. Employment.

It is satisfactory to find that the exercise of the patients is well attended to; and it is stated to us that of those not physically incapable of taking more extended exercise, but 46 men and no women, are absolutely confined to the airing-courts. We shall be glad to see the number of men so confined still further reduced.

It would appear that some misapprehension existed on this subject last year, and that the numbers given by our Colleagues in their entry were in excess of the fact.

We learn that as many as 157 men and 87 women have country walks beyond the grounds weekly.

Under the heads of attendance at Divine Service and at the weekly dances there is not much, if any, change to notice. The work at the new church was discontinued in the winter, but has just been resumed. Divine Service.

The supply of light literature for the wards is well kept up.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength; and the individuals now comprising it have a good record of service, Staff of attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.
Statistics.

service, 42 out of 58 having been here more than two years. Four male and 10 female attendants have been less than 12 months, but last year five nurses left to be married.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 1st May 1885, 40 male and 50 female patients have been admitted here; 23 males and 15 females discharged, of whom 11 males and 14 females had recovered, and 24 males and 26 females died. Post-mortem examination was made in 39 cases. Coroners' inquests followed three of the deaths, the causes of which were found to be, (1) strangulation, (2) natural causes, (3) apoplexy. The case of strangulation was a suicide, the particulars of which were duly reported to our office. The rate of mortality for 1885 was 10·67 per cent. of the daily average number resident; for the period since the last visit it was lower, being only 9·1 per cent. At present, though there are a great number of old people, the general health seems good, and not many are confined to bed.

There is not any record of the use since the last visit of either seclusion or restraint.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

All the epileptics and the suicidal patients are under continuous night supervision in the special dormitories and the hospital wards; three attendants being on night duty in each division. The record of visits is still made by Dent's clocks.

The epileptics are 31 males and 23 females; the suicidal, 27 males and 25 females. There are but 7 general paralytics, all males.

Dietary.

On both days of our visit we have seen patients at dinner in the hall; about 260 dine there. On Saturday the fare was plum pudding and bread and cheese; two ounces of the latter has been added to this meal since the last visit. To-day the meal was stew, or thick soup, with bread. Both meals appeared to be liked and they were substantial. The dietary, with the exception of the addition of cheese, mentioned above, remains unaltered. Judging by the appearance of the patients and the fact that, as we are informed, the majority gain in weight, we cannot say that the dietary is insufficient.

We have looked through the case-books and found them well kept.

Dr. Harder is assisted at present by Mr. Powell and Mr. Gibbon, as medical officers.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. CHESTER.

14 April 1886.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

UPON the books of this Asylum are now the names of 539 patients. During the last four years the numbers have been falling. With the exception of 100 from the city of Chester the pauper cases now here are chargeable to Cheshire Unions. There is only one criminal patient. The weekly maintenance charges are 10s. 11d. for the city patients, 8s. 2d. for the other paupers.

In

In the male division are 267, in the female 272, under care and treatment. Appendix (C.)

The Asylum we notice was visited last by our Colleagues on the 17th February 1885. Since that date the admissions have been 116, the discharges 60, and the deaths 76. Of the discharged 60, the recovered were 53, and to workhouses at Tarvin and Chester 4 were transferred. Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.) Statistics.

There was one inquest; the verdict was "accidently choked." Inquest.

The assigned causes of death were verified by post-mortem examinations in 40 cases only, though all the causes appear from the records to have been natural. The single serious casualty seems to have been the fracture of the tibia of a male patient through the fall of a stone on his leg when he was at work on the farm. We saw no black eye to-day in either division. Post-mortem examinations.

Though the patients were brought together for inspection by us in their wards, they were all quiet and orderly, and, making reasonable allowance for those employed in matters which interfere with perfect neatness and cleanliness of dress, we were satisfied with their personal appearance. The changes of body linen seem to be sufficient. The severity of the winter has affected prejudicially the out-door exercise of the patients, but the women have now a large room and glazed corridor to which they can be taken for exercising in bad weather. The females now go out to the number of 50, or thereabouts, three or four times a week beyond the boundaries, and on Sundays 170, or thereabouts, will, after leaving the chapel, walk about the Asylum estate. On last Sunday 67 men took extended out-door exercise. There does not yet appear to be any organised arrangement for walks by the patients daily, or more frequently than on Sundays, beyond the airing-courts. Condition of patients.

Those usefully employed are 168 men and 184 women, according to yesterday's return. Of the former, 34 were ward-helpers, 75 worked on land, and the rest in the shops and offices; of the latter, 35 assisted in the wards, 30 in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen; the rest do needlework and miscellaneous work. The women's sewing-room is now a very busy place, much work is done there, and Dr. Davidson finds that women taken there soon quiet down, and improve in many respects. Employment.

We had an opportunity of seeing the patients' dinner; it was substantial and well cooked. Buttermilk has always been here, we believe, the patients' drink at dinner time. The workers get a little beer at the end of the day. Except in the shape of appeals for discharge, and all by persons manifestly unfit to leave, we had no complaint upon any subject to listen to. Diet.

The attendants, male and female, have a respectable look, and of a staff of 48, all told, 12 only have seen less than 12 months' service in the Asylum, and of these 12 three are what may be called artizan attendants. Except in the detached block for male patients, we think that the day staff is somewhat weak, numerically, and we are not satisfied that the precautions taken for the supervision of the suicidal cases by day are sufficient, inasmuch Staff of attendants.

Appendix (C.) as the memoranda given to those in special charge of them do not expressly require that sight of those patients should be maintained.

**Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)**

State of wards. The general state of the wards is very good, while expensive decoration is avoided; there is much cheerfulness through bright colouring. Paint has superseded papering on the walls throughout the Asylum; the ceilings also are painted, instead of being whitewashed.

**Seclusion and
restraint.**

No patient was in seclusion or under restraint during our inspection, but from the medical records we learn that 2 males have been secluded on five occasions 40½ hours in the aggregate, and 1 female on four occasions for a total period of 25 hours. Four males have been gloved to prevent destruction of clothes, and one woman has worn sleeves to prevent self-injury, the men for nine weeks, the woman for one week. Another woman for one night also wore sleeves to prevent her from tearing up clothing, &c. The patients in bed while we inspected were 10 men and 9 women. Their maladies do not require mention. In the observation dormitories are still brought together those who require constant night supervision. The single rooms attached to these dormitories are very few, but Dr. Davidson finds them enough for the requirements of the Asylum. There has been no epidemic. Those at present registered as being under medical treatment are 5 female and 11 male patients. The basket system for disposal of the sewage solids appears to work well, a portion of the 30 acres purchased from Sir Philip Egerton affords facilities, it seems, for extended irrigation by sewage.

**Precautions
against fire.**

The additional exits recommended by our Colleagues for alternative means of escape in the event of an outbreak of fire are in course of construction; the structural improvements since the Commissioners' visit in 1885 have been the raising by 12 feet of the chimney stack at the laundry (the smoke from which was previously a nuisance to the female infirmary ward during the prevalence of certain winds), the alteration of the gasworks for manufacture of superior gas, and the repair of defects in the reservoir for water for fire extinction. A memorial window in the chapel we had not previously seen, but much admired it.

Divine Service. There are many Roman Catholics among the patients; these are visited in the wards by a priest, but no service is performed by him for them; perhaps the Committee will consider the propriety of according them such service in a suitable place.

Amusement. The weekly associated entertainments are kept up; about 200 are present, as a rule, but the recreation room would not accommodate more, comfortably. The case-books are well entered up, and in all other respects the Medical Superintendent and his assistant, Dr. Lawrence, seem to be very attentive to their duties.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

15 July 1886.

WE yesterday commenced our annual inspection of this Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.) Asylum, and were glad to find that the recommendations made by our Colleagues at their last visit, just a year ago, have, almost without exception, been carried into effect. Stretchers and carrying chairs have been provided; additional recording stations for Dent's tell-tale clocks have been provided. The facilities for suicide in certain water-closets have been removed, and all the machinery in the laundry securely boxed. Locked knife-boxes are kept in cupboards which are also locked, and the doors of all the single rooms are provided with efficient means of inspection by night so as to render the opening of the door needless. A second large boiler has been added to the engine-house, and at each of the four big blocks outside iron staircases have been placed, thus providing an alternative exit in case of fire. Only No. 3 block on either side has but one staircase, and the block on the male side is at present unoccupied. We yesterday gave an alarm of fire, and placed the seat of the supposed fire as far as possible from the signal station. Within five minutes the water was playing from two hydrants upon the walls, but the water has not sufficient force to play upon the roof unless the hose be carried thereon by members of the brigade with scaling ladders. Within the wards we think the arrangements for the extinction of fire might be rendered more speedily effective and at small expense, if the stand pipes were fixed in position and the hose attached. They might be secured, as at present, from undue interference, but in case of need nothing would be required but to run out the hose and turn on the water. No telephonic or electric communication exists between the wards and medical officers' quarters, but we are aware that this subject is receiving the attention of the Committee; and telephonic communication would ere this have been provided but for the fact that legal proceedings were threatened if the proposed telephone was brought into use. As far as we can learn no steps have as yet been taken towards the erection of a detached hospital, but we feel sure that such an important addition will not be overlooked. The principal alterations or additions not already noticed are the enlargement of the cricket ground, the re-decoration and heating of the dining hall, and the formation of an additional sewage tank. In the course of our inspection we went over the whole of the building, and also visited the workshops, farm, and mortuary. We would suggest that some slight expenditure would render the mortuary chambers more sightly, and better fitted for the visits of those persons who come to take their last farewell of deceased relatives. We also visited the chapel where we observed a box placed for contributions towards aiding discharged patients. In respect to this subject, on reading the chaplain's report, we notice he advocates a yearly grant by the Committee towards the

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

“Samaritan Fund,” to aid in supporting the patients on discharge until they are able to obtain work. We are fully alive to the great advantages accruing to patients from such pecuniary assistance, and the practice in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses receiving paupers is to send them out on trial for a certain period, giving them a weekly allowance during that period, thus enabling them to live without unduly taxing their strength, and helping them in a short time to earn their own living. This system, it appears to us, might well be tried here.

On the books of the Asylum are the names of 526 patients, 209 males and 317 females; 22 of the former and 14 of the latter are private patients, and 6 and 24 more respectively are out-county patients. All of this last class, with one exception, a little girl, belong to the Borough of Nottingham. The little girl, E. A. C., was admitted here on 12th June 1885, aged six years, from the Paddington Union. Her father and mother, both living, reside near the Harrow-road, and unless there be circumstances connected with the case, unknown to Dr. Sheldon, it appears to us to be extremely hard to send a child of such tender years over 190 miles away from her parents, when we know that there are vacancies in licensed houses within easy reach of Paddington. We need hardly add that, though the mother writes frequently to inquire after the child, she is quite unable to visit her. Dr. Sheldon informs us that he has recently received application from the same union to take in another child, aged 10. From this it might be thought that this Asylum offers exceptional advantages for the education of children; such however is not the case.

Condition of
Patients.

Five patients of each sex are absent on trial, and 1 male private patient escaped yesterday week, whilst attending the annual picnic, and has not yet been re-captured; all the rest have been seen by us. We can report favourably of their dress, behaviour, and general demeanour; and whilst affording to all ample opportunity of making complaint, we had not one worthy of mention, and we note with satisfaction that in neither division was any charge of harsh treatment brought to our notice. We specially directed our attention to this subject, as on the female side last year many complaints were made to our Colleagues. Since their visit the head female attendant was called upon to resign, and one nurse summarily dismissed for illtreating a patient. Miss Todd, formerly at Peckham House, fills the post of head attendant, and she seems to be successful in her management of the nurses under her. Including the head attendant in either division, 18 male and 28 female attendants are on duty by day, and three and four respectively on duty by night. Out of the whole number only two men have not lived here a year, but no less than 19 women have not yet reached that period of service. Now that the staff of female attendants appears to be composed of suitable persons we trust they may be induced to remain here. Dr. Sheldon is fully alive to the importance of avoiding frequent changes, and will do all that he can to retain such as are fit to have the care of the insane; and we think, in justice to him, we ought to express our satisfaction at his management of the Asylum, and the zeal
and

Staff of
attendants.

and energy he displays. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, the air everywhere untainted, whilst the water-closets were sufficient in number and properly ventilated.

The dinner seen by us on both days of our visit was good, and sufficient. No complaints were made that beer was not supplied at that meal.

Restraint has only been employed in three instances, and for surgical reasons only. Four males have been secluded 16 times for 158 hours, and 10 females on 211 occasions for 263 hours. One woman, a deaf-mute, accounts for 196 occasions and 196 hours. She was in seclusion as we passed through the wards, and on being brought out for our inspection required the attention of four nurses. The health of the patients is satisfactory; 3 males and 13 females were in bed, and 19 males and 23 females were registered last week under medical treatment.

The epileptics number 64, the general paralytics 6, and the actively suicidal 7. All the epileptic and suicidal patients are under supervision by night, which is as continuous as the nature of the building will allow.

At the church services on Sunday about 280 patients attend, and 165 at the week-day prayers. Only those physically unable to go beyond, are, we are told, confined to the airing-courts for exercise, and large parties daily are taken for walks both outside the airing-courts and beyond the grounds.

Nearly half of the whole number of patients are present at the associated entertainments, and 71 per cent. of the males and 73 per cent. of the females are usefully employed. Sixty-five men work on the land, 26 at various trades, 18 in the stores, kitchen, &c., and 37 help in the wards. A tailor attendant has been advertised for but not yet appointed. Forty-one women work in the laundry, &c., 75 in the wards, 98 do needlework, and for 15 other useful employment is found.

Since the last visit 53 men and 85 women have been admitted, 21 men and 34 women discharged on recovery, 5 men and 3 women "relieved" only or "not improved," and 1 woman as "not insane." Forty-two males and 21 females have died; post-mortem examinations were made in 55 instances; in the remaining cases leave to make necropsy was refused. The coroner held one inquest on a criminal patient, who died five days after admission; the verdict "died of disease of the lungs of several weeks standing," was returned. General paralysis accounts for 12 of the deaths and phthisis for 14; but no cause of death calls for special notice, and all were due to ordinary causes.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

29 July 1886

THE Commissioners' visit last year to this Asylum was on the 23rd and 24th days of March. Since that date the admissions have been 17 of the private class, 150 of paupers; 69 cases have been discharged, of which 48 were upon recovery, and 77 patients have died. These changes have left upon the books the

Appendix (C.)

Cornwall
Asylum.

names of 22 male, 26 female, private patients; 288 men and 357 women, all paupers, and only 2 of them not chargeable to Cornwall, or some union or parish in that county. Two male and 5 female paupers are out on leave.

All the other patients were identified by us from our lists. There are no criminal patients. An allowance of 5 s. a week is common here to paupers on trial, and a benevolent fund supplies the means of temporary assistance to deserving cases upon discharge. From Dr. Adams's Report of 1885 to the Committee, we learn that out of the 139 patients admitted in that year, 41 only could fairly be considered as curable, and that out of the 139 admitted two cases only were attributed to intemperance.

The larger number than usual here of admissions is due, we are told, to accumulation in the workhouses of the county prior to the opening of the new accommodation here for paupers. The mortality for 1885 was 7·7 per cent. upon the daily average number of resident patients; this low rate has not been exceeded here for many years. During the present year, up to this date, the mortality has increased, and the rate has, during the 16 months elapsed since our Colleagues' visit, been 9· per cent, per annum. Excepting two fatal cases of erysipelas, the deaths have all been due to ordinary causes.

Inquests.

Coroner's inquests were held in five instances, viz., in two, where death was sudden from heart disease; in a third, where it occurred at night, from phthisis; and in two cases where it happened within a fortnight of the patients' admission, owing, in one instance, to apoplexy, in the other to exhaustion after acute mania.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The deaths have been 77; the post-mortem examinations have been 31 only. Making allowance for the many aged and infirm cases to be expected in County Asylums, the general health of this Asylum is fairly good. Last week 26 men and 32 women were registered as being under medical treatment; 57 men and 81 women are upon extra diet, and 12 men and 34 women are taking stimulants as medical extras. We found 10 men and 17 women in bed, some from choice or for trifling ailments.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptic and suicidally disposed are now, nearly all of each sex, under continuous observation at night. The arrangements for this purpose have been satisfactory in the male division since the opening of the new buildings.

Serious casualties have been limited to the accidental fracture of a man's collar bone through his fall.

During our inspection the patients behaved quietly and complaints were few, none deserving mention in this report.

The pauper wards, in the several buildings, are kept very clean and have many comforts; the Carew Building is admirably furnished, and its interior has been renovated to a great extent by painting, re-papering, and supply of new carpets. The new buildings are occupied by men, one ward, however, for sleeping purposes only. Women occupy a portion of the Long Building. The final distribution of patients and other arrangements consequent thereon are waiting the completion of

the scullery at the rear of the new kitchen, and some necessary work in the male division of the Carew Building. There are still, therefore, too many beds in the corridors of the Old Asylum. The bedding which we examined was clean and satisfactory. We must again draw attention to the want of proper day space and sufficient water-closet accommodation in Male Wards 3, 4, 6, and 7. No structural difficulty and no heavy expense would have to be met in remedying this defect, which is a blot in the general provisions of the Asylum. In the laundry we recommend further boxing of the machinery for the patients' safety, and in the wards proper closets for putting away brooms.

Appendix (C.)
Cornwall
Asylum.

The diet for the paupers, according to the table shown to us, is sufficient, and the staff of attendants and nurses is adequate in number, both at the Carew Building and in the Asylum.

Dietary.

Talking to the private patients, some of whom are very intelligent, we heard no complaints on the subject of food.

Since March 1885, rules for the attendants' fire brigade have been drawn up, printed, and distributed. Extincteurs and hand-grenades are now kept ready for use in the several blocks, and a fire-drill takes place periodically, not, however, more often than once in two months. Means of quickly summoning the brigade on an emergency seem still to be a desideratum. No fire escapes have yet been provided; we have made suggestions on this subject to the medical superintendent.

Precautions
against fire.

The returns of employment show some improvement. Including 80 patients of each sex chiefly occupied as ward cleaners, the proportion employed to the total number is 67 per cent. for men and 65 for women.

Employment.

Of the former 50 work on the land and 28 in the various shops, and of the latter 80 are engaged in needlework and 48 in the laundry, kitchen, and offices.

At Divine Service last Sunday were only 290 patients at both services in the chapel. The size of that chapel unfortunately limits the number of patients capable of attending. A short service for the more infirm is judiciously held in one of the wards to supplement the want of space in the chapel.

Divine Service.

The small area of land belonging to the Asylum and the absence of a convenient boundary path, interpose difficulties in the way of a system of extended daily exercise of the paupers beyond the courts. The latter are, however, unusually large, some acres in extent, and have trees which afford abundant shade in summer. These courts and the garden attached to Carew Building are kept in very good order.

Exercise.

Resort to restraint and seclusion has been rare; 2 men and 1 woman restrained, and two of these patients for surgical reasons only. A male patient has been once secluded for an hour; 6 women on eight occasions for an aggregate period of 64 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We understand that the appointment of a second assistant medical officer will take place at no distant date. Rooms are appropriated for the medical officers in the new buildings. The only vacant beds at the Carew Building are four, for gentlemen.

In

Appendix (C.)

Cornwall
Asylum.Charges for
patients.

In the pauper division of the Asylum are 40 for men, 70 for women.

The yearly subscription list to the charity has fallen very low. The total payment on behalf of private patients last year was 3,104*l.* 10*s.* Those elected by the charity on each side may be six.

None can now be received under a guinea per week, reducible to 14*s.* The present private patients pay, 15 less than one guinea, 24 above one and under two guineas, 9 two guineas and above.

The weekly charge for criminals is 17*s.* 6*d.*; for out-county paupers, 15*s.*; for persons chargeable to Cornwall and its unions and parishes, 9*s.* 6*d.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

4 May 1886.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

THIS is our second visit to the Asylum since we began the inspection yesterday in the afternoon. Our Colleagues were here in February 1885. The insane inmates are now 309 men and 259 women. The private patients are 28. There is a criminal of each sex; 14 paupers are chargeable to Berwick-upon-Tweed Union, and 15 are Northumberland cases; the rest belong to unions and parishes in the United Counties.

Statistics.

The admissions last year from Cumberland and Westmorland appear to have been less than those admitted thence in any of the previous five years. The total admissions into the Asylum from all sources since 27th February 1885 have been 169, the discharges from the Asylum have been 86, the deaths 58. Of the discharged patients, 68 had previously recovered. No patient is at present away on leave. All those in residence were shown to us.

State of wards.

The wards are in very good order. On the female side in the new buildings, re-painting and decoration have been general; on the male side two wards have been re-painted. The recent employment of a painter has enabled Dr. Campbell to do much in this way, and to get assistance from patients in a very proper direction. A ward, not yet occupied by women, but very suitable for private patients and the best behaved of the pauper class, has been got ready. Much taste has been exhibited here, and a member of the medical staff has given personal aid. We would recommend the provision of a dais or raised ottoman here to facilitate view from the windows, which were originally placed too high. The bedding, which we turned up in most dormitories, was found by us to be of good quality, and very clean. The Medical Superintendent told us that he had arranged for the supply in future of bleached in place of unbleached linen. Wire beds are in extensive use. About 20 women and 8 men were in bed during our visit. No one had bed-sores, and no one was suffering from fracture or dislocation. The infirmaries are most comfortable.

comfortable. Nowhere did we notice a vitiated atmosphere. The water-closets, however, to some of the wards in the old buildings are too few, and in some water-closets the pans should be replaced by new.

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

The observation dormitories are shuttered, so that the patients there sleeping are unable to get at the glass or blind-strings. That on the male side should, we think, be enlarged in the same way as has been adopted in the women's division. It is now over-crowded with beds. We were pleased to see in the attendants' rules, though old, that it is distinctly laid down that the suicidally disposed patients are "never to be left alone for a moment."

We saw the patients at dinner; at that meal, and in the wards, throughout our inspection, they were very well behaved.

We saw only one black eye, and that was in the male division, not recent, and the result of a blow by a patient. The dress of men and women is very satisfactory. We had to listen to very few complaints; one only was against attendants by a patient lately transferred hither from Banstead, and we believe that it was groundless, not being in the least corroborated by the patient called by the complainant to confirm his story.

Condition of
patients.

The staff consists of 25 attendants, three of whom are on night duty, and 23 nurses, three of whom are also up at night. We regret that there is still no electric or other system in operation here to check laxity in vigilance of the night staff. The length of service of the staff speaks well for employers and employed. Inquiry satisfies us that the Medical Superintendent and his assistant officers pass a considerable portion of the day in the wards; their frequent visits doubtless are a great security to the patients from improper treatment. We think that it would add to the patients' safety if boxes with locks and lids were provided for the knives; these to be kept, as the present knife boxes are kept, in locked cupboards.

Staff of
attendants.

The health of the patients is good, making allowance for the aged and bed-ridden cases which are admitted. There has been no epidemic. The causes of death call for no special notice.

Health of
patients.

Of the 58 deceased patients 58 were the subjects of autopsy. The daily exercise of the women especially, twice a day, weather permitting, by walks round the estate, probably contributes much to their health. The number of women so exercised is 119, and of men 42. Fifteen men and 1 woman have parole in the grounds.

Post-mortem

examinations.

Exercise.

As regards employment, the returns inform us that of the 309 males 240, of the 259 females 175, are more or less employed. These figures include 24 men and 46 women assisting in ward cleaning; of the former, 10 work on the farm in the afternoon. Besides these 10, 169 men help on the land, 24 others assist in the shops, and 4 act as bakers. Thirty women work in the laundry, 86 knit and sew, 13 make themselves useful in the kitchen. This proportion of working patients is very creditable to the officers, attendants, and patients themselves, when we consider

Employment.

Appendix (C.) consider the total number upon the books, and that it includes many aged persons, 19 general paralytics, and 47 epileptics.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Divine Service.

The chapel is filled on Sundays; 300 patients were at the services on last Sunday. Morning prayers are read daily in the hall. There are over 50 Roman Catholics; a priest visits frequently, and at death-beds; but we are inclined to think that for so many as there are here of that faith, Divine Service should be regularly performed. We commend this matter to the consideration of the Committee.

Amusement.

At the last associated entertainment we hear that 94 men and 74 women were present. The Hall for recreation is not quite so large as we could wish it to be, and that perhaps limits numbers. We see, from a list placed before us, that the entertainments have included dances, concerts, lectures, pantomimes, and other theatrical performances, and that outside aid has been kindly given to swell the number of these entertainments. We can repeat our Colleagues' remark in their entry of 1885, that the medical records of this Asylum are very well kept.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

27 March 1886.

Denbigh
Asylum.

Effect of
former recom-
mendations.

AT the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum we think it well to commence our Report by noticing what matters appear to us to call for attention, and also what recommendations made by our Colleagues, at their last visit, 13 months ago, have or have not been carried into effect. No detached hospital has been erected, and we again urge this subject on the attention of the Committee. Tell-tale clocks have been placed in certain positions both inside and outside the building, but the method of recording wakefulness and ensuring supervision throughout the various rooms occupied by the epileptic and suicidal patients is unsatisfactory. There is a room in either division between the dormitories in which the night attendant sits; the tell-tale clock is placed on the table by his side and he can mark the clock without leaving his seat, and when we add that a pauper patient sits up with and assists the night attendant on either side, we think it will be obvious that even that supervision by night, which alone is possible here, is not assured.

With regard to the employment of a larger number of patients the Committee seem to have gone very carefully into the matter, and they are told by the medical superintendent that he employs every male patient out of doors who is fit for such employment. The water-closet accommodation, though slightly improved, is still very unsatisfactory, and we desire to express our hope that means may be found to increase the number of closets, without obliging patients to use closets in other wards, or go outside into the courts in all weathers. Both of these modes of providing additional accommodation are unsafe with the staff as weak as it is.

Besides

Besides an increase of the staff in two male and four female wards we think there ought to be a supernumerary attendant in each division to supply the place of an attendant on leave, or sick, or for night duty in any special case. There is now a woman who has just been confined, and is in a critical state who requires a nurse constantly with her night and day.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum.

The dormitories have no means of being artificially heated, and during the cold weather we have lately had must have been very uncomfortable. In the female dormitory 5 B, the beds are so close together that the patients have to get in at the foot of the bed. We hope that this will be remedied, as such close packing, even if it be not absolutely unhealthy, leads to many quarrels. On the same side boxes or presses should be placed to receive the patients' clothes which are not in use. There is no place of safety for them now except under the bed.

The lavatories in many wards should be improved by having the roller towels hung on rollers locked in position, and the method of filling the basins is not nice, and is moreover wasteful, and as, we see, water is sometimes here difficult to be obtained, this matter is worthy of consideration.

In the dining hall for the women the tables are so crowded with patients that discomfort arises. We also think the male dining hall a much more suitable place for the associated entertainments than the work room, which adjoins the female dining hall. We are informed that less than 200 patients inconveniently crowd the room now in use, whilst the male dining hall would allow a far larger number to meet together in comfort.

On the male side where the majority of epileptics are collected there is a corridor with stone floor, in which many were seated to-day. We think that if this corridor is used to relieve the crowding in the day-room, boards ought to be used for the floor. The nurses' mess room is not a cheerful room and might be more comfortably furnished as a sitting room for them when their day's work is over.

We saw a little girl who seems to us might be much improved if she were sent to some suitable institution, and we hope the guardians of her union will take steps to have her removed to one of the Asylums adapted for her class. If this be done, she may be able hereafter to earn her own living; if she remains here she will, in all human probability, remain till death a charge upon the rates of her union.

There are on the books this day, 508 patients in equal proportion of sexes, 241 males, and 240 females, belong to the five counties entitled to send paupers here; 1 male is an out-county patient; 1 male is a criminal patient, and 11 males and 14 females belong to the private class. No patient of either sex is absent on leave. Since the last visit, 99 paupers, 3 criminals, and 10 private patients have been admitted (2 of the criminals have since been transferred to the pauper list), 74 patients have been discharged; of these 59 paupers and 6 private patients left on recovery, and 9 left
"relieved"

Statistics.

Appendix (C.) "relieved" only, or "not improved;" 5 out of these were from the private class. Fifty-five patients have died; 21 men and 30 women from amongst the paupers, and 2 of each sex from the list of private patients.

Denbigh
Asylum.

We were satisfied with the condition of the wards and dormitories, and, though we agree with our Colleagues that it would be desirable to substitute hair mattresses for flock, the state of the beds and bedding was, on the whole, not open to unfavourable comment; but the 76 female patients occupying beds in No. 4 dormitories are still cut off from any means of escape if fire break out below. The staircase would become a smoke shaft, and as far as we can see egress would be impossible. There were very few black eyes or bruised faces, but the dress of the patients was not quite satisfactory, and we saw an unduly large proportion of strong exceptional dresses. This and the large amount of seclusion recorded may very likely be due to the weakness of staff.

Dietary.
Staff of
attendants.

We saw both sexes at dinner, which consisted of soup. We ought to add here that the dining room on the male side has not yet been heated artificially.

We tried to speak with every patient on the books, and they had each one an opportunity of telling us their wants or complaints, but nothing worthy of note was brought before us, and no one made any charge against the attendants. There are, including one head in either division, and two night attendants for each side, 41 in all, 21 males and 20 females; four of the males have not yet lived here six months, but excepting these no one has less than two years' service, whilst of the women only six have been here less than two years, so that the duration of service is satisfactory, and we were pleased with their appearance and the way they dealt with the patients.

No one of the patients was aggressive; a few, however, were noisy, and two males were in seclusion when we visited the wards.

Seclusion.

Fifteen males have been secluded on various occasions for a total of 1,853 hours. Two of them accounting for 1,400 of the total hours. Fourteen women have been secluded 16 times for 76 hours.

Restraint.

One woman has been restrained twice for surgical reasons, and another woman has worn gloves to prevent her from scratching her face; 2 males have also been restrained by jacket and sleeves on account of suicidal propensities and for surgical reasons, and another man by sleeves only, also for surgical reasons, but in no case is the duration of restraint recorded as it should have been. Including the men in seclusion, 6 males and 7 females were in bed at the time we visited the wards; and last week under medical treatment are recorded the names of 1 man and 5 women, so the health of the patients is to be considered good. Few casualties have occurred, but we observed one case of a woman who is entered in the Medical Journal as having been scalded, but no entry of how it happened is made in the Case Book.

From

From the returns furnished us, we find that there are 291 patients usefully employed; 40 males and 53 females are ward cleaners; 4 men and 11 women work in the kitchen, and 2 men and 18 women in the laundry; 57 men are employed on the land, and 23 are engaged in various trades, whilst 83 women do needle-work. The medical superintendent in his report to the Committee, states that he fears the inadequate number of his indoor male staff prevents giving regular employment to a certain class of patients. Sixty-one males and 74 females are taken for country walks occasionally, and 8 men and 22 women walk about the grounds.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum
Employment.

The church service on Sunday morning is attended by 124 men and 125 women, and about the same number are present at the evening service; and at the week-day prayers the average congregation is 56 men and 106 women. The causes of the 55 deaths present no features of special note, but the deaths were all due to ordinary causes.

Divine Service.

Post-mortem examination was made in 21 instances, but leave is often refused here, relatives of patients being in the habit, as far as possible, of taking the bodies of deceased patients home for burial.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The general paralytics now are 3 males, and the epileptics are 45 men and 23 women; 31 of the former and 20 of the latter sleep in the special dormitories.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

19 March 1886.

WE have this day visited the Derby County Asylum, and find the patients detained therein, on the whole, well dressed, tidy, quiet, and contented, the day rooms very bright and cheerful, the dormitories in good order, and in the majority of rooms the beds well attended to.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

An excellent dinner was provided this day, and was evidently relished. No complaint, except on the score of undue detention, was brought before us, and no charge of harsh treatment, in either division, at the hands of attendants, and the majority of the patients were quiet and orderly. No one was wearing a strong dress, and black eyes and bruises were rare.

Dietary.

On the books this day are 430 patients in equal proportion of sexes, and all, except 3 males on leave, were addressed by us this day. There is one patient in either division belonging to the private class, and 12 patients, 6 of each sex, have been admitted here from the Nottingham Borough Asylum; the rest all belong to this County.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit, which took place about 13 months ago, have been the following:—

Statistics.

Appendix (C.) Derbyshire Asylum.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	-	-	-	-	70	65	135
Discharged	"	Recovered	"	-	18	30	48
"	"	Relieved	"	or "not improved."	6	3	9
Not insane	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Died	-	-	-	-	44	24	68

All the deaths, except one, were from ordinary causes. The exception was of a man who committed suicide by cutting his throat. His death formed the subject of correspondence between the Asylum authorities and our Board, and needs no further remark. In this case the coroner held an inquest, and in one other because the patient died five hours after admission.

Inquest.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination has verified the assigned cause in 42 of the male and 23 of the female patients' deaths; in one case of a male patient leave was refused, and in the other two cases death has been so recent that there has been no time to make autopsy. In the male division, general paralysis and phthisis account for 9 deaths each, and in the female division 9 women died from phthisis also.

During our visit to the wards we found 5 men and 8 women in bed; under medical treatment last week are recorded the names of 13 men and 23 women, and 47 men and 30 women suffered from epileptic fits; whilst 25 men and 24 women are considered actively suicidal.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

With regard to the epileptic and suicidal patients we wish we could report that they were all under continuous supervision by night, but this is not the case; we think, however, one of the two large dormitories in either division might be used for this class, and with a night attendant sitting up in the room, the greater number of these patients might have the requisite supervision by night. This would entail an extra night attendant on both sides, and this we strongly recommend. They should then be thus divided: one constantly in the epileptic dormitory, one in the infirmary, and one patrolling the whole division, recording the visits round the building every hour. The infirmaries are rather large for their purpose, and so the night watching, even in these, is not satisfactory. It is with grave regret we have to report that the proposal which was brought forward to erect a detached hospital was not carried. We again urge the subject, as one of the utmost importance, upon the attention of the Committee, and can only express our earnest hope that the need for such a hospital may not arise before the building has been erected. There has been a disinfecting apparatus set up in lieu thereof, and though fully acknowledging the usefulness of this disinfector, it can never be made to supply the place of an infectious hospital. Amongst other improvements and additions we have to notice have been the following:—(a) An organ has been erected in the
the

the chapel, the post of organist being kindly undertaken by Dr. Legge; (b) a conservatory is in course of erection. New boilers have been placed in the engine house, and above ground; at the same time opportunity was taken to make alterations in the laundry, and better means of communication between the stokers at the boiler-house, and the kitchen and laundry. The drains passing under the buildings have been overhauled, and are supposed to be now so arranged that no escape of sewer gas can occur, and the brick drains under the kitchen have been diverted. The large sewage tanks in the front field, near the wards, have been filled up, and the sewage is now turned on, where required on the farm, in a fresh state.

Much painting and decoration is in progress, and we were pleased with the work, but many parts of the Asylum require attention in this respect.

There are 20 ordinary attendants in each division, two from either side doing night duty. They show a fair record of service; only 3 men and 6 women have not had as yet one year's experience.

Usefully employed are 123 men and 114 women, the ward cleaners being 53 in the male, and 47 on the female side; 44 men work on the land, and 26 in the kitchen, stores, and shops, 21 women assist the laundress, and 46 are engaged in needle work; 70 men and 78 women take exercise only in the airing-courts, 145 men and 137 women walk in the grounds, and 75 men and 98 women go at times beyond the walls.

The church services on Sunday are attended by about 110 men and 113 women; 60 men and 50 women join in the week-day prayers, whilst the associated entertainments, which are frequent and varied, attract 129 men and 116 women.

We ought not to omit to notice that no seclusion or restraint has been found necessary since the last visit, and serious casualties have been rare. One woman was in bed with a broken arm, how occasioned we could not with certainty ascertain, but we satisfied ourselves that it was not caused by any of the nurses. No change has taken place amongst the officers since the last visit, and we think the condition of the Asylum is very creditable to Dr. Lindsay, whose efforts seem to be well seconded by the rest of the staff. A word of praise is certainly due to Dr. Legge for the way in which the case books are kept.

DEVON ASYLUM.

22 July 1886.

THE patients in this Asylum are now 853, and 5 others are absent on trial. This is an increase in numbers of 20 since the Commissioners' visit on 18th July 1885. The Devon cases formerly treated in Hants Asylum have been brought hither. Nominally, there are vacant beds, but in each division there is overcrowding in dormitories, which should be abated. The new dormitory

Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum.

dormitory over the dairy is now occupied by 10 male patients, and the sanatorium, which should be available immediately upon any outbreak of an epidemic for infectious cases, is occupied by 18 old men in charge of an attendant and his wife. To alleviate the mischief of overcrowding on the male side, and as a provision for the epileptic and suicidal class, a large dormitory has been built next to No. 5 Ward. Our Colleagues, at their visit in 1885, made a recommendation in this direction, but a grave error has been committed in not seeking the approval of the Secretary of State to the plans. The dormitory destroys the proper ventilation of six sleeping rooms in the gallery of No. 5, and their occupation as bedrooms we must strongly deprecate, unless means can be provided for the inlet of fresh and for the exit of vitiated air. As this dormitory adds 47 beds to the male accommodation, that number may now be subtracted from the dormitories now too full. This provision will be no justification for the reception of more male patients than are now in the Asylum. Moreover no day-room has been added on the men's side. The buildings approved by the Home Office in extension of the blocks for women at the rear of the main Asylum are in course of construction; the Committee has, however, we learn, decided upon postponement of the erection of the kitchen, and without that kitchen we fail to see how the large dining-hall and dormitory above it can be utilised, since the existing kitchen is inadequate in size and far distant from the dining-hall. We hope that the Committee will reconsider this decision at an early date, and reverse it. Any increase in the number of patients here should also draw attention to the laundry. It is not such a laundry as an Asylum of this size requires. Its many defects are obvious. One result is that the changes of linen for the patients are less frequent than is the rule in most County Asylums.

During inspection the patients behaved well, if we except the smashing of a window by an excited man, in a ward where only one attendant was present to control 42 patients, the two others being engaged elsewhere. There are in the Asylum, according to returns made to us by the Medical Superintendent, 31 general paralytics, and 95 epileptics.

We can report favourably of the clothing and personal cleanliness of the patients of both sexes.

Condition of
patients.

Staff of
attendants.

The day staff consists of 25 men and one woman for the male division, and of 34 nurses for the female side. This is a smaller staff than is usually found necessary in County Asylums. In no wards were the numbers in excess of the requirements, and in some, notably in Male Ward 2, with 48 patients (many recent cases and many excitable), there were only four attendants; in Male Ward 3, with 42 patients (many refractory), only three attendants. Also in Female Ward 3, with 42 patients (many excitable), there are only three nurses. We think this staff too weak, and that an additional attendant is necessary in each of these wards, and that, besides the warded staff there should be one or more supernumeraries on each side in residence, to take the place of attendants temporarily absent on leave. The night staff

staff consists of two men only and four women. The male detached block, with 47 insane inmates, has no night attendant, and it is too distant to be visited by the patrol on duty in the main building. Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum.

The female patients liable to fits are all under continuous night supervision, as well as those disposed to suicide, but of the male epileptics 26 only are so cared for, while 31 are distributed in associated dormitories, visited only from time to time by the patrol. The suicidal men are properly under special supervision in the male observation dormitory. The patients in bed when we visited the wards yesterday and to-day were 3 men and 13 men. Forty-two patients' names appear on the register as being under medical treatment. Epileptic,
suicidal, and
sick patients.

We visited the kitchen, tasted some of the articles of the patients' diet, and saw a substantial dinner in a male ward. We also elicited that 118 men and 87 women are on extra diet, and stimulants are prescribed for 25 male and 36 female patients. Dietary.

No resort to restraint appears in the medical records, but 32 men and as many women have been secluded, the former for an aggregate period of 1,582 hours, the latter for 522. The frequency of seclusion and the small number, relatively, of patients employed to the total number on the books is, we think, probably due to the numerical weakness of the staff. Seclusion.

The returns made to us exhibit improvements in the arrangements for out-door exercise of the patients, but the chapel attendance is very small, not much above one-third of the patients being induced to join in Divine Service on Sundays. The size of the recreation room doubtless limits the attendance at entertainments to the 270 who appear to be drawn thither. We could wish that a room on each side was provided for the attendants' evening relaxation after the labours of the day had ceased, of course affording suitable means of amusement to each sex. The summer picnics for the patients at the seaside are, we are glad to hear, continued. Exercise,
Divine Service,
and amuse-
ments.

The weekly charge for maintenance is 8s. 3d. Since our Colleagues' visit last year the admissions have been 165; the number was swelled by the transfer from Hants Asylum above referred to. For several years past the mortality has been below the average in County Asylums. For the year 1885 the rate was as low as 3.24 per cent. per annum for men and 5.07 for women, *i.e.*, 4.32 per cent. for both sexes, calculated upon the daily average number resident. For the 12 months which have elapsed since July last the rate has, however, risen to 8.68 per cent. This higher mortality has been mainly due to deaths, during the cold spring, of many aged people. Of the 73 deaths, 22 were due to senile decay, 12 to general paralysis, and 16 to pulmonary consumption, and other forms of lung disease. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations have, it seems, been made in only 30 instances. No death appears to have been due to other than natural causes, and no coroner's inquest has been held. The Asylum has been free from all exceptional disorders, and there have been very few casualties of a serious character. Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)	<p>For the rescue of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, we are of opinion that rules should be drawn up and circulated for the guidance of the attendants; this is especially important since there is no organization here of a fire brigade. In the towers at the female blocks are two four-bedded rooms which should not be used as dormitories for female patients, since escape thence would be very unlikely if a fire broke out below them.</p>
Devon Asylum.	
Precautions against fire.	
Medical records.	<p>In our examination of the case books we noticed sundry omissions of entry; a change among the junior medical officers may, on the present occasion, be accepted as some excuse, but we cannot overlook the matter entirely.</p>
General condition of asylum.	<p>As regards the general condition of the Asylum and the patients, we must give credit where it is due. The wards are bright and cheerful, the patients exhibit much contentment, and between them and the staff in charge of them a good feeling appears to exist.</p>

DORSET ASYLUMS.

8 February 1886.

Dorset Asylums.	<p>THE patients in these Asylums are 472 in number; 218 males, and 254 females. At Charminster there are 329, and at Forston 143. At the former Asylum there are vacant beds for 7 males and 5 females, and at the latter beds for 1 male and 3 females; the vacant accommodation is sufficient, therefore, for 16 patients. But there are included in the above total 27 patients of the private class. The weekly charge for paupers is now 8s. 2d., for private patients from 10s. to 14s.</p>
Statistics.	<p>Since the visit paid by our Colleagues in 1885, on 14th March, 30 male and 35 female patients have been admitted; 15 of each sex have been discharged, of whom 11 males and 9 females had recovered; and 13 males and 18 females died.</p> <p>The mortality has not exceeded the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for both sexes, and, with one exception, the causes of the deaths were of an ordinary character. The exception was that of a man afflicted with general paralysis, who was choked by the impaction of bread in the throat, blocking up the air-passage to the lungs. The assistant medical officer was at once summoned, but arrived too late to save life. No coroner's inquest was held in this or any other cases.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>Post-mortem examination followed every one of the deaths.</p> <p>No patient is absent on leave or trial, so that all have been seen by us. We have found them very quiet, and generally contented, but the great majority are of a chronic and more or less demented character.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The state of the clothing and the personal neatness of the patients are fairly satisfactory, but for this season we think a larger proportion of winsey or other warm material should be in use for the dresses of the women, and that flannel undervests should be more generally issued to the men.</p>

No complaint whatever of ill-treatment or rough usage by the attendants was made to us. Appendix (C.)

We are glad to observe that an additional nurse has been appointed for the wards at Charminster, which our Colleagues thought last year to be insufficiently provided. There are now three nurses for each of the wards 4 and 5. We think the staff now sufficient, having regard to the character of patients here. The attendants for night-duty are two of each sex for Charminster, and one of each sex for Forston, but there yet exists no mechanical means of testing their wakefulness on duty. We must again recommend that some tell-tale clock, which can be now procured at a trifling cost, be provided. Dorset Asylums.
Staff of attendants.

The patients under medical treatment are only 20 in all, and only 6 of each sex were found by us in bed. The general health of the Asylums may therefore be considered good, and no contagious or epidemic complaint has appeared in them since the last visit.

Since then no male patient has been mechanically restrained, but a woman wore the jacket at night for three hours for destructive violence, another was so treated for 80 hours to guard against suicide, and a third for the like reason wore locked gloves for 392 hours. Restraint.

Seclusion is recorded in the cases of 3 males for a total of 43 hours, and 3 females for 53 hours. Seclusion.

The epileptics, all of whom are retained at Charminster, are 28 males and 19 females. The arrangements for their supervision at night are as before described; they are not perfect, for though there is an attendant constantly on duty in the ward, the patients sleep on two floors, and very scattered. Epileptics.

The numbers of patients usefully employed, including those acting as ward cleaners only, do not bear a very satisfactory proportion of the totals of the sexes, being only 50 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women. We should hope that these proportions may be increased. We notice, too, that only some 20 per cent. of the patients have more extended exercise than the airing courts afford. Employment.

The wards in the Charminster Asylum are cheerful, and maintained in good order, though perhaps barer in aspect than some we visit. At Forston there still remain too many tiled floors in the sleeping rooms. At both we found perfect cleanliness both of the rooms and bedding. At Forston some of the water-closets were not quite sweet; and we have to recommend that some, now very dark, be lighted with a lamp in such a way as to be safe from interference by the patients. Condition of wards.

The door of communication between the male and female divisions, recommended by our Colleagues, has not yet been opened; we think it would give additional security in case of fire.

Since the last visit two new cottages for married attendants have been built, and a new engine-house and new engine for pumping have been provided.

Appendix (C.) The medical staff is as at the last visit, and the assistant medical officers appear to give Mr. Symes zealous and useful aid in his successful management of the Asylums.

Dorset
Asylums.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

16 February 1886.

Durham
Asylum.

UPON the books of this Asylum are now 1,119 patients, all of whom we have seen, except two men on leave. There has been no death which called for a coroner's inquest. The mortality has been for the year 1885 at the rate of 8·6 per cent. upon the total number under treatment, and 10·7 upon the average number of patients in residence. This is not a high rate in an asylum.

Post-mortem
examinations.

There have been 99 post-mortems, and only 11 causes of death not thus verified. This is very creditable to the medical staff.

Epileptic,
suicidal,
paralytic, and
sick patients.

The patients at present actively suicidal are returned to us as 39; the epileptics are 108; the general paralytics 62. This is a very large proportion of the total number of inmates. Seventy-three cases, adding the male and female wards together, were to-day in bed, of whom 29 are, the medical staff consider, seriously in need of treatment. There has been no epidemic; general paralysis, coarse brain disease, pulmonary consumption, and other lung maladies have been the chief factors in the mortality.

Dietary and
clothing.

We saw no indications of a low dietary in the appearance of the patients, although there were some grumbles on that subject. Perhaps fish once a week may be too frequent to be popular, but the allowance is liberal in quantity. Very proper attention seems to be given to the clothing and personal cleanliness of each sex. The employment of the lady superintendents continues to work well.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to be numerically sufficient, and on looking at the returns of duration of service it is satisfactory to find so many men and women able to count years of employment in the Asylum. The conversion of the old chapel into an evening room for the attendants, male and female, doubtless adds to their comfort.

State of wards.

We found the wards in a proper state at the main building, also at Winterton House; ventilation sufficient everywhere but in some of the upper dormitories in the main building, where the small panes, too many of which have no openings, create a difficulty. The old chapel above referred to also serves as a work room for female patients, and is therefore very useful. The women's wards at Winterton have been painted. Much taste has been displayed in the selection of colour, and the walls are hung with many good pictures and engravings. The recommendations made by the Commissioners who last visited, as to the provision of duplicate pumps at the well, have been carried out, and the extension of the workshops which they recommended is about to be taken in hand.

Of the 593 male patients 393, and of the 526 female patients 269, are now usefully employed. Included are 87 men and 70 women, acting as ward cleaners; these figures are satisfactory.

Appendix (C.)
Durham.
Asylum.
Employment.

Dr. Smith avoids resort to seclusion and restraint, and has no padded room in either division. We may add that no patient wore a strong dress during our inspection, and we are informed by Dr. Smith that he does not find such a dress a necessity in any case.

The chapel attendance on Sundays and certain week days is quite as good as we can expect; over 660 at the former and 400 at the latter. Of the male patients 196, of the females 232, walk daily in the grounds; 17 men and 82 women take their out-door exercise in the airing courts only. While we were among them the patients were orderly and but few made complaints, and none, as far as we could ascertain, had any real grievance. The Roman Catholics appear to be 173. The ministrations of a priest of their own religious faith are secured for them.

Divine Service
and exercise.

From both divisions about 380 are attracted to the associated entertainments, which are given twice weekly, and which have included dances, concerts, and theatrical performances.

Amusement.

There does not seem to have been any serious injury to a patient beyond the fracture of a rib in the case of a man, caused by a kick from a fellow patient. The constant night supervision extends to 161 males and 145 females, and is entrusted to five male and four female attendants. The sick are well cared for at night, and no patient is suffering from bed-sore.

There are at present 9 male and 11 female patients of the private class.

As far as we have examined the contents of the medical records, they satisfy us that the books are well kept. The completion of a general index should not, however, be delayed.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

8 May 1886.

OUR inspection of this Asylum enables us to record, as we do with pleasure, that much progress has recently been made in remedying defects from time to time pointed out, and effecting improvements, which owing, perhaps, to special circumstances, had been too long delayed. Among the more important works undertaken since the visit of members of our Board in 1885, we may notice the re-construction of the drainage system, by substituting iron pipes for brick drains passing under the building, disconnecting waste and rain water pipes from the sewers, and causing them to discharge in the open air over trapped gullies, and ventilating the drains. This work however is not yet finished, and in connection with it will be the introduction of improved flushing apparatus for water-closets. There have also been alterations in the female wards, Nos. 3 and 6, to enable a larger number of patients to be placed under continuous super-

Essex Asylum.

Appendix (C.) Essex Asylum.	<p>vision at night, and we learn with satisfaction that this protection is now afforded to all patients in the female division who require it. There are, however, about 23 male epileptic patients who do not sleep in supervision dormitories. Full provision for all will be made in the new Asylum. These alterations appear to us to have been judiciously planned to attain the desired object. Some of the galleries and rooms in both divisions have been re-decorated and the detached cottages for male patients are now being taken in hand for the same purpose. Outside the building various works have been done, such as fencing, laying out roads and gardens, and improving some of the airing-courts, more particularly that of the refractory male ward, with the result of showing, what we have often urged, that even the most violent and excitable patients may be trusted to abstain from wanton mischief.</p> <p>With respect to the new Asylum about to be built we learn that the tender of Messrs. Brass & Sons for 63,000 <i>l.</i> has been accepted, but the contractors have not yet begun operations. The ground has however been cleared. The above tender does not include a new chapel, or the enlargement of the existing one (which probably will not be seriously contemplated), or the provision of a detached hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases, should any occur. This is a very necessary adjunct to a lunatic asylum, especially one of the magnitude which this will reach.</p> <p>The new well appears to afford an ample supply of water, which the county analyst reported in March last, might "be safely used for all dietetic purposes."</p> <p>We observe that most of the matters noticed unfavourably by our Colleagues last year have been attended to. The insufficiency of the water-closet accommodation in the detached female block however still exists. There would be little difficulty we think, and no great expense, in building out on the ground floor at each end of the block a small spur containing new closets.</p>
State of wards.	<p>The wards and dormitories are clean and in good order. Some no doubt require, and we feel assured will receive in their turn, the re-decoration which has been carried out in others.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The bedding appears properly attended to, and we have been satisfied on the whole with the condition of the patients' dress and their personal neatness. The nurses do not yet receive uniforms, and in this respect this Asylum differs from most other County Asylums. Except in one or two female wards where there was some noise, the patients were very quiet and well-behaved. No serious complaints of ill-usage were made to us, though we talked with many patients in each division. A few expressed dissatisfaction with the diet, but this was not general, and judging by the diet table, we do not think there can be much ground for complaint on this head.</p>
Employment.	<p>We have, as usual, inquired into the various matters affecting the treatment and occupation of the patients. As regards employment, we find that 70 per cent. of the men, but only 50 per cent.</p>

cent. of the women are usefully employed, including in each case those who are ward cleaners only. Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

The proportion in the male division is satisfactory, but we think that for the female side might be increased, although we give full weight to Dr. Amsden's observation that many of the working patients have been sent to board in other Asylums.

The return of patients having extended exercise is not unsatisfactory, and no doubt the numbers will be increased as the available walks on the Asylum estate are extended.

There are now on the books the names of 372 male and 476 female patients, of whom 53 men are at Lea Hall, and 49 women at Mistley. The total number here is, therefore 746, of whom 3, a male and 2 females, are at present out on trial. There are besides the foregoing, 327 patients, 109 males and 218 females, boarded out in other Asylums or in Licensed Houses. The vacant beds here, are stated to be 49 on the male and 61 on the female side, and it is thought that these vacancies will supply the wants of the county until the new Asylum is built.

Since the last visit, 134 males and 147 females have been admitted here; 115 men and 155 discharged; of whom 56 men and 75 women were sent out "recovered"; and 57 males and 41 females died. Statistics.

The recovery rate for 1885 is given as 42·8 per cent. of the admissions, the death rate for the same year was 10·7 per cent., and slightly higher for the period since the last visit. The causes of the deaths, with four exceptions, do not call for special notice; two deaths were suicides of females, one by strangulation in the Asylum, the other by drowning while at home on probation; another of a man was due to shock and injuries from an accidental fall, and in the fourth case, a woman was suffocated by turning on her face in a fit at night, no attendant being present. Inquests.

The coroner held inquests in the case of these four deaths, but in no others, and some of these were the subject of correspondence with our office.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 85 instances. No contagious or infectious disorder has appeared here since the last visit, and the Asylum is now in a healthy condition. Post-mortem examinations.

Very little resort to mechanical restraint, or to seclusion, is recorded. A male patient was gloved for 168 hours, and a female wore a straight jacket for 18 hours, and 4 men and 8 women have been secluded, the former on nine occasions for 492 hours, and the latter 11 times, and form a total of 351 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

The staff of day attendants here, at present, consists of 33 on the male and 39 on the female side, and the night attendants are four men and seven women. This staff we consider sufficient for the patients now resident. Staff of attendants.

The weekly charge for home patients is now 10 s. per head.

Appendix (C.)

ESSEX ASYLUM.—BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

Essex Asylum.
(Mistley.)

10 May 1886.

THERE are at present in the house 49 female patients from the parent Asylum at Brentwood, in charge of three attendants and a gardener-attendant, whose wife is cook. The patients are all of a quiet chronic class, very suitable for a place of this description, where they are evidently very comfortable. We find the house, on the whole, in good order, but needing some whitewashing and spring cleaning. The patients enjoy good health, but one was attacked by measles in February, when that complaint is said to have been prevalent in the neighbourhood. There is no record, as there should be, of the occurrence in the case book. We learn that about 22 women are usefully employed, 29 go to the parish church, and about 32 walk out beyond the grounds.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.

30 June 1886.

Essex Asylum.
(Lea Hall.)

WE have visited this house this morning and seen the 53 male patients from the Essex County Asylum who are maintained here. All are quiet and manageable cases, and they are generally in good health. Two only are in bed, but with no serious illness.

THERE is at present whitewashing and colouring of the walls in progress, which produces some temporary confusion; we hope that some of the rooms may be painted and the paper renewed in others. On the whole the house is in good order, and the patients are comfortable.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

19 March 1886.

Glamorgan
Asylum.
Progress of
new buildings.

YESTERDAY we inspected this Asylum, and this morning we visited the new buildings at Parc Gwyllt. The latter have been given over by the contractors, but there are many defects of construction apparent, chiefly in the form of roof leakage and damp walls, which the contractors will, no doubt, be required to make good. It is evident that some months must elapse before the new Asylum is fit for the reception of patients. First of all, there is as yet no water. Great delay has, we understand, occurred in the proceedings for obtaining possession of the site, on the common, of the proposed reservoir, which is, therefore, not yet complete; nor is the main to lead the water to it from the old Asylum yet laid. The pumping engine and machinery are, we learn, being constructed, but no part is yet delivered. The walls
of

of the new buildings are still very damp, but fires are kept burning in the rooms to dry them. We have noticed several matters of detail which, when the Asylum comes to be occupied, it will, we think, be found necessary to alter. The padded rooms, for example, are very awkwardly contrived, the doorways being to an inconvenient degree blocked up by the pads. We doubt if the means of warming the infirmary will be found sufficient, and no means of warming the corridors have been provided. The airing-courts for the blocks erected have been formed, but not planted; we strongly urge the immediate planting of shrubs so as to save a season. Some extensive planting of forest trees should be undertaken in the coming autumn.

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.

As regards the old Asylum, we are glad to express a very favourable opinion of its state, apart from the temporary evil of over-crowding. The wards are particularly bright and pleasant, and we have been especially struck with the small difference in this respect between those of the two divisions; the male wards being nearly as neat and cheerful as those on the female side. The dormitories, though too full of beds, are very clean and comfortable looking, and the bedding is in good order. A good deal of ward decoration, and redecoration of dining hall, has been effected since the visit of our Colleagues last year. In this, Dr. Pringle informs us, much credit is due to the taste and industry of the head attendant, Mr. Davidson.

Six outside iron escape-staircases, for use in the event of a fire, have been constructed, so that no dormitory is now without alternative exits. Some additional security would be afforded by making doorways between some rooms, so as to avoid the necessity of having to pass the heads of stair-wells, which might be filled with smoke. We think that lengths of hose, with spanners, &c., should be kept with the hydrants on the upper floors. At present there is but one length of hose for the pair of hydrants on the ground floor and on the floor above, and that is kept by the lower one. Some water-closets have been built in No. 5 male airing-court; several floors have been relaid, and other minor structural improvements have been carried out, and the extension of the gasworks, necessary for the supply of the new Asylum, has been begun. We should mention that some very convenient medicine cabinets, serving also as tables, have been put up in the infirmaries.

Precautions
against fire.

The state of the patients is satisfactory. We have found them neatly and warmly dressed, and tidy in appearance. They were very quiet and well-behaved while we were among them, and no complaints except those so usual, of detention, were made. We noticed a rather large proportion of cases of melancholia.

Condition of
Patients.

The epileptics, at present, are 37 males and 19 females; the general paralytics, 17 males and 6 females, and those considered to be actively suicidal are 15 of the former and 10 of the latter sex. All the epileptic and suicidal patients are under continuous night supervision, a staff of four night attendants being on duty in each division.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix (C.)

Glamorgan
Asylum.
Employment.

According to the returns furnished to us, 62 per cent. of the male and 76 per cent. of the female patients, engage in some useful employment, and these proportions are satisfactory. As noticed in former entries, the patients generally are afforded the benefit of more extended exercise than can be obtained in the airing-courts only, to which, of those not physically unfit to go beyond them, only 16 of both sexes are confined. The extended walks are given on the Asylum estate, and, in the summer, outside these, for the male patients at least.

Seclusion.

No cases of restraint, and only two of seclusion, have been recorded since the last visit.

Amusement.

Divine Service.

There appears to be a good supply of books, papers, and games for the wards. The weekly entertainments in the hall are attended by some 270 patients, and about an equal number usually attend chapel.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants continues to be maintained at a good strength, and we are glad to find that a considerable number have a fair length of service here.

The patients now here are 358 males and 298 females, total 656. There are besides, boarded out at Vernon House, 40 females; at Abergavenny Asylum, 23 males and 34 females; and at Carmarthen Asylum, 11 males and 49 females, making a total so boarded out of 157 patients.

Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 5th May last, 84 males and 69 females have been admitted here, 24 males and 44 females discharged, 15 males and 22 females having recovered, and 41 males and 27 females died. The rate of mortality for the period since then seems to have been about 12.5 per cent. of the average daily number; for the whole of the year 1885 it was 11 per cent.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The causes of the deaths, which, except one, do not call for notice, were verified or ascertained by post-mortem examination in 55 instances. One death was that of a general paralytic, suffocated by food. In this case and one other, that of a death from congestion of the brain and atheromatous disease of the heart, were coroners' inquests held.

We have examined the case books and other medical records, and find them well kept.

The weekly charge for patients in the Asylum continues to be 9 s.; for those boarded out it varies from 12 s. 10 d. to 14 s., or, on the average, 13 s. 3¼ d. per head.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUMS.

30 October 1886.

Gloucester
Asylums.

THESE Asylums at Wotton and Barnwood have been inspected by us yesterday and to-day. The patients are 846, of whom 353 are males, 493 are females. Of the total number upon the books, 832 are paupers, 13 are private cases, and 1 (a man) is of the criminal class. The chargeability of the paupers is as follows: 784 to unions of the County and Borough of Gloucester, 5 to the

the county, 40 to Bristol, 3 to South Molton Union. The Appendix (C.) admissions since our Colleagues' visit a year ago have been 191; Gloucester of these 41 were re-admissions; the discharges have been 94, Asylums. including 79 upon recovery, and the deaths have been 104, the Statistics. causes of death having been verified in 81 instances by autopsy. Post-mortem There has been no epidemic; there have been three fractures examinations. through casualty, and the only restraint resorted to was of a male Restraint. patient, and for surgical reasons.

Seclusion has also been rare; resorted to for 5 males on nine Seclusion. occasions, for an aggregate period of 108 hours, and for 5 females on 17 occasions, for a total of 198 hours. There is, however, a woman now in the wards, to whom we gave special attention, and whose treatment by strait waistcoat or seclusion may become necessary to avert injury from others by her, as she is a powerful person, and we hear most violent, though when we were conversing with her she was quiet. The initials of her name are A. G.

There have been three inquests. In one instance the patient Inquests. died after an operation, but the coroner's jury found that the operation was necessary, and skilfully performed. All the causes of death were natural in each division. The patients in bed during our inspection were 5 men and 11 women; the general paralytics are 15 men; the epileptic are 49 on the male, 57 on Epileptic and the female side, and according to the returns made to us there are suicidal patients. 19 men and 33 women actively suicidal. Four patients of the male and 5 of the female sex are absent on trial. We are glad to hear that as many as 82 patients have been away on leave since 30th October 1885. It is not the practice in this Asylum to make, at the cost of the unions, allowances on leave to patients, but 17 males and 9 females have been awarded gratuities from the Adelaide Charity here, and 2 of those now absent on trial had such awards. From our own observation we are quite satisfied that the Medical Superintendent has himself accurate knowledge of the cases in the wards, and the case books show that the assistant medical officers also know them well. The patients in each division are generally contented, and we think that much of this contentment is due to the frequent visits of the Chairman and Committee to the wards.

The dinners which we saw on table were good, but more checks Dietary. are necessary to prevent unequal distribution of the portions, as we saw that some plates did not contain the allowance of meat, "five ounces cooked and free from bone," and one portion which we had weighed was short by two ounces. We are aware that it is more easy to equalise portions in a hall dinner than in the wards, but we trust that the medical officers will attend in all the wards at dinner time as far as practicable.

With the patients' clothing we were, on the whole, satisfied, Condition of but the men's dress might, we think, be rather cleaner, although patients. they be usefully employed. Improvements are in progress at the old Asylum through conversion of certain day-rooms into better, by throwing them together, and by reducing the number of doors into them; alterations in the laundry and kitchen are also contemplated,

Appendix (C.)

Gloucester
Asylums.

templated, and a general bath-room for the male patients. Two Cochrane boilers have been provided to supply steam for the laundry, for bathing purposes, and for the coils of the front blocks in the new Asylum. In other directions Dowson's gas is found to be efficient and economical. Although the Bristol patients have been transferred to the Asylum at Barnwood (where are now 73 male and 168 female patients), the women's day-rooms at Wotton are quite full. At the two cottages are accommodated 23 men. It is proposed shortly to receive patients in the front male block of the new Asylum, which can accommodate 110 cases. In that building are no epileptic or suicidally disposed patients.

State of wards,
&c.

The colouring and decoration of the wards at Barnwood make progress ; there and at Wotton we found day-rooms and dormitories in proper order. The water-closets in the latter building, which have superseded the earth closets, are a great improvement. In some female wards there (we may specially notice No. 11) the water-closet accommodation is, however, too limited. The second observation dormitory for men has been provided. This has, of course, involved the employment of another stationary night attendant. We must not omit to notice also better means of rapid communication through the old Asylum by new electric apparatus. There are now 18 electric stations there ; 12 are set up at the new Asylum. At Wotton we would suggest that the wards should be re-numbered ; at Barnwood, that the doors of the recreation hall should be altered so as to open outwards. We made some inquiry into the water supply from the Twyver Brook. Filters have been formed, which, however, require a cover. In the summer from 7,000 to 8,000 gallons are daily taken from this source for the domestic purposes of the new Asylum. We hear that, according to the county analyst, the water thence is as pure as that from the Gloucester Waterworks, and that no buildings are near the brook above the filtering beds, and that the local sanitary authorities also forbid the contamination above that spot of the brook, which comes from the neighbouring hills.

Employment.

The records of employment inform us that 301 male and 282 female patients are usefully employed ; of the former 88, of the latter 74, work chiefly in the wards. Of the men, 39 assist in the shops, 118 on the land. Of the women, 151 do needlework, 34 are employed in the laundry, where 24 men also find employment. Out-door exercise beyond the boundaries is, we understand, very difficult for the female patients at the old Asylum, by reason of its proximity to the city of Gloucester, but Mr. Craddock, we are glad to hear, appreciates the value of extended out-door exercise for lunatic patients, and is determined to carry out the practice as far as he can. At present 34 men and 121 women are confined to the airing-courts. At the new Asylum 82 female patients go beyond the courts daily, and of the total number under care and treatment at both Asylums, 258 men and 280 women are allowed to walk beyond the boundaries.

HANTS ASYLUM.

4 June 1886.

WE, on our arrival at this Asylum yesterday, made full inquiry into the sanitary condition of the Asylum, and which of the many suggestions of Mr. Rogers Field had been carried into effect with a view to avert a fresh outbreak of typhoid in the Asylum, which disease, since August 1884, has attacked no less than 23 inmates of the Asylum, and during the last 12 months proved fatal to eight persons. We hear that the drains, which were considered to be more especially dangerous, owing to faulty construction and position, have been altered, and we believe all Mr. Rogers Field's recommendations are to be carried out; but one of the matters most strongly condemned by both that gentleman and Dr. Dupré was the water supply, and that, we regret to learn, is still derived from the same source as heretofore. The Committee, we are aware, have paid much attention to the matter, and several plans were proposed, but were not considered satisfactory, and, therefore, not carried out, and so in June, the same month in which the outbreak first occurred last year, the Asylum draws its water from the same well which was considered by such eminent authorities as the two gentlemen cited above to be polluted with sewage matter. Mr. Rogers Field stated his opinion in the following words: "As regards the water supply, I have very carefully considered whether it would not be possible to remove the sources of pollution, and am obliged to come to the conclusion that this is impracticable. No doubt the present sewage disposal ground might be disused, and all the sewage conducted to a considerable distance from the Asylum, where it could be disposed of on land entirely beyond the influence of the pumping from the well. This would, however, be a troublesome and very expensive matter, and even if it were done the cemetery, containing 1,500 bodies, could certainly not be removed. I have, therefore, been forced to the conclusion that the only safe course is to give up the use of the present well and obtain a new water supply." In face of this report we feel sure that the Committee will do all that is in their power to derive their supply of water elsewhere, and that they will do so as speedily as possible.

On the books of the Asylum this day are 890 patients; 411 males and 479 females, who are thus divided: 830 belong to the county, 56 to the City of Winchester, 1 to St. George's-in-the-East, and 3 are private patients. All, with the exception of 3, who are absent on trial, have been seen by us in the course of our inspection.

We can speak favourably of the dress of the patients and the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories, but the day-rooms are not too comfortably furnished with seats other than hard benches and forms, and some of the bedrooms might be improved if the old blocked-up windows were altered to their original state. In the refractory ward on the female side much noisy excitement prevailed,

Appendix (C.) prevailed, and we think that another nurse ought to be on duty to assist in taking charge of the 46 patients warded here.

Hants Asylum. We regret to say we were by no means satisfied with the nurses as a body. They displayed but little intelligence, interest in their patients, or tact in their management, and were not well acquainted with their duties. The initial wage for nurses, 15 *l.*, is so low that it must be difficult to obtain suitable persons willing to stay at this rate, and we recommend this subject to the attention of the Committee. The attendants take their meals in a little room opening out of the day-rooms; the use of this room is open to such grave abuse that we strongly urge the discontinuance, and, instead thereof, the substitution of mess-rooms on either side, to which the attendants should come for meals in two divisions; the tables being presided over by persons responsible for the speedy return of the attendants to their wards. There are 50 male and 43 female attendants; 15 of the former and 20 of the latter have not lived here a year, but 26 and 17 respectively have had some considerable Asylum experience.

We had few complaints, except of undue detention, and only one about the food; this was made by a very insane patient with various delusions, and was certainly not well founded, and contradicted by the only patient he vouched as able to confirm his statements. The dinners we saw supplied were good and approved, as was also the tea served in the dining hall.

Improvements
needed.

Some matters which seem to us to call for attention, not already mentioned, are: (1) The old water-closets, which are ill ventilated and should be removed; spurs specially built for this purpose seem to us to be the only remedy. (2) The supply of water to the lavatories is arranged in such a way that we think it desirable that taps should be placed to each basin; as it is, every patient may not get a fresh supply of water. (3) Boxes for clothes would add much to the neatness of the dormitories, and to the comfort of the more sensible patients. (4) The box-beds should be done away with, except in very exceptional cases. (5) Fire drills should be more frequent on the female side, at any rate, and then we might not be told, as we were yesterday, by a nurse who had been here three years and eight months, that she did not know where the nearest fire-hose was. (6.) The open fire in the carpenters' shop should be discontinued; the special fire-place in use there struck us as being exceptionally dangerous. (7) and last, but most important, a detached hospital for infectious diseases is, in this Asylum, most urgently needed. We must congratulate Dr. Worthington on what he has done and is doing to bring this Asylum up to a proper standard, more especially considering the trying time he has passed through last year, and we feel sure he will use his utmost efforts to bring about any changes which may tend to improve either the sanitary state of the Asylum or the condition of the patients.

Admissions,
discharges, and
deaths.

The class of patients here, in general, is not such as gives much hope of recovery, but during the interval between our Colleagues' visit and this day 204 patients have been admitted, and 109 discharged on recovery; 3 left "relieved" only, and 24 "not improved;"

improved ;" of the latter many were sent back to the county of Devon, to which they belonged. The deaths have been 101 ; amongst these the most fruitful cause was senile decay 15, had general paralysis 14, and 13 was the total in the three following causes, epilepsy, softening of the brain, and phthisis. The coroner held no inquest.

Appendix (C.)
Hants Asylum.

Post-mortem examination was made in 43 instances; this is a low percentage, and we trust every effort will be made to increase the number of necropsies. Seclusion has been found requisite in the case of six women on eight occasions for a total of 34 hours, and one man was restrained by being fastened to his bed for 24 hours for surgical reasons. In bed we saw 16 men and 18 women, and under medical treatment last week were 14 men and 19 women; 111 patients are epileptics, 56 are considered to be actively suicidal, and 14 men and 4 women suffer from general paralysis; 104 males and 108 females are under constant supervision by night.

Post-mortem examinations.

With reference to the epileptics, we ought to mention that an attendant, George Wilkinson, was prosecuted for having assaulted, with a knotted brace, an epileptic idiot. He pleaded guilty, and was fined 5 l. and costs, or one month's imprisonment. We ought to add that we had no charge of ill-treatment brought to our notice in either division. The returns of employment show that 176 men, 60 ward helpers, and 288 women, 79 ward helpers, do some useful work. At church last Sunday 120 men and 188 women were present.

Prosecution of attendant.

About 130 patients attend the amusements in the recreation hall, where, we are glad to learn, a gallery is to be erected for the band, and so more floor space will be available for the dancers. Dancing out of doors is now a favourite amusement joined in by about 260, and the cricket field attracts nearly 150. We are pleased to see the new cricket ground is in a forward state, and hope it will be available for play next year. Amongst some of the minor improvements which have taken place we may mention bookshelves and cupboards have been placed in the wards and linoleum laid down; 12 out of the 20 wards have been repainted, and the painting is still in progress. The material for the dress of the women is varied and presents a bright aspect. The male attendants have now complete suits of uniform clothing. A gate porter has been appointed to take the keys of the attendants leaving the Asylum when off duty, and to mark the time of their returning to duty.

Amusements for patients.

The following are the larger structural alterations begun or completed since the last visit. Day-rooms have been enlarged at B. and C. Wards in the male, and H. and M. female division. A dairy and meat store has been erected, and 12 cottages for married attendants. A bell turret, with large bell for alarm in event of fire, has been built. The great work of altering the drains, before alluded to, is still in progress. There has been considerable improvement in the way the case books are kept since Mr. Collins has been appointed. Many changes have taken place amongst the officers since the last visit. Miss Alibone,

Structural alterations.

Appendix (C.) late head female attendant, has been appointed housekeeper.
 ——— Miss Bromley, from St. Andrew's Hospital, fills her place, and
 Hants Asylum. Miss Edwards, from the Leicester County Asylum, occupies the
 position of deputy head attendant.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

26 March 1886.

Hereford
Asylum.

THERE are now 385 patients here, 181 males and 204 females. This is 2 less than at the visit of our Colleagues in April last. But there were then 24 private cases, and there are now but 18; so that there has been an increase of 4 in the number of pauper cases. There is estimated to be room for 6 male and 4 female patients, in addition to the present numbers; but it is obvious that this amount of accommodation is insufficient for all but the immediate requirements of the county and city, and the question of making further provision cannot safely be postponed. We observe that Dr. Chapman, in his report for 1885, suggests as a predisposing cause of the erysipelas, which occurred here last year, the inadequate cubic space per patient in some of the wards. Our observation to-day of several of the sleeping rooms leads us to agree very much with this opinion; and we think that a reduction in the number of beds in the rooms occupied by the sick and feeble is much to be desired, but it is not now possible.

Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in April, 23 male and 28 female patients have been admitted here; 12 of each sex have been discharged, 7 of the males and 8 of the females having recovered, and 12 males and 10 females died. One death, that of a male patient, was from erysipelas, and another (in which case only a coroner's inquest was held) resulted from the impact in the gullet of a piece of iron swallowed by the patient. The other deaths were from ordinary causes.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 13 cases only.

The rate of mortality is still low in this Asylum, having been but 5·2 per cent. of the average number resident in the past year. A higher rate might reasonably have been expected from so large a proportion of aged patients as we find here; those over 70 being, as we learn from Dr. Chapman's latest report, nearly 12 per cent. of the total insane population.

There are at present some cases of diarrhœa, but no erysipelas or any other complaint suggestive of insanitary conditions. In the male division 19 and in the female 23 patients are confined to bed. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since the last visit, or, as we are informed, for several years past.

We have inspected all the wards and other parts of the Asylum, and seen all the patients.

Dietary.

At dinner in the hall were about 200 patients, who filled the room, and the meal consisted of baked fish, with sauce, and potatoes and bread, and with milk for their beverage. The rest of the patients take their meals in the wards. Very few of those

those we saw refused their dinner, and, generally, the fish seemed popular; it is given once a fortnight. One or two complaints of the diet were made, but we considered them quite unreasonable. On the whole the patients were contented; no complaint of ill-treatment, appearing well founded, was made to us. Appendix (C.)
Hereford
Asylum.

The dress and personal condition of the patients, having regard to the mental state of so many of them, were not unsatisfactory. Condition of
patients.

Inquiring into the important subject of exercise, we learn with pleasure that no patient, not being physically incapacitated, is confined only to the airing-courts; but that all who are able, and are not actively employed out of doors, are regularly taken for extended walks either in the country or on the Asylum estate.

The returns of the patients who are usefully employed, but which include those who only help in the wards, appear to show that 66 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women engage in some useful occupation. These proportions are satisfactory, as are also the proportion of patients who attend Divine Service, and who are present at the entertainments, which appear to be frequent. Employment.
Divine Service.
Amusement.

The epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision, so far as the construction of the special dormitories, not originally designed for the purpose, will permit; the chief defect in them being the separation of the single rooms from the associated sleeping room. We learn that at present there are 30 male and 22 female patients who are epileptic. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

We understand that the sanitary arrangements of the Asylum have been examined and reported on by a sanitary engineer, and that some of his recommendations have been adopted. This is a subject that will not fail to engage the anxious consideration of the Committee, so that any admitted defects may be remedied.

We notice that the boarded floors of the closet and lavatory blocks are being replaced by tiled or cemented floors; and this appears to be a judicious proceeding. Some of the lavatories, too, have been improved, and the closets on the whole seem in good order.

We have been satisfied with the state of the wards. Some have been repainted, &c., and have had new linoleum laid down, and in others this work is in progress. State of wards.

We desire again to call attention to the need of a second means of exit from the laundry dormitory, for use in the event of fire. It appears to us, as we pointed out to Dr. Chapman, that this may be sufficiently provided by a trap-door in the floor of the single rooms, at the end of the larger dormitory, with a step ladder (constructed so as to fold against the wall, to which it should be fixed at the upper end), leading to the ground floor. The cost of this would be very trifling.

The provision for extinguishing fire remains as before; external hydrants, the water being pumped into the main. It is usual now to find hydrants fixed internally in Asylums, with lengths of hose in connection, and we should recommend the adoption of that course here. Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.) The charge for the maintenance of the pauper patients is moderate, being at present 8 s. 4 d. per week.

Hereford
Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

We notice that a strong staff of attendants is properly maintained here; the proportion to patients being about one to 11 in each division. The record of length of service is fairly good, one-half of the present attendants having been in the service of the Asylum over two years.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

5 June 1886.

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)
Statistics.

IN this Asylum are now 1,299 patients, of whom 6 males are private patients. We have seen all except one man absent on leave. Our Colleagues were here on the 15th May in 1885. The admissions since have been 358, the discharges 235, and the deaths 154. The vacant beds are reported to be 82 in the male, 79 in the female division. There are now 27 male pauper patients in the Asylum chargeable to the union in the borough of Maidstone. The contract for their reception has expired, but they remain upon an understanding between the county and borough that a month's notice on either side shall determine their stay here. From the Committee book of the Asylum we learn that the question of re-admitting patients from the borough of Rochester is to be brought forward at the next Committee meeting.

The general health of the patients is satisfactory, those in bed during our inspection were 13 on the men's side, 18 in the women's department.

The recoveries since the Commissioners' last visit here have been 158, a good percentage. All the deceased were the subjects of post-mortem examinations, which fact is very creditable to the medical superintendent.

Inquests.

There have been two inquests, both held upon male patients; the verdict in one was death due to heart disease, the other was death by misadventure. The deceased, a general paralytic, caught by a fellow patient whom he had provoked, fell on his back, and died from injuries sustained in his fall to the ground.

Medical
records.

In the medical journal no serious casualties appear. Eighteen females and 14 males are registered as being under medical treatment. There is no record of any instance of resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint. The general paralytics are returned to us as 31 men and 7 women; the epileptics appear to be 57 males, 51 females; all who require continuous night supervision, and can be safely associated, are under continuous night supervision, as we are informed by Dr. Davies.

Attendants.

The day and night staff of attendants is strong, but not in excess, we think, of the patients' proper oversight. Taking into calculation the attendants' leaves of absence, they are in proportion to patients about 1 to 12. The vigilance of the night staff is secured as far as possible by electric tell-tale clocks, as heretofore.

fore. Telephone communications have been abolished in the Asylum, as the medical superintendent found it expedient so to do.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)
Clothing of
patients.

The patients' clothing is made up well, and the only fault we could find with it is, that linsey is the summer as well as the winter material of the female dress; it washes badly, and presents a sombre appearance when variety of colour is desirable for cheerfulness' sake. We were somewhat surprised to learn that the steward has practically the control in the matter of clothing and other stores, subject only to the Committee. We inquired into this matter, and also referred to the storekeeper's duties, as set forth in Clause 53 of the Asylum Regulations. It is evident that this arrangement, very unusual in county Asylums, is the source of much contention between the superintendent and matron on the one hand, and the steward on the other, for clothing as much as diet is an element in treatment of the patients.

We were far from satisfied with the fish dinner, and a large number of the men and women left their plates untouched, and some justly complained that the portions served to them were insufficient for a meal. It was, we think, also slovenly helped, and was without sauce of any kind, such as butter, and it is not a dinner which should be given so frequently as once a week. The fish has been made so unpopular that we are much disposed to recommend the substitution, for a time at least, of meat, boiled or roast. We may here remark that the increase in quantity of bread, which our Colleagues suggested, has not been adopted. We spoke to the steward, who, it seems, also controls the diet to a great extent; pointed out to him the propriety of having scales in the dining hall to weigh portions objected to as insufficient in weight, and we were not satisfied that sufficient guarantees were provided for the proper weight of food served in bulk from the kitchen. It is an undoubted fact that many patients had not the weight of fish which was supposed to be their due.

Dietary.

The conduct of the patients in the dining hall, wards, workshops, and airing-courts was orderly while we were among them. Black eyes were very few, and we had but two complaints (these were on the female side) of ill-usage by attendants; they were not even plausible. We have much faith in good results from the employment of matrons and assistant matrons of a superior class to the ordinary head attendants in female wards, and trust that Dr. Davies will persevere in their employment, and instil the exercise by them of constant oversight of nurses and patients.

General bearing
of patients.

We found the wards in very proper order, except here and there, where necessary, cleaning or structural improvements were in progress. In the main building space and additional comforts have been largely gained by the abolition of many single rooms, and by a total re-arrangement, and partial quitting of wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. No. 5, the infirmary, is empty by day, being in the hands of the painters; the decoration of the interior will greatly improve its aspect. In the additional building, occupied

Condition of
wards.

Appendix (C.)
 —
 Kent Asylums.
 (Barming
 Heath.)

by male patients, work similar in character to that done in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 of the main building has also been carried out, and new water-closets of a modern type have been projected; new lavatories have also been provided, while the old conveniences, so called, of this sort have been abolished. In the new building, occupied by female patients, a laboratory has been provided for chemical and microscopical research. In no ward, either in the main building or detached block, was there, during our inspection, any offensive taint in the atmosphere. Nearly all the old ventilating towers have been pulled down, and the materials have been utilised in new buildings, or in the supply of foundations to paths. Such of the bedding as we examined was clean, and in a very proper condition. The fever hospital has no occupants; the boys have been removed thence to No. 10 Male Ward, at one end of which is a large room given up to their accommodation. Renovation of the hospital interior has been undertaken, and a re-organisation of its sanitary arrangements. The heating of the wards throughout the Asylum has been improved greatly by the introduction of tortoise stoves. Filters have also been distributed in wards in day-rooms and dormitories.

Water supply. We gather from the medical superintendent and committee book that the Asylum water supply was short in last autumn. To obviate this evil, a second filtering bed, and other arrangements are in progress. The well water and that obtained from the Medway are the sources of supply, and the analysis of each is satisfactory. We are informed that the water obtained from these quarters is better than any which the Medway Water-works Company could supply.

Employment
 of patients
 and exercise.

We as usual visited the workshops, laundry, and other offices, and had no fault to find anywhere. In this Asylum the tailor's work, as regards the men's clothing, is done to a considerable extent in the female division, with the assistance of six sewing machines. In the tailor's shop, the attendants' uniforms are made up; and in the shoemaker's, all the repairs to boots and shoes are done, and some of the women's shoes and men's cloth boots are made. The returns of employment show that 132 men work on the land, 61 as artizans, besides 26 in the upholsterer's shop, 7 in the laundry, and 28 in the kitchen, bakehouse, and stores. The total of men usefully employed is 319; of the women assisting in work there are 430, including 382 who help in needlework and housework. The laundry employs 43 female patients. No change has taken place in the recreations. Proper exercise receives attention. We are assured that no one not physically disabled is confined to the Asylum grounds, and the grounds attached to the wards for out-door exercise have been greatly improved by extension, by planting, and by the removal of walls, light fences being substituted; seats and a large sunshade having been also provided.

Divine Service. The chapel attendance at the Sunday morning services appears to be less than a third of the patients, in the evening still fewer; on week days the total number seems to be 106.

Referring to our Colleagues' entry in May 1885, we would
 mention

mention that the names of the criminals there noticed have since been removed, by the authority of the Secretary of State, from the Asylum books. Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

At present the attendants on duty who cannot count twelve months' service are 23 males and 46 females, the total number of men employed being 76, of women 89. Staff.

Just before we left we gave a fire-alarm at the fever hospital; it was followed by the play of the hydrant within seven minutes. This was the furthest point in the Asylum at which the fire could have occurred.

The case-books appear to be well kept.

Medical
records.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

8 June 1886.

THIS Asylum is under the temporary medical superintendence of Dr. White, his chief, Dr. Spencer, being away on leave, we regret to say on the ground of ill-health. The patients are 337 males and 436 females, making a total of 773 of both sexes. Fifteen of the former and 2 of the latter belong to the private class. The paupers of Rochester and Hythe have left; 186 paupers on the books are chargeable to Dover, Canterbury, Faversham, and Deal. Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)
Statistics.

The past twelve months have been somewhat uneventful. No inquests have taken place, no casualty of a serious nature is recorded, and the general health has been, for an Asylum, good. The chief causes of death have been, general paralysis, old age, pulmonary phthisis, epilepsy, and heart disease. One old woman died, in her 100th year, last month, after twenty-one years of insanity.

The epileptics under care and treatment are 52 males and 48 females. The cases suicidally disposed appear to be 72 of each sex. Associated dormitories provide for their night supervision, but we think that one station of record in each is scarcely sufficient. Of the 91 cases discharged from the wards, 51 had recovered their reason. There are, we believe, several patients who might properly be cared for in workhouses, but their transfer thither has been refused by the guardians.

Deaths have been lately frequent; in the obituary appear the names of 43 males and 32 females since our Colleagues' visit on 18th May 1885. The admissions during that interval have been 85 in the men's department, 72 on the female side.

On trial and absent are 3 patients of each sex; the rest we have seen; they were orderly during inspection. We do not like the material of the men's coats, waistcoats, and trousers, but have no fault whatever to find with the women's dress. The personal neatness and cleanliness of the women exceeded that of the men, as is usually the case in Asylums. The only complaints made by patients of rough usage were on the female side, and by 2 women only; we listened to them, and

Appendix (C.)
 Kent Asylums.
 (Chartham.)

came to the conclusion that they had no foundation in truth. No female patient has been restrained or secluded. Three men have been wet-packed on account of maniacal violence for three and four hours at a time only, and 1 only of them on a second occasion; another male patient has been restrained for maniacal excitement during six hours, once only. Many patients conversed with us, and a few only appealed for discharge, on which point we, of course, referred them to the committee, whose members, we understand, frequently visit the wards, and give a ready ear to all complainants. Some inquiry may be proper at our office into the pecuniary affairs of a pauper patient, S. C. (who appears to be entitled to a Government pension of 57*l.* 10*s.*, and a sum of 400*l.* or thereabouts in Government stock), since he is quite capable of appreciating extras, and appears to be, in the Asylum, well conducted, has a wife, but no family.

Staff of
 attendants.

The day staff is in the proportion of 1 to 10 male patients, and 1 to 13 female cases, and the absentees from duty, through leave of absence, may be stated to be 5 or 6 daily of each sex. The appearance of the attendants and nurses was to us satisfactory, and several patients gave testimony to their kindness and forbearance.

Dietary.

No change has been made in the dietary; a fish dinner is given once a week, and is, we hear, not unpopular. We saw an excellent dinner of meat with haricot beans. The workers only have beer.

State of wards,
 and exercise
 of patients.

We can speak very favourably of the state of the wards, and especially of the dormitories. Improvements have been effected in sanitary arrangements in various directions, and, *inter alia*, water-closets have been multiplied, and are better ventilated. This work is still in progress.

The vacant beds are 109 on the male, 27 on the female side; but we doubt rather the sufficiency of day space were those beds all filled.

The detached hospital is in course of erection, the plans for which were lately approved by the Home Secretary. We notice that there is no infirmary ward in this Asylum. Five men and 7 women were in bed in wards during our inspection. The medicine is not kept in large quantities, we are glad to say, by the charge attendants, but they are not, without exception, so careful about knives as they should be. We recommend that knife boxes with snap locks should be supplied, and that the keys should be worn by those in charge of the boxes. We think, too, that the suicidal caution cards delivered to the attendants should be more explicit as to keeping the suspected patients in sight.

We saw on our arrival a large number of women taking the air beyond their courts, and gather that out-door exercise is freely given in the grounds. On an average 45 women go out for country walks daily, the laundry and work-room patients on Saturdays and Sundays. Not more than 179 remain always in the wards or airing-courts. The women who take extended exercise are returned to us as 135, but 255 go beyond the courts to the cricket field and Asylum terrace.

The

The patients employed usefully are 157 men and 195 women; of the former 54 do household work only; the land occupiers 55 men, trades and the offices employ the rest. As to the women, 80 do needlework, 32 assist in the laundry. Needlework is carried out extensively in the wards, and there is a small room for cutting out, where are two sewing machines in constant use.

Recreations and amusements of all practicable kinds are kept up, and, as far as we could collect from patients disposed to read, they have a sufficient library. Theatrical and musical performances have been given during the winter, and cricket matches have been played, others are coming on.

We are glad to say that the sewage tanks in the vicinity of the Asylum have been abolished, and the sewers now discharge directly upon the land. There has been no infectious disorder in the Asylum since our Colleagues' Report of 1885.

We have examined the case-book and other medical records, and they give proof of the assistant medical officers' attention to their duties. Appended to many entries are photographs of the patients whose history is set forth; while we were inspecting, those gentlemen also showed beyond question their intimate acquaintance with cases into which we made inquiry.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

1 May 1886.

UNDER the medical charge of Dr. Cassidy and four assistants, are now in the various buildings of which this Asylum consists, 1,619 patients; 2 others are away on leave. They include 793 males, and 828 females. The private patients are 28 of both sexes. The weekly maintenance charge per head for paupers is now 8 s. 2 d., a considerable reduction. The general health is good; those forms of sickness (attributable to defects in the drainage), which were prevalent here in 1884, have disappeared. In the records we find only two cases of typhoid fever, and these were in March and June 1885. The new drainage works have for some time been in use, excepting only the kitchen drains at the annexe, which are in progress. The additional series of baths, water-closets, and lavatories, for Nos. 7, 8, and 9, on the male side of the main building, are advancing rapidly to completion, the renovation of the steam fittings in the older portion of the Asylum is yet in the workmen's hands. The telephonic apparatus does not work well, and communication seems to be far from satisfactory between the main building and annexe. Subject to the above remarks the Asylum is in good working condition; decoration of the interior of the annexe has made some way, and the wards in every direction were, during our inspection, in a comfortable state. Doubtless, as the summer approaches, more flowers will be introduced into the wards, and will lend them a yet more cheerful aspect. The patients in bed were not numerous. At the annexe are 145 male and 93 female epileptics.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

There is some overcrowding in No. 5 Female Ward in the main building; but Dr. Cassidy has, we understand, this matter under consideration. Nos. 1 and 2 wards (thrown together), and No. 5 on the men's side in the same building, have also too many occupants of the day-rooms. The bedding examined by us can be reported upon very favourably, but the metal bedsteads, and the metal bottoms of the wooden bedsteads, should, we think, be speedily abolished.

Condition of
patients.

The appearance of the patients of each sex, as regards personal cleanliness and tidiness, was very satisfactory, and with the exception of a few women, their conduct under inspection was orderly. We saw about 700 at tea in the hall. Dr. Cassidy has recently introduced the practice of associating the sexes at meals on opposite sides of the same table. There was no confusion or disturbance, and in fact they seemed to take little notice of their *vis-a-vis* fellow-patients; the sexes came in at separate doors and leave by the same, and do not use the same gangways in taking their seats. This was at the annexe, where, of course, the patients are of the chronic class, though many are also epileptic.

Epileptic
patients.

The patients who suffer from fits are brought together at the annexe. We were surprised to hear that Dr. Cassidy can keep all the 145 male epileptics in the observation dormitories except 4 or 5 whom he places in single rooms.

Dietary.

The dietary is quite sufficient; only water is supplied at dinner for common use. The laundry female workers and the men usefully employed have a small addition to the general dietary.

The airing-courts are little, if at all used; more extended and frequent exercise in the grounds is given, the women getting their proper share of walking exercise on the boundary walk of the Asylum estate.

Employment.

We gather from the returns made to us that 276 men work on the land, 19 in the kitchen and offices, 26 in the laundry, 10 as carpenters, 6 as painters and plumbers, 10 as tailors, 8 as shoemakers, and 22 others in various ways, exclusive of 220 employed in ward-cleaning. The women appear to be thus utilized: 60 in the laundry and wash-house, 24 in the kitchen and offices, 366 at needlework in the afternoon, and 82 also assist in the morning in several ways, exclusive of 376 ward-cleaning in the forenoon, and 137 in the afternoon. The total number of each sex usefully employed is satisfactory, 599 of men and about 610 women.

Divine Service.

The chapel fills; about 653 males and females is the congregation of patients. Having regard to the provision made for Divine Service in other asylums, where a large proportion of the patients consists of Roman Catholics, we think that better arrangements might be made for those who are of that faith here. We are told that they are about 440, the Irish being a numerous class in this Asylum. A few can be taken to a chapel in the town, but the only ministrations they have in the Asylum are weekly visits from a priest, who performs no service for them.

Statistics.

The admissions of patients since our Colleagues' visit in February 1885 have been very many, 255 of males, 276 of females.

females. They include transfers from Prestwich and Rainhill Asylums; and, as the Medical Superintendent remarks, transfers are not expected to be, and rarely are, cases of the best class of patients. Dements are, indeed, a very large proportion of the inmates of this Asylum. The discharges since our Colleagues' visit have been 187, including 127 recoveries. The death list contains the names of 98 men and 71 women; of these, 122 were the subjects of autopsy, a very creditable fact.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

The coroner's inquests have been five; the verdicts were all to the effect that the patients had died from natural causes. The casualties have been few; one ended fatally, and requires, perhaps, special mention in this Report. Lockjaw and death followed the accidental crush of the tip of one of the man's fingers in a mowing machine, which he was accustomed to use as a gardener's assistant.

Inquests.

We can report that the staff of attendants and nurses is adequate. There are at present in the Asylum service 73 of the former, 66 of the latter. Only 17 and 13 respectively have seen less than 12 months' service. Our Colleagues' recommendation as to the water supply has received attention. The Lancaster Corporation water is taken for drinking and cooking purposes at the old buildings, and for all purposes at the annexe; the Asylum pumps yield the water supply necessary for the water-closets, boilers, wash-house, &c. at the old buildings. We may notice as work executed since February 1885 in and about the Asylum, re-construction of the interior of Nos. 7, 8, and 9 Male Wards, taking down the central partition, the erection of a new general bath-room for male patients, a covered way to No. 13, an additional sorting room at the laundry, and a lavatory, bath-room, &c., for No. 14 Ward, besides other works of minor importance. Evidently the task of providing additional accommodation here for Lancashire pauper lunatics has been heavy. The Asylum is now a vast pile of buildings, and the patients so numerous that it must be very difficult for any medical superintendent to keep up any distinct recollection of every individual under his care. We doubt not that Dr. Cassidy will do his best in that direction. The case-books are, as far as we had time to examine them, some evidence that proper attention is given to individuals, and we saw no patient who appeared to us to have any ground of complaint, on the score of detention or otherwise.

Seclusion has been resorted to with 28 men on 71 occasions for 661½ hours, and 55 women on 563 occasions, for 1,744 hours; and we find that 1 man wore canvas mits to prevent destruction of clothing 71 days for 852 hours, and 2 women for 564 hours for the same reason.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Amusements are liberally supplied, and the Medical Superintendent has tried the novel experiment of making them self-supporting by admitting the public and making a charge for admission, and he says, with considerable success, the Christmas pantomime of the Asylum making a handsome margin of profit, as well as delighting the patients.

Amusement.

Appendix (C.)

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—2. RAINHILL.

28 July 1886.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

YESTERDAY we commenced our annual inspection of the Asylum, and at the conclusion of our visit we have been over the whole Asylum and also the annexe, kitchen, stores, offices, chapel, gasworks, and new workshops. The annexe is nearly ready for the reception of patients, but the furniture is not ready as yet. The laundry, however, is in use, and we saw patients at work there yesterday. None of the machinery is boxed in, and we think the laundry in its present condition a very dangerous place for persons of unsound mind to be in. There is no electric or telephonic communication in existence between the present Asylum, the annexe, and the engineer's house. We hope this matter will receive early attention.

Precautions
against fire.

We are far from satisfied with the means available for extinguishing a fire at the inception, the means of escape for the patients, and the protection of the building. No fire-alarm signal has been instituted. no buckets ready filled with water are placed for use, no rules to attendants are given explaining their duties in case of fire; from several dormitories alternative exits do not exist, and there is not one internal hydrant in the building. A few extincteurs are available, but they are too heavy to be easily used by women, and we doubt if many nurses or patients could be saved if a sudden panic was occasioned by an outbreak of fire, cutting off the only staircase and necessitating the use of ladders or shoots. This subject is grave and should be dealt with without delay.

Amongst other matters which call for attention we may mention the chapel, which requires much renovation and decoration. It is very small, and with the increased population, caused by the opening of the annexe, it will become quite inadequate. It is some distance from the main building, and quite too far for any patient to come to service from the annexe, except in fine weather.

Previous
recommendations.

Our Colleagues called attention in their last report, to the deficient water-closet accommodation. In some wards this remains unaltered, *e.g.*, 9 Female Ward contains 45 patients, three nurses, and only two water-closet seats. Many of the baths have been improved, but a few still remain in bad condition. No means of amusement, as they suggested, has at present been provided in the attendants' mess-rooms. In the kitchen the discomfort arising from the nonescape of the steam has been overcome. We agree with our Colleagues that three nurses are not sufficient in 13 Ward, where 31 patients of the turbulent class are residing, and we do not consider three nurses sufficient for 34 suicidal patients, if the suicidal tendencies be as active as they were considered to be yesterday. We were told that 7 were never to be lost sight of, and 1 woman was in bed receiving the constant services of one of the nurses; so there were only two nurses to look after 33 patients, of whom

whom nearly one-fifth were to be always kept in view. The Appendix (C.) buildings in progress at the Asylum itself, have done much temporary damage to the airing-courts, but even now we think they might be rendered brighter with flowers bedded out.

Lancashire Asylums, (Rainhill.)

We have seen the dinners provided on both days of our visit, and they seemed good and generally liked. At one of the tables to-day the meat was nearly all fat. A more careful distribution in the kitchen, or even when the meat arrived in the hall, would have prevented this. We were told that the housekeeper's duty was to look to this. She certainly was in the hall, but as she was sitting down at one end of the room reading a newspaper the whole time we were inspecting the dinners, it did not seem to us that her supervision was likely to be efficient, or calculated to be useful. We saw every patient on the books, 652 in number, who are all of the pauper class, excepting 2 men and 1 woman, who only are not paupers, because they are criminals. The following changes have occurred since our Colleagues were here nearly a year ago:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	82	75	157
Discharged - - - -	69	53	122
" of whom "recovered"	35	40	75
Died - - - - -	29	23	52

It will be seen by this that the death-rate has been low, calculated upon the average number resident. The most frequent cause was general paralysis, which carried off nearly one-third of the total number. Necropsy ascertained the cause in all but three instances, and the coroner held inquests on the bodies of three male patients. The verdict in the first case was, died by impaction of food in the trachea in a fit some time after breakfast ; in the second, died from epilepsy; and in the third, died from fracture of skull and injury to skull, caused by falling from a balcony. In this last case the particulars have been forwarded to our office, but as yet, in Dr. Rogers's absence, no remarks have been made thereon. We cannot agree with the jury that no blame attaches to anyone, as had the special attendant in charge of this patient obeyed orders, this death would have been prevented. The health of the patients is fair ; 7 men and 12 women were seen by us in bed, and 33 men and 52 women were last week registered as being under medical treatment, a large proportion of those so treated being epileptic patients.

Post-mortem examinations. Inquests.

The epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision by night, and the night attendants have to peg tell-tale clocks at certain intervals, but we do not consider that such mechanical tests effectual, as the night attendants are assisted in their duties by patients sitting up with them. The inference is obvious. Whilst giving here no opinion as to the desirability of

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

- Appendix (C.) making patients sit up with attendants at night, we think that when this is done it is absolutely necessary that a head attendant, or other officer, be appointed in each division, whose sole duty by night should be to see that the night attendants are awake, alert, and capable of performing their duties.
- Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)
- Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants by day consists of 34 males and 29 females, and four of each sex are on duty by night. A fair proportion of the attendants have spent many years in the Asylum service, but 16 have not been here a year yet, and 11 not six months. We spoke or gave opportunity of speaking with us, to every patient on the books; a large majority did so. Only two complaints of ill-usage at the hands of nurses were made to us, and these were clearly founded on delusions alone. The complaints of undue detention were numerous, and the patients were not satisfied when we referred them to the Committee, as they said that they did not see them frequently. Whether this be the case we could not with certainty ascertain, but we explained to the most sensible of the patients how they were situated, and that the Visitors and the Visitors alone, had the absolute power of discharge.
- Condition of patients. The patients were neatly dressed in both divisions, very few wearing exceptional or strong dresses, and the majority were quiet and orderly.
- Seclusion. No one was secluded or restrained during our visit. The latter mode of treatment has not been resorted to since the last visit; 13 males and 5 females have been secluded in 65 and 92 occasions, and for a total of $621\frac{1}{2}$ and $855\frac{1}{2}$ hours respectively. One man accounts for 84, and 1 woman for 530 of the hours; in both cases the seclusion is entered as voluntary. We have made inquiries as to the means of exercise afforded to the patients, and are assured that no patient physically able to walk beyond is entirely confined to the airing-courts.
- Divine Service. At chapel last Sunday 128 males and 116 female patients were present.
- Amusements. Papers and means of amusement are sufficiently provided in the wards.
- Employment. Four hundred and thirty-nine patients are usefully employed. Out of the 204 men who work, only 25 are returned as ward cleaners; 85 are employed on the land, 11 are shoemakers, and 7 tailors, and the rest are engaged in various trades, or in the stores, laundry, and offices. Of the women, 61 help in the wards, 31 work in the laundry, 26 assist the cook, and 117 knit or sew. Dr. Rogers, as mentioned above, was absent at the time of our inspection, but the assistant medical officers, Dr. Hickson and Mr. Wigglesworth, gave us all the information we sought. All the officers are the same who were here last year, with the exception of the chaplain, who has resigned, and we hear that his successor has just been appointed.
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LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. PRESTWICH.

21 July 1886.

THIS day we concluded our inspection of this Asylum, and are Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.) glad to be able to give a satisfactory report of the condition of the Asylum and state of the patients, and we think there is everywhere evidence of good management, which is creditable to Mr. Ley and the staff working under his direction. The weather during the three days of our visit has been very close; in many of the wards the thermometer stood at 75°, and we think that the women must be very uncomfortable wearing gowns of the same material as in winter, the difference between the seasons being marked by increased or diminished supply of underlinen. It appears to us that print dresses might well be given to the patients for summer wear, whilst the gowns now in use are well adapted for the winter months.

The patients were for the most part quiet and orderly, though there were of course some in either division inclined to be noisy and aggressive. No complaints of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants were made to us which were not plainly founded on delusions alone, but we had a very large number of appeals for discharge, and many patients were incredulous when we told them that the power of discharge did not rest with us. To the more intelligent we explained with whom the power rested, and many of the patients told us that they rarely saw the Committee, and we learn that it is not the rule here for some of the Committee to visit all the patients at every meeting. We know from experience in other Asylums, how much this opportunity of addressing the Committee and making known any grievances tends to render the patients contented, and we trust some of the Visiting Justices will be able to see all the patients at every visit. Whilst on this subject we may notice that deputations of guardians from various unions come here with due regularity, but the number comprising some of these deputations is very large, and if they all visit the wards such a large party must have a prejudicial effect upon the patients.

The day-rooms were bright and cheerful, the dormitories clean Condition of wards, &c. and comfortable, and the bedding good and sufficient. In some of the bath-rooms the taps are not marked “hot” or “cold,” and there are no curtains or screens between the baths, as we think, for the sake of decency, there should be. The bathing rules do state in express terms that “the cold water is to be turned on first,” and we consider that there ought to be a pane of glass in the door of each shower-bath, so that the patient’s face can be seen whilst undergoing the shower of water. The stairs leading to the epileptic dormitories struck us as being dangerously steep, so we hope that it may be found possible to place all the most severe cases to sleep upon the ground floor.

We saw the dinners supplied to the patients in both divisions, Dietary. and with regard to quantity and quality no complaint was made

Appendix (C.) to us, but some patients brought to our notice the interval, 15 hours, which elapses between tea and breakfast; or, as one man said to us, "We have three good meals in nine hours, and then a 15 hours' spell." There are here a large number of feeble helpless cases, and in bed we saw 32 men and 36 women, whilst under medical treatment last week are registered the names of 23 men and 31 woman.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Dietary.

The number of general paralytics is exceptionally large, no less than 172 males and 42 females suffering from this disease, and there are 162 men and 150 women who are subject to epileptic seizures.

Staff of
attendants.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

In the male division there are on duty by day 111 men and four women, and in the female division there are on duty 98 nurses. On duty at night there are 13 men and 18 women. No mechanical means are used here for testing the night attendants' vigilance, but officers patrol each division throughout the night to ensure that they are awake and fit for duty. Four patients sit up with the night attendants on either side. Mr. Ley tells us that this plan works well, but it is not a method of assisting the night attendants which commends itself to us. The changes in the staff have been numerous; 42 men and 40 women have not yet lived here a year, but we are aware that the Medical Superintendent is most anxious to secure suitable persons as attendants, and endeavours to retain such in the Asylum service. A new male attendant's dining-room has been erected at the end of the male dining-hall, but the room is not yet ready for use.

Precautions
against fire.

We tested the means available for extinguishing a fire at the main building, and find that during the day the pressure of water is not sufficient to play over the roofs of the highest buildings, though it will reach to the top floor.

Divine Service.

The church services last Sunday were attended by 894 patients, and there are nearly 400 patients here who are Roman Catholics. We are glad to hear that for these patients Mass is celebrated every Sunday, and the priest visits regularly twice a week. A Rabbi ministers to the wants of the Jews at certain times.

Employment.

The patients who are usefully employed are 1,700 in all, and out of these 113 men and 262 women are engaged as ward-cleaners; 289 men work on the land, farm, and garden: 101 are useful at various trades, whilst 93 pick flock or coir; 179 women are employed in the sewing-room, and 91 work at the laundry; 75 men and 50 women are taken for walks beyond the boundary of the estate.

Amusement.

The amusements are numerous and various, and whilst we are writing a cricket match is in progress, which is watched by many patients, and the proceedings are enlivened by the music of the Asylum band. On the books of the Asylum there are this day, 992 men and 1,161 women, 2,153 in all; 34 of these are private patients, but 8 are private because they are criminal patients.

Statistics.
Post-mortem
examinations.

Since the last visit 953 patients have been admitted, 594 discharged, of whom 352 had recovered, and 268 have died; in 211 instances was the assigned cause of death verified by necropsy.

Inquests.

In 2 cases did the coroner hold inquests, both males; in one case

case the man was found dead in bed, and the verdict was suffo-
cated during epileptic seizure ; in the other case the man wandered
away from the visiting-room during a dense fog, and was found
drowned in the canal ; no suicidal tendency had been exhibited
by him, and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned. The
most frequent cause of death was general paralysis, which carried
off 101 patients, and 46 died of acute melancholia, with phthisis
and pneumonia. No death was due to other than ordinary
causes, and only one serious casualty has occurred, viz., 1 patient
had his leg broken by another patient stumbling across it.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

One male patient has been secluded five times for a total of 59
hours, and 1 male admitted with a cut throat has worn gloves
for about a month for surgical reasons, and for the like reason
another male patient has been similarly treated for 14 weeks.
We have seen all the patients in residence, and given to all
opportunity of speaking with us, but 10 patients were not seen
by us, viz., 2 males and 7 females who are away on leave, and 1
male private patient who effected his escape on Monday last, and
has not yet been brought back to the Asylum.

Seclusion.
Restraint.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

12 May 1886.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum are 1,679, a decrease
of 76 since our Colleagues' visit on 20th February 1885; but drafts
are now coming in from Prestwich Asylum. There are 726 males
and 953 females. Among them are (we have ascertained) 281
paupers chargeable to unions whose patients should be within
easy visitation of their friends, resident nearer to Prestwich than
to Whittingham. To Prestwich are chargeable 19; to Manches-
ter, 30; to Salford, 36; to Chorlton, 85; to Bury, 54; to
Ashton, 47; to Barton, 10. We trust that the opening of the
annexe at Rainhill will be the means of relieving Prestwich
Asylum of its Liverpool cases; and so creating vacancies there
for the paupers removed hither from the neighbourhood of
Manchester, many of whom complain of their isolation from
friends who would visit them if nearer home. Hitherto unions
have not in Lancashire been selected for each County Asylum.
The weekly rate of maintenance for Lancashire paupers here is
now 8 s. 2 d. Appended to the reports of the Committees of the
several County Asylums presented to the annual sessions, held at
Preston on the 31st December 1885, is a summary of the weekly
charges to unions by each Asylum. The items of expenditure
under the same heads vary much under the several manage-
ments; but we earnestly hope that fallacious comparisons will
not lead to economy prejudicial to the proper treatment of
the patients and their essential requirements.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

The admissions have been 197; the discharges, 121; these
last include 30 patients returned to workhouses, not one has
been sent back here; 66 other cases had recovered. The deaths

Statistics.

Appendix (C.) have been 152. Although the Irish Roman Catholics are a large proportion of the inmates, Dr. Wallis overcomes the objections usually made by the friends of such patients to post-mortem examinations by refusing a certificate of the death unless verified by autopsy.

Lancashire
Asylums.

(Whittingham.)

Post-mortem
examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been 147. There was but one inquest, and that resulted in a verdict of death, in effect, from syncope, arising from the fatty state of the patient's heart; and the accident of his suffocation in swallowing a large piece of meat which lodged in his windpipe.

The record of injuries to patients call for no special remark. Death has considerably reduced the general paralytics; but there are still 52, of whom 42 are males. The epileptics are 370, the females somewhat preponderating. There are 11 observation dormitories, for the epileptic and suicidally disposed.

Accommodation is found for 258 women and 310 men in the annexe. The rest of the patients are in the main building. No one is now at the farm, or other detached dwelling, neither is any patient absent on leave.

We are glad to hear that allowances are made by the Committee to patients on leave, in proper cases. We regret that there is no charitable fund here for the aid of patients discharged on recovery, and trying once more to make a start in life. Such a fund has been found very useful in other large Asylums.

During our inspection, which extended over three days, we saw every patient and listened to all complaints; we cannot say that any were otherwise than groundless, and none referred to ill-usage by attendants or nurses. There is a large proportion of feeble cases, about 150 of each sex, and the troublesome are so many that on each side we consider provision of smaller wards for their proper treatment to be necessary. We must report that, in some large wards, there was a display of noisy excitement, due, we believe, to the bringing together of too many patients of the excitable class. We were pleased by the tact and good nature displayed by the staff in dealing with the more difficult patients. Credit is due to them also for the personal appearance of those under their charge, in regard to cleanliness and the state of their clothing. The patients working on the land wear knickerbockers and stockings, and we concur with Dr. Wallis in thinking that this is an excellent style of dress for men employed in agriculture.

Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, but not better than it should be, and the infirmary kitchens must greatly add to the comforts of the sick.

The water-closet accommodation is not very liberal in the main building, but, no doubt, during the day many working patients leave the wards. There are telephones for communication in the infirmaries, and No. 1 on each side of the main building, and through an office there is telephonic communication with the annexe, workshops, and Superintendent's residence; but we are very glad to hear that a vote has been obtained for providing electric arrangements of an extensive character, which will include the fixing of tell-tale clocks to check the laxity on the part of the night

night attendants, who will be further supervised by the night inspectors now on duty. Appendix (C.)

There are now on duty by day 158 attendants and nurses, including two head attendants on the male, three on the female side; *i.e.*, 74 men, 84 women. Besides the inspectors at night, two in each division, there are 15 ordinary attendants and nurses stationary or on patrol. Of the 177 attendants and nurses, 18 men and 23 women have seen less than 12 months' service. Excellent rooms have now been provided for their recreation in the evenings and when off duty. There is a billiard table for the men, and a piano for the women. This is a very proper provision, as service in the wards is and must be exhausting. Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.) Staff of attendants.

The wards are comfortable and cheerful, and the decoration is within proper limits. In the bath room the bathing rules should set forth distinctly that the cold water should be first drawn. The bedding which we turned up was good and clean. The coir should be gradually abolished. There was not a bed sore in the infirmaries, a fact creditable to the attendants and nurses. In the dormitories used by the epileptics the mattresses should, when renewed, be made large enough to cover the corners of the bedsteads. State of wards.

No additional exits have been provided for patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, and in some directions these would be proper; the cost of provision should not be great. Dr. Wallis considers that his fire brigade is efficient, and hydrants are numerous. The contemplated electric arrangements include a fire alarm, and additional hose is about to be got. Precautions against fire.

The earth-closet system is maintained, because the sewer drains are of faulty construction; but we cannot say much in its favour except as a *dernier ressort*, especially upstairs and on the female side. However, a considerable outlay is proposed for extending irrigation by the sewage which passes through the drains from a few water-closets, and bath, and sinks, and the earth-closets have, up to this date, averted typhoid fever. The detached fever hospital has been built, but it has not yet been utilised in any way. Dr. Wallis hopes that the tramway recommended by our Colleagues will be very soon an accomplished fact. That the expenditure in this direction will not be regretted, we feel very sure.

The farm seems to be a success financially; that it finds valuable employment for male patients we have no doubt. Such employment conduces in very many instances to mental recovery of male patients. Two hundred and two men work here on the land and in the gardens; 42 assist in the shops, as joiners, blacksmiths, engineers, plumbers, and brick-setters; 37 as tailors, shoemakers, bookbinders, upholsterers, &c.; 21 in the offices, and 16 in the laundry. The female patients sewing, knitting, and mending clothes are returned to us as 140. Fifty others assist in the laundry, 81 in the kitchens and offices, and 15 pick coir. About 140 of each sex help in the wards and do other work. The proportion employed on the male side (460 out of 726), after deducting 154 feeble cases, is large; that on the female department Employment]

Appendix (C.) ment (427 out of 953), deducting about as many infirm as there
 Lancashire are of men, is not so large; and in some places more women are
 Asylums. employed than are required. The Medical Superintendent
 (Whittingham.) should devise some means of further employment of his female
 patients.

Amusement. Recreations in the form of dances and theatrical entertainments
 are not overlooked, and at these the sexes meet, and, we learn,
 behave very well.

Divine Service. The chapel seems large enough for the worshippers, and a proper
 proportion of patients attend the services. The old dining hall
 in the main building serves as a chapel for the Roman Catholic
 patients, who have the ministrations of a priest of their own faith,
 and the performance of mass is regular.

There have been several structural and other additions to the
 Asylum, which have involved outlay, but all seem to have been
 in the right direction, as tending to the better care and treatment
 of the patients; so we do not enumerate them here. They
 include new gas apparatus, the sewage works extension, silos at
 the farm, a new dairy, and greenhouses or frames for supply of
 flowers to the wards.

The Medical Superintendent is quite at home in his wards,
 and appears to know his patients well. We must, however,
 remark that the case-books are, in many instances, in arrear, and
 he should insist upon the junior medical officers wiping off these
 arrears without delay. It is most important that evidence should
 be on record in such a large Asylum as this at Whittingham that
 individual patients are not overlooked; and, therefore, even in
 chronic cases, an entry should be, at least quarterly, in the case-
 book, and in other cases much more frequent.

Restraint. The treatment by restraint has been limited to gloving, with the
 exception of 1 woman, who was wet-packed for $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and
 this gloving was for short periods.

Seclusion. Fourteen males and 41 females have been secluded, most of
 them for very short periods, the former on 27 occasions for an
 aggregate of 104 hours, the latter on 174 occasions for 873 hours.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

18 March 1886.

Leicestershire
 and Rutland
 Asylum.

WITH the exception of one man who absconded this morning,
 we have seen every patient on the books. They number 220 in
 the male and 246 in the female division. We can give a very
 favourable report of the patients of either sex, who were during
 our visit quiet and well behaved. Their dress was tidy and
 their personal cleanliness properly seen to. The day-rooms and
 dormitories were alike in good order, and the bedding clean and
 sufficient; some of the dormitories, however, were overcrowded,
 and beds in the passages still remain as heretofore. Some of the
 patients are placed to sleep in double-bedded rooms; we are
 told that specially selected cases occupy these rooms, but, never-
 theless

theless, the practice is objectionable, and we hope will be discontinued. The single rooms and passages struck us as being very cold, and as this day is far warmer than the last few days have been, we think that the rooms must be too cold at night, and were certainly cold for the sick patients who were in bed at the time of our visit; 6 men and 11 women were seen by us in bed, and we are of opinion that there ought to be an infirmary ward or room on either side, which should be properly heated and the patients in bed and ill nursed there. The single rooms in many places require renovation, which doubtless will be done when the winter goes. The stone floors on either side are most unsuitable for feeble patients, and more especially for epileptics; they have likewise become much worn, and we think this would be a good opportunity to take up the stone and relay the floor with wood. The shops are all too small; the patients employed there are very few, but we cannot help thinking if larger space were provided more patients might be induced to work; for instance, there are only 2 men who pick hair; there is no upholsterer, and not even an upholsterer attendant. Hair-picking is work that can be done by demented patients, and in a well-ventilated place can be carried on without discomfort to them. The vegetable room was hot and stuffy to-day; 5 men were seated there preparing swedes, onions, and potatoes for to-morrow's dinner, and the heat and smell must be very unpleasant for the patients if not absolutely prejudicial to their health. The beds occupied by the male patients at the carpenter's shop remain as described at the last visit, having only one staircase leading to the room in which they are. The force of water, as we observed to-day, was only just sufficient to carry water to a height of 10 feet; if higher was required the water must be forced up by a manual engine, and then the result would not be satisfactory, indeed, for extinction of fire, we fear practically useless. The gas is turned off at the main at night; this appears to us a dangerous practice, and we should much prefer that each gaslight be turned off by a key when the light is no longer needed. The epileptics sleep in two dormitories, divided by a wall, but with a door open between; we, if there be no insuperable structural objection, recommend the removal of the wall and throwing both rooms into one; this should be done on both sides of the Asylum. We saw foul mattresses placed out to-day in the airing-courts assigned for the more violent patients; some proper place should be found near the laundry where these mattresses could be unpicked, the hair washed and dried, and the covers prepared for future use. We think the time has arrived when the stunted forks in use at the dinner table should be replaced by some of modern shape made of white metal.

The dinner served this day was very good and evidently liked. Though every patient had full opportunity of addressing us, no complaint except of detention was made to us in either division, and a general air of contentment was noticeable.

Appendix (C.)

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

Previous
recommendations.

Making inquiry as to the matters specially referred to by our Colleagues in their Report more than 12 months ago, we find that no steps have been taken to erect a detached hospital, and we again urge this subject strongly on the Committee. The dormitories mentioned as without alternative exits remain as before. Strong guards have been supplied to the stoves, an additional attendant has been placed both in Wards 1 and 2 on the male side, and the peripatetic night patrols record their visits every hour. Several of the patients have had their beer taken off, but some still are given beer at dinner, whilst all the attendants have beer money.

Staff of
attendants.

The attendants, exclusive of the head in each division, are 17 males and 18 females for day, and two and three respectively for night duty. We were satisfied with their appearance and thought they understood their work, though the duration of service here is not as a rule long; 14 men and 8 women have not been here as yet two years.

Employment.

There are a very large number of weak, feeble patients, but we wish we could find more patients employed; exclusive of ward cleaners 61 men and 79 women help in the wards, 34 men are employed on the farm, and 29 in other ways, but only 1 man is with the tailor, 1 with the carpenter, and 2 with the shoemaker; 26 women work in the laundry, 13 in other places, and 47 knit or sew; 169 men and 158 women walk daily in the grounds, and not many are confined on account of violent conduct exclusively to the airing-courts for exercise.

Divine Service.

Rather over 200 patients attend church on Sunday morning, and rather less than that number on Sunday evening. The epileptic patients (who are, as a rule, the patients most appreciating Divine Service) are a source of annoyance to the rest of the congregation, as they have to be carried out, if seized by a fit, right through the middle of the chapel; the chapel not being furnished, as it ought to be, with rooms at end on either side, into which the epileptic patient might be carried. We fear it will be difficult to accomplish this unless the chapel be added to the present recreation room, and a new chapel erected.

Statistics.

There are here now 9 men and 20 women who are charity patients, and since the last visit 100 patients have been admitted, 41 males and 59 females; 2 of the former and 7 of the latter were private patients; 17 males and 24 females have been discharged on recovery; 12 patients left "relieved" only, or "not improved," and two were sent away as "not insane." The deaths have been 31 in the male and 21 in the female divisions; no death was due to violence or accidents, and no inquest has been held, but 45 deaths were followed by post-mortem examinations. There have been two cases of erysipelas, and one (a servant) of scarlet fever, in the Asylum since the last visit, and four cases of acute pneumonia. Under medical treatment last week are registered 10 men and 12 women. Not many serious casualties have occurred, and they were nearly all from falling in fits.

The

The epileptics number 38 in the male and 31 in the female division; 5 men and 3 women are considered actively suicidal, and there are 4 patients, all males, who suffer from general paralysis. In conclusion, we have to state that we think the patients here receive proper care and attention, and the case books are well kept.

Appendix (C.)
Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
Epileptics and
Suicidal
patients.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

15 April 1886.

THE patients on the books are 647, 326 in the male and 321 in the female division. There are 2 patients, 1 of each sex, absent on trial; and there is, at this date, vacant accommodation for 50 males and 20 females; but, on the other hand, 45 patients are in other Asylums who ought to be provided for within the county. In these circumstances we are sorry to find that no further steps have been taken to erect additional buildings near the Asylum, but the matter remains "deferred for future consideration" since February 1885. It has been, we are told, since then proposed to build an entirely separate Asylum in the southern part of the county; but as yet nothing has been done to give effect to this proposition.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

The death-rate for the last two years has been above the average rate in County Asylums, and therefore the pressure for Asylum accommodation has not been so severely felt as would have been the case had the per-centage of deaths been normal; we are satisfied, however, that the subject does not admit of longer delay, and desire to bring the matter forward for early notice by the Committee.

Since last our Colleagues were here about 10 months have elapsed, and during that interval 70 males and 66 females have been admitted, 21 of the former and 13 of the latter not for the first time; 28 men and 29 women left on recovery; 13 men and 4 women were discharged "relieved" only, or "not improved;" 33 men and 38 women have died. We saw in bed when we were in the wards 16 males and 15 females, and under medical treatment are recorded the names of 14 men and 12 women. The mortality for last year was 13 per cent., calculated upon the average daily number resident, and for the year before it was 16 per cent. Since the last visit senile decay has been a frequent cause of death, 14 patients having died therefrom. The other principal causes have been chronic brain disease and pulmonary consumption, which proved fatal to 32 patients, 16 from each cause.

Statistics.

We regret to find that Dr. Palmer still has great difficulty in making post-mortem examinations, though he endeavours to obtain leave to do so in every death occurring at the Asylum, but he has only been able to make such examinations in 28 out of the 71 deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

One male patient died from erysipelas, and this disorder has, during the autumn and spring, attacked 12 other patients, 5 in the male and 7 in the female division. The origin of this disease has not been traced. There have been no other infectious or contagious disorders, no fatal casualties or suicides, and the coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest on any death.

With the exception of the too limited water-closet accommodation referred to the last report of our Colleagues, we were satisfied with the condition of the wards, which were clean, bright, and cheerful. We think the only satisfactory way of providing additional water-closet seats in the wards will be by building spurs for that purpose, and this course has been adopted in some old Asylums, whose water-closet arrangements were not in accordance with modern ideas.

Condition of
patients.

The beds and bedding were in proper order, the patients sufficiently clad, and we were glad to find that great coats were provided for the men walking in the airing-courts. The system of walking daily beyond the airing-courts might be improved here, as we are told that regular daily walks are not commenced till May, and at this time of year, only men are taken for weekly walks beyond the grounds.

Employment.

The return furnished to us of patients doing useful work is low, 109 men (58 being ward cleaners) and 214 women (62 being ward cleaners), are all for whom employment is found at this time of year, though rather improved returns, yet still low in proportion, are made during the summer. The workshops are quite inadequate to the wants of the Asylum, and remain the same as when the Asylum was built for an estimated number of 250 patients; 2 men help the shoemaker, 1 the tailor, 1 the carpenter, and 2 the blacksmith; 100 women do needlework and 36 are employed in the laundry.

Dietary.

We saw a very good and ample supply of fish served at dinner, which was much liked. One of the great wants in this Asylum is a dining hall, to be also used as a recreation room. The recreation room at present existing is inadequate, and could not be used as a dining hall.

Amusement.

There is to be an entertainment to-night consisting of a concert given by amateurs from Lincoln, and a gentleman at Lincoln has kindly sent, to be distributed to the patients to night, a bountiful supply of oranges and buns, with tobacco for the men and tea for the women. This is the third time since Christmas that this gentleman has given the like treat to the patients.

We had no complaints from the patients calling for notice, except on the score of illegal or undue detention. We told the patients to apply to the Committee, and hope that all who desire to speak with them are enabled to do so, as we find in Asylums that many workers being out on the land do not get speech with the Committee, who see only those who are in the wards.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants seem to us to be sufficient in number, their duration of service is satisfactory, and they appeared a respectable body.

One patient of each sex has been restrained, the male for 14 days and nights and the female for 19 nights, both for surgical reasons.

Appendix (C.)
Lincolnshire
Asylum.
Restraint.
Seclusion.

Fifteen males and 17 females have been secluded for $108\frac{1}{2}$ and $50\frac{1}{2}$ days respectively. One male, a homicidal epileptic, accounts for $57\frac{1}{2}$ of the days.

With regard to other matters referred to by our Colleagues, we have to state that we have seen the regulations drawn up for the use of attendants in the event of an outbreak of fire, and agree with Dr. Palmer, that they should be hung up in the attendants' rooms and not in the wards. Since the last visit no structural addition or alteration of importance has been made.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—I. COLNEY HATCH.

13 February 1886.

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, and find since our Colleagues were here last that 148 men and 174 women have been admitted, 66 men and 76 women discharged on recovery, and 30 men and 46 women left, relieved only. During the same interval 55 men and 60 women have died, and there are on the books this day 2,226 patients, 916 in the male, and 1,310 in the female division. There are 8 vacant beds for men and 20 for women, but we learn that a very large number of patients were last year refused admission owing to want of accommodation. Only one patient, a man, is absent on trial, and we do not find that our Colleagues' recommendation on this head has received much attention. During the course of our inspection we saw every patient in residence, and can, on the whole, report favourably of their demeanour whilst we were in the wards, and, though noise and excitement prevailed in some wards in both divisions, only one patient became aggressive in our presence.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Statistics.

We think the staff in most of the wards sufficiently strong, but in Male 8, 48 patients are too many to be adequately supervised by two attendants. We had a great number of complaints as to undue detention, and we referred all the patients to the Committee, telling them that they alone had absolute power of discharge. We learn that the Committee go round once every two months, but some of the patients told us they were denied speech with them, but this we trust is not the case. The patients also complained that the guardians from some of the unions never came to see them, and this complaint we learn is well founded, and have to express a hope that the Committee will urge on the various boards who neglect their duty in this respect the desirability of making visits to their patients at certain times. We regret to say on the female side we had many charges of rough or unkind conduct at the hands of the nurses, and though we were unable to come to a definite conclusion in any case, yet the charges were so general, and made in so many different wards, that we were forced to the conclusion that all was not satisfactory

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)

—
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

in this matter; and we may here note that, while investigating cases, the charge attendant of female 30 told us a deliberate falsehood in respect to a matter on which she could not be mistaken, and one of the laundry-maids on another charge was certainly guilty of *suppressio veri*.

The wards and dormitories were in proper order, and the bedding for the most part clean and sufficient; but we fear that the number of departments here with independent heads, sometimes renders difficult the rectification of complaints.

State of wards.

The wards were on the whole comfortably warmed, and hot water is now laid on in the corridors. Some of the walls in the corridors, however, require re-painting and renovating. Many of the baths are worn as to their casing, and need renewing. We wish that Rufford ware might be the material of which all the baths were composed. The roller towels are not locked in position in any but the male refractory wards; we think it should be done throughout the Asylum. Hand-rails have been erected on both sides of the staircases, and the intercepting boxes of the water-closet drains have been ventilated, and it was only at 17, female side, that we discovered any escape of sewer gas. There is still no male dining-hall, and we cannot hear that there is any likelihood of one being built, but it is much wanted.

Dietary.

We saw the dinners supplied on various days, and were, on the whole, satisfied with the fare provided, but the demeanour of the women was not very satisfactory. The tin pots used for drinking are not nice to look at, and we saw a patient who had received a severe blow, inflicted by another patient with the tin pot. There is no telephonic or telegraphic communication between the wards and the medical officers' quarters, and we think in this enormous building some speedy means of communication is absolutely necessary.

Precautions
against fire.

We gave an alarm of fire, and in five minutes the engine was on the spot, and in nine minutes the water was playing on the roof, but the stream is very small, and we doubt much if it would be possible to put out any fire, except at the very inception, with the supply of water able to be forced on the roof by a manual engine. Some chairs to carry feeble patients out into the airing-court in fine weather would be desirable, and they might be kept in the infirmaries available for use in case of fire, as we consider the safety of the able-bodied patients is practically secured by the alternative exits.

Condition of
patients.

The dress of the patients was not objectionable on the whole, but we do not think so many patients ought to be wearing print dresses during the winter however warm their under-clothing may be. On the female side the nurses have a room in which they can sit of an evening when work is done, and they have a piano and means of amusement therein, but the men have no such room provided for them. Dr. Seward tells us that he would rather his attendants went outside for recreation, but we think that the provision of a room for the male attendants, with a billiard-table, &c., would be of use, and prevent some attendants from taking their pleasure in the public-house.

We

We ought to say that the duration of the service of the male attendants has been very satisfactory; out of the 83 attendants only six have been here less than a year, and two of these were engaged to supply the place of superannuated attendants. Out of the 116 nurses, 25 have not been here a year, and 27 not yet two years. The freedom from charges of ill-treatment on the male side may be due to the fact that the greater experience of the male attendants enables them to deal with the patients with tact and firmness, thus avoiding many petty ways of offending patients, which are almost impossible with inexperienced attendants. When we passed through the wards we found 10 men and 33 women in bed, and last week are registered under medical treatment 18 males and 84 women.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

With regard to the male case-books, to which attention was called by our Colleagues at their last visit, we have to report that of the cases admitted last year, 31 have no entry since last October and some of them not since May. The female case-books are much better kept; there are many cases entered up this year, and none which have not some entry in December.

There are 132 male and 125 female epileptics, 89 men and 26 women deemed actively suicidal, and 70 men and 25 women are suffering from general paralysis. All the female epileptics, and all of both sexes who are actively suicidal are under continuous supervision by night, but more than 40 male epileptics have not the safeguard thereby afforded.

Epileptics and
suicidal
patients.

One suicide is reported of a man who threw himself under the wheels of a pleasure van whilst out for a walk. In this case, but in no other, did the coroner hold an inquest.

Inquest.

A very large proportion of the assigned causes of the deaths was verified by post-mortem examination.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Autopsy followed 105 out of the 115 deaths. Except the suicide above-mentioned all the deaths were due to ordinary causes; 30 died from general paralysis, and 15 from phthisis.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 6 men and 4 women for $30\frac{3}{4}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ hours respectively.

Seclusion.
Restraint.

One man has been restrained by the glove for 24 hours for surgical reasons.

We have made inquiry as to the attendance at Divine Service, and find that 173 men and 399 women were at church last Sunday morning, and 153 men and 261 women at the evening service. The Rabbi visits about 50 patients, and the Roman Catholic priest ministers to about 30 of each sex every fortnight. A Lutheran service is attended here once a month by 12 men and 6 women. There is also Divine Service here twice each day in the week; at the morning 13 men and 98 women, and in the evening 41 men and 140 women on an average attend.

Divine Service.

Rather over 200 men and 300 women were present at the last associated entertainment. No women are returned as confined to the airing-courts, but just 130 men are not trusted outside. We think that small parties with a strong staff might be allowed outside the grounds, and the number of men exclusively confined to airing-courts for exercise thus considerably reduced.

Amusement.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Employment.

Three hundred and sixty-two men are usefully employed, 117 on the land, 19 in the kitchen, 14 in the stores and offices, 119 ward-cleaning, 9 in the laundry, 14 in the bakehouse, and the rest in various trades. Of the women 140 work in the laundry, 448 clean the wards, and 373 knit and sew. We gave to several patients private interviews, and think the case of A. I., a Jewess, requires investigation. She told us, with all the appearance of truth, that she was in receipt of 120 *l.* per annum, but was sent here by the Fulham Guardians as a pauper. As the cost of maintenance here is 9 *s.* 11 *d.* a week, it would be desirable to learn how her property is employed for her benefit.

Several minor matters have received attention since the last visit, and 32 ward has been improved by a new ceiling. The well has been deepened; a fair supply of water, we are told, has been obtained, and painting and decorating has been undertaken in many wards. The nurses' sitting-room would be much improved if similarly treated.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.--2. HANWELL.

6 March 1886.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

DURING the last three days we have inspected all parts of the Asylum, and seen all the patients who are in residence. We have noticed that some of the defects referred to by our Colleagues, in the entry made by them after last year's inspection, have been remedied or ameliorated. Thus, the drains running under the basement of female ward No. 21 have been removed and replaced by iron pipes bedded in concrete, and similar improvements have been effected in female No. 2 and in male No. 18; and we are glad to learn that in other places, which unfortunately are too numerous, where drains pass under buildings, these drains will be examined and made more secure. Again, the nurses' dining hall has been converted into a comfortable and well-furnished evening room, and a new dining hall formed out of vacant rooms in the basement of No. 18 ward; and the dormitories mentioned by our Colleagues to be without a second staircase for use in case of fire, have been provided with a good external iron staircase.

Beside the foregoing no very important structural works have been carried out since the last visit; but we should mention that sunshades have been erected in the front field, and in some of the female division airing-courts.

The inadequacy of the laundry was commented on by our Colleagues last year, and a careful examination of this department on the present occasion has satisfied us that the subject is one which should engage the early attention of the committee. The general arrangement of the laundry buildings is too scattered for effectual supervision, and the actual space and the provision of machinery are insufficient for the large amount of work to be done. The question of providing more and better machinery, too,

too, becomes more pressing, as we learn that greater difficulty is, Middlesex year by year, experienced in inducing female patients to engage Asylums. in the laundry work, particularly the washing by hand. It (Hanwell.) seems to us that no great difficulty would be found in devising a good plan to be carried out on the existing site, in sections, so as not to interfere very materially with current work during the progress of the new buildings. Inspecting the linen in the sorting rooms, we saw many articles very imperfectly washed; and while on this subject we may call attention to the somewhat scanty supply of towels to the ward lavatories.

Upon the general condition of the Asylum, and of the patients, we can report favourably. The wards are clean and comfortable, and are made as bright as the defective plan of construction (according to present ideas) will allow. The dress of the women is good, and they were generally neat in person. So many of the men are engaged in outdoor occupation that their dress, on the whole, cannot be expected to be so neat or clean, but there is no ground for unfavourable comment.

The complaints made to us by patients, all of whom had the opportunity of making them, were not numerous. Some of harsh treatment, which seemed to call for investigation, we inquired into, but found none substantiated. Of course many appeals for discharge were preferred, but we saw no patient who appeared to be improperly detained.

We have, as usual, inquired into the various matters involved Amusement. in the general treatment of the patients. The means of amusements provided seem to us to be liberal and varied; and we may mention that every female ward but one has a pianoforte. Exercise, too, is largely encouraged; and a good proportion have the benefit of daily walks beyond the airing-courts, some going into the country.

Persevering efforts continue to be made to employ the patients Employment. as far as possible. On the male side the success has been great, 595 upon an average out of the total of 748, doing some kind of work daily; and many of the most troublesome, and even dangerous, patients are provided with work out of doors, devised to suit their mental and physical state, with marked benefit to their health and habits. We are glad to mention here that in addition to the usual reports of charge attendants to the inspectors, and through them to the medical officers, of any change observed in the condition of patients, all working parties are every morning inspected by a medical officer before they are allowed to go to their work. This practice affords a valuable additional means of detecting mental changes which might lead to casualties.

Since the 28th February 1885, the date of the completion of Statistics. the last visit, 160 male and 138 female patients, 298 in all, have been admitted here; while 92 males and 79 females were discharged, 61 males and 70 females on recovery; and 67 males and 62 females died. There are now on the books the names of 748 males and 1,139 females, 1,887 together; and there are but seven vacant beds, five in the male, and two in the female division; a male and 6 female patients are absent on trial.

Appendix (C.)	The weekly charge for Middlesex cases is 10s. 2½d., and for out-county cases 14s.
Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.)	The rate of mortality for 1885 was, upon the average daily number resident, 7·42 per cent. for male, and 4·73 for female patients; and for the interval since the last visit of Commissioners these low rates have been but very slightly exceeded.
Post-mortem examinations.	The deaths, verified by post-mortem examination in all but 13 instances, were all due to ordinary causes, and no coroners' inquests have been held. No patient has suffered from an infectious or contagious disorder, but a nurse, now well, had typhoid fever, contracted, it is believed, while absent on leave. Although the general health of the establishment may be considered to be good, the proportion of aged and infirm being very large, we were not surprised to find 60 men and 108 women in bed, a good many owing to senile failure.
Epileptic patients.	The general paralytics at present are 43 men and 30 women, and the epileptics 82 men and 80 women. All the females of the latter class, and all but 12 of the males are under continuous night supervision.
Restraint and seclusion.	No one was under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion, when we were in the wards. During the past year only one patient, a man, was restrained, and that by locked gloves, for 358 hours, to prevent self-injury. Only one man has been secluded, and that for an hour; 16 women, on 90 occasions, and for a total duration of 542 hours, were thus treated.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants is of the same strength as at the last visit, and is, we think, adequate. It is satisfactory to learn that changes have been fewer, there being now only 8 male and 17 female attendants with less than a year's duration of service. Of the day nurses 36, including some laundry maids, sleep in the wards, and the remainder, and also the night attendants when off duty, sleep in the new nurses' block. Of the male day attendants, those who are married sleep out, as also the night attendants; but an ample staff sleep in the wards. Dr. Rayner and Mr. Richards are each assisted by the same two medical gentlemen as at the last visit, and the medical records are well kept.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—3. BANSTEAD.

6 December 1886.

Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.)	THIS is the fourth day's visit by us to this Asylum for statutory inspection and report in the current year. In numbers of patients it ranks next to Colney Hatch Asylum, there being 2,009; one only is absent, and she on leave. The males are 715, females, 1,294.
Statistics.	Our Colleagues last visited on 27th June 1885. During the interval, nearly 18 months, the admissions have been 281 of men, 366 of women; total 647. There were only 5 re-admissions of recently discharged cases, <i>i.e.</i> , within a year discharged.

The

The patients refused admission for want of room have been 1,267. Many of these have probably been taken into other Middlesex Asylums, it being customary to apply for admission, simultaneously or successively, to several. Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

The greatest pressure for admission was in April 1886.

According to the records, 246 patients have been discharged, few to workhouses.

The deaths have been 333. The causes of death have been verified by post-mortem examinations in 151 instances.

The mortality from general paralysis and phthisis, respectively, is represented by 74 and 88 cases. The rate of mortality, calculated on the 18 months, would convey a wrong impression, and time will not now permit its calculation upon 12 months of that period.

There has been no death it seems from any cause but natural, so there has been no inquest.

The patients present every variety of insanity; the infirmary cases on the male side are 183, on the female side 222.

The cases in bed seen by us were 22 men and 24 women.

Of both sexes 26 were seriously ill. There is a considerable number of dangerous patients.

At the beginning of 1885 there were over 1,000 suffering from dementia in the wards.

From the returns made to us it appears that the epileptics are 100 males and 171 females; the general paralytics are 73, of whom 32 are women; and those patients now actively suicidal are 94.

Brought hither from the East end of London in larger numbers than heretofore, there is a considerable portion of the patients most difficult to keep in order and control in their faulty habits: Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Mile End, St. George's, East, Shoreditch and Stepney, are among the unions which supply largely such difficult cases. We recognise this fact, yet urge unremitting efforts to improve their conduct in the wards.

We began our inspection by visiting the wards where are the most troublesome women; too many were crouching in corners or on the floor with dresses unfastened and hair neglected. Condition of
patients.

On the men's side, and generally in the female division, we were satisfied with the personal appearance, in regard to cleanliness and tidiness.

We should, however, in winter prefer woollen to cotton gowns for the women. The latter material seemed to be generally worn by them.

At the commencement of our inspection the female infirmaries were far too cold, the thermometers registering 49 degrees, and even 44 degrees only. The wintry temperature seemed to have anticipated the artificial heating arrangements, and too many open windows aggravated the mischief. Later on, during our visit, the temperature throughout the Asylum improved. State of Wards.

The infirmaries are comfortable when properly warmed, but in an Asylum of this size an operating room seems to be very desirable, and we hope that this matter will receive early attention.

The

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

The large wards on the female side have been greatly improved by projected additions to blocks B., C., D., E. and F., and second staircases have been added to blocks A., B., C., D., E., F. and L. in the female division, and to H., J., K. and M. on the male side.

The projections, besides giving day-room extension, assist ventilation, and give better access to the airing-courts; being however new, they are not yet sufficiently resorted to by the patients; they should be encouraged to use them more constantly, and in larger numbers.

The only noisy behaviour exhibited by the patients while we were among them, was in the large wards for women. Such wards are not suitable for females disposed to be easily excited; those wards in this Asylum were planned for a totally different class.

Of the general state of the wards we can report very favourably.

In some urinals, however, we suspected an inlet of sewer gas.

The bedding, which was examined by us in several wards, was sufficient and clean.

The changes of towels on the rollers in the lavatories is still only twice a week; the laundry turns out two day shirts weekly for each male employed patient, as at the date of the Commissioners' visit in 1885, but patients of clean habits and declining to work are still restricted to one shirt per week, both for day and night wear.

Dietary.

The dietary has not been changed; we saw and tasted the dinners, and very good they were, but the service is by no means satisfactory. In one ward we noticed two women only carving for 150 and upwards.

The provisions in the stores we also tasted; the butter is now as good as we could expect, and the tea, sugar, cocoa, rice and tobacco appear to be of proper quality; the American cheese seemed rather tasteless.

Staff of
attendants.

In the large wards, on the women's side, the staff of attendants is decidedly lower in numbers than we usually find in Asylums, one nurse to upwards of 20 patients, and here the working patients are very few.

Dr. Shaw thinks that no increase of the staff would produce a different result. We are not so clear about that.

We certainly cannot point to results in the shape of casualties from too few attendants or nurses.

Employment.

The employed patients are 402 men and 410 women. In proportion to relative total numbers, the women compare unfavourably.

Of the male sex 138 work chiefly in the wards, and 167 of the females' employment is thus limited, which reduces the number of men occupied on the land, in the shops, and offices, to 264, and of the women assisting in laundry and needlework to 243.

Though we admit that the materials for conversion into working patients are very bad, still there must be many women, if not men, in the wards who can work, and refuse so to do, and whose powers should be stimulated into action.

The

The attendance at Divine worship on Sundays seems to be 160 men and 240 women, or thereabouts. Appendix (C.)

There are two Sunday services in the chapel. This again is a very low attendance. Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.)

The Roman Catholics have also the services of a priest. Divine Service.

As regards extended exercise, the weather permitting, parties of 200 women and 100 men go beyond the grounds for a walk two and three times a week.

Walking exercise is given on the estate only on visiting days, these are two in the week, and when the band plays in the women's field of the Asylum the patients prefer to remain there.

Very few of either sex are confined to airing-courts.

There are occasionally picnic parties (about 20 patients) to Boxhill, and three or four times in the year associated gatherings from each division in the cricket ground. Amusement.

About 550 attend the indoor entertainments during the winter.

The night supervision seems good; there is a head attendant on night duty, patrolling each division to check laxity, while tell-tale clocks also record the work of the night staff. The visitation of the women in the laundry ward has been slightly increased, but not that of the other patients. Night supervision.

No complaints were made to us against attendants which we should notice.

The attendants who have had but short service here are comparatively few.

There has been scarcely any restraint of patients, except for surgical reasons; 5 males have been restrained on 15 occasions for a total of 154 hours, and 2 women have been secluded on three occasions for a total of 30 hours. Restraint. Seclusion.

The case-books and notes of post-mortem examinations are well kept, and reflect credit on the medical staff.

MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

25 March 1886.

THE annual inspection of this Asylum and the detached houses occupied by patients, occupied us during yesterday, and we have also seen all the patients at present under treatment. Monmouth, &c Asylum.

The condition of the Asylum is very satisfactory. The wards are clean and cheerful, and several of them have recently been improved by re-papering and other decorations. In other wards this work is now in progress, and it will, we understand, be extended to other parts. We must particularly commend the furnishing and decoration of the female infirmary, which is now exceedingly comfortable and bright. State of wards.

Since the visit of our Colleagues last year, the new farmhouse referred to by them has been built, and is now occupied. It affords very good accommodation for 16 patients, who will be

Appendix (C.) Monmouth, &c. Asylum.	<p>in charge of the bailiff and farm attendants; other structural improvements have not been numerous. Progress has been made in laying out the new airing-courts; pitch pine dados have been fixed in male wards, Nos. 1, 5, and 6, and locks have been fixed to secure the rollers for towels, and the cross bars over the doors of water-closets and of single rooms in the new epileptic dormitories, have been removed. We observe that the taps of most of the gas brackets in the attics on the female side have been altered, so as to be worked by a key, but some on this side, and all in the attics of the male division, are yet unaltered, and the gas may be turned on by hand; we think this may possibly be a source of danger, especially in rooms so inflammable as these attics, and we recommend that the taps in question be at once made secure.</p>
Precautions against fire.	<p>The hydrants, external and internal, have been completed, and they will, doubtless, form a great safeguard against fire. The attendants are, we understand, practised in their use, and we were glad to observe that a length of hose is kept constantly attached to each internal hydrant.</p> <p>The dormitories of the laundry ward are accessible but by one staircase; we think a second exit should be provided, and probably a trap-door and fixed ladder into the scullery below would serve, but there should be doors cut to give a communication between the dormitories through the nurses' room lying between the dormitories.</p>
Statistics.	<p>The detached houses are in good order and comfortable; only one is now occupied by female patients. The number of patients now here is 763; namely, 376 males, and 387 females. Of these, 23 males and 34 females are received from the Glamorgan County Asylum, and 2 others are also out-county patients; 11 males and 9 females are of the private class, paying 12 s. or 14 s. a week. The weekly charge for home patients is 7 s. 3½ d.; for out-county, 12 s. to 14 s. There are estimated to be vacant beds for 14 males and 67 females.</p> <p>Since the visit of last year, 90 male and 55 female patients have been admitted here; 30 males and 38 females were discharged, of whom 23 males and 27 females had recovered, and 25 males and 34 females died. None of the deaths were from exceptional causes, and no coroner's inquest was held.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>In 43 cases post mortem examinations were made. No epidemic or contagious disorder has appeared in the Asylum in the period under review.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The patients were generally orderly during our inspection, and few complained of anything but their detention here. No serious complaint of harshness or ill-usage by the attendants came to our ears.</p> <p>On the whole, we are satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of the patients of both sexes, bearing in mind that the majority were in their working clothes; all have Sunday suits.</p>
Employment.	<p>The numbers who are induced to engage in some useful employment are returned to us as 199 males and 251 females; these numbers include those who assist only in the care of the wards</p>

wards, and they represent 53 per cent. of the male and about 65 per cent. of the female patients. The former is a smaller proportion than we often find, and we should be glad to see it increased. Appendix (C.)
Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.

The returns with respect to exercise are satisfactory; only 12 men and 30 women, we learn, of those who are not physically unable to take more extended walks, being confined wholly to the airing-courts for exercise, while as many as 547 patients of both sexes have the benefit and pleasure of weekly walks in the country.

Attendance at Divine Service, and at the associated entertainments, is about normal; the former might, we think, be increased. Divine Service.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the case of a man once, and for 10 hours, and three women on eight occasions and for a total of 51 hours. The present state of health is good, and not many patients are confined to bed. We notice that the mortality for 1885 was at the rate of 9 per cent. for males and 11·4 for females, calculated on the average number resident, or 10·3 for both sexes; the unusual excess in the rate of female mortality is accounted for by the large number of patients over 70 years of age who died in the year. Seclusion.

There are now here 56 males and 42 females who are epileptic, and 11 males and 9 females supposed to be, and treated as actively suicidal. All these sleep under continuous supervision, there being two dormitories in each division with a night attendant who does not leave the room. The night attendants in all are four for each division. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

For day duty there are, exclusive of head attendants, 29 attendants for the male and 33 for the female division, but in the latter number are included six laundry maids, who have charge of 62 patients. The proportion of attendants is, therefore, about one to 12 patients in each division, a proportion which we think sufficient. But we regret to find that changes in the staff are still numerous, as many as 13 men and 11 women having been less than 12 months in the service of the Asylum. Staff of
attendants.

A small purchase of three acres of land and a water-mill has been made since the last visit, chiefly as a protection against building. The larger acquisition of 60 acres, referred to by our Colleagues last year, has not been yet effected. We find the medical records properly kept. Mr. Holderness is now the junior assistant medical officer.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

24 November 1886.

WE inspected this Asylum yesterday and saw all the patients. This morning we have witnessed a trial of a step-ladder, or move-able stairs, with hand-rails, on wheels, devised by R. B. Longe, Esq., one of the Committee of Visitors, for the rescue of patients, in the event of fire, from those dormitories of the Asylum which Norfolk
Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.) are approached by one staircase only. The step-ladder is very ingeniously contrived, is very manageable, and easily moved from place to place, and appears to us to be efficient. A window in each of the dormitories referred to will be cut down to the floor level and fitted with a door which will open on to a fixed external platform to which the step-ladder is elevated. One dormitory has already been thus arranged, and we to-day saw several female patients and nurses descend with ease and safety. We have no hesitation in recommending the adoption both for the old Asylum and the Auxiliary of this means of adding to the security of the inmates.

Norfolk
Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

There are to-day on the books the names of 690 patients, of whom 23 belong to the private class, and 2 only are out-county. The males number 292, the females 398.

Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 30th October 1885, 78 males and 93 females have been admitted here, 53 males and 69 females discharged, of whom 30 of the former and 48 of the latter sex had recovered, and 32 males and 60 females died. Among the patients discharged were 25 belonging to the Suffolk County Asylum. The mortality for 1885 was 8.62 per cent. of the average daily number resident. In the period (nearly 13 months) since the last visit of Commissioners, the rate per annum has exceeded 11 per cent. for both sexes. This higher rate has been chiefly due to the deaths of a large number of aged patients, senile decay having proved fatal in 16 instances. There have, however, been four deaths, all of male patients, due to other than natural causes. Three were cases of suicide, 2 by hanging and 1 by drowning; the fourth was that of a man accidentally killed on the railway. The full particulars of these deaths were at the time forwarded to our office, and a coroner's inquest was held in each instance. Neither our Board nor the coroner's juries attributed blame or negligence to the Asylum officials. It is, perhaps, right to mention that there had been no previous suicide here for 15 years. One of the deaths was due to erysipelas, and 6 other patients suffered from mild forms of the disorder, but recovered. The latter cases occurred in the Auxiliary, the main drain from which had not, at the time, been effectively ventilated, although attention had been directed to this defect at a former visit of Commissioners. A remedy has now been applied, we learn, and no fresh case of erysipelas has appeared.

Inquests.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We observe that in only 39 cases, though the deaths were 92, were post-mortem examinations made.

We have, as usual, inquired closely into the various matters connected with the management of the Asylum and treatment of the patients.

Employment.

On the important subjects of useful employment and exercise, we have to observe that the proportions of the total number of patients enjoying the benefits of these are rather low; for we find from the returns that the usefully employed are but 45 per cent. of the males and 51 per cent. of the females, and that as many as 120 men and 178 women do not obtain any more extended exercise than the airing-courts can afford. We think that under both

heads

heads some improvement is possible, making every allowance for the large number of feeble and fatuous patients; and in connection with this subject we may notice that the proportion of attendants to patients is here lower than is found in many county asylums. In the male division there are 17 day attendants, which is less than one to 17 patients; and in the female (excluding laundry-maids and the patients they have in charge) the proportion is one to about 15 patients. It is not improbable that with a stronger staff more patients might be induced to work, and larger numbers taken for walks beyond the grounds.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service is satisfactory, but the number usually at the associated entertainments is somewhat limited, being only about 50 men and 120 women.

Since the last visit no mechanical restraint of patients has been employed, and seclusion has been applied only to 5 men and 9 women, for, in all, 15 days or portions of days, or 111 hours.

There are at present 19 male and 40 female patients under medical treatment; all the epileptic patients (of whom there are 54 males and 41 females), with one exception, sleep under constant supervision, and the actively suicidal are also constantly watched.

The patients of both sexes were quiet and orderly during our inspection of them, and we had no complaints of ill-treatment. Their personal condition and clothing were on the whole satisfactory.

We have seen yesterday and to-day the dinners served in the hall; some improvement in the mode of serving, so as to insure the patients obtaining their food fairly hot, is needed, and, we are glad to hear, is shortly to be effected.

We have found the buildings of both main and Auxiliary Asylums very clean and well kept, and the comfort of the patients is evidently attended to.

Several wards have, since the visit of our Colleagues, been re-painted, &c., and both Asylums have been painted externally. No. 3 Ward on the male side needs some brightening, and the male observation dormitory should be treated as the similar dormitory on the female side, and also, if possible, be supplied with a water-closet and bath. We must again express the hope that something may be done to improve the interior appearance of the chapel.

The mode of disposal of the sewage, as recently improved, continues, we are assured, to work satisfactorily. The drains, which are now all of glazed pipes, but in some places, perhaps, of unnecessarily large diameter, are periodically flushed, and they are also ventilated. It is unfortunate that the supply of water from the well is not sufficient for all purposes, so that for some water is drawn from the river. Great caution is needed, and we believe, is practised, to prevent this from being used for drinking, but it remains a possible source of danger.

Dr. Hills has mentioned to us his intention of resigning at an early date the post of superintendent, after 25 years of service. We have heard this with regret, identified as Dr. Hills has so

Appendix (C.) long been with this Asylum; and we bear cordial testimony to his zeal for the well-doing and earnest desire to improve the condition of the Institution. Our Commission has at all times found him ready to support their suggestions in this direction, and, undoubtedly, great improvements have been effected during his term of office.

Norfolk
Asylum.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

2 December 1886.

Northampton-
shire Asylum.

THE inspection of this Asylum occupied us yesterday, and during our progress through the wards we saw all the patients now residing here.

State of wards.

The Asylum is in very good order; the wards are clean and comfortable, both as regards the day-rooms and the dormitories, and the majority of the former are highly and tastefully ornamented. But a part of No. 1 Female Ward, and all of No. 1 in the Male Division, are still unfinished in this respect, and contrast unfavourably with other wards, and we trust they will soon be taken in hand. The beds and bedding provided for the use of the patients are very good, and evidently well attended to.

Several improvements have been effected since our Colleagues visited the Asylum last year. The new hospital for infectious diseases has been erected, and is nearly ready for use. It is very suitable for its purpose. The North Corridor has been improved by building out a bay. No. 1 Male Airing Court has been asphalted, and the corresponding court in the female division is now being similarly treated. A considerable number of rooms and corridors have been painted and decorated, and a telegraphic wire from Duston to Northampton has been obtained. The Asylum will run a wire to Duston so as to complete the communication with Northampton.

Among contemplated improvements we have to mention a building, in connection with the female side of the Asylum, for the reception of idiot children, of whom there are already a considerable number in the wards. Dr. Greene has pointed out to us the site on which it is proposed to erect this building, and we approve of it. Plans for the block will, we understand, soon be ready, and will be sent to our office.

We should notice that yesterday we found the temperature in some of the wards, for instance in No. 3 Female, too low; care should be taken to maintain it at a point high enough for health, having regard to the numerous aged and feeble patients who are here.

The patients in No. 1 Female Ward, who are of the so-called refractory class, were yesterday somewhat noisy and turbulent. There are 83 in the ward, and no doubt the aggregation of so many easily excited persons tends to create excitement and violence which might be avoided if such patients could be more distributed. We recommend this subject to the consideration of the

the Superintendent. Apart from this ward, we found the patients in general quiet and orderly, and, on the whole, contented. We were satisfied with the quality and condition of their clothing.

We saw in the Hall both men and women at dinner, at different times. About 240 of each sex so dine. The dinner, which was composed of meat pie, with carrots and bread, was not universally popular, many patients refusing it. Tinned meat was used for the pie, and it did not look very inviting. We would suggest that fresh meat, the cost of which cannot be much, if at all greater, should be used instead.

Dr. Greene has provided some plated tankards, and also glasses, as an experiment, with the object of substituting one or other for the tin mugs which our Colleagues animadverted on at their visit last year.

As regards the sanitary state of the Asylum since the last visit, we have to notice that the patient mentioned in the last entry as suspected of having small-pox, was in fact suffering from that disease, which unfortunately spread, and affected 17 other men and a woman; of the patients attacked six men died. Six male attendants were also attacked, but all recovered. The isolation of the persons suffering from this disease was carried out under difficulty in two cottages and a temporary shed. The value of the new hospital will be appreciated should any similar outbreak occur. There has also been a good deal of severe diarrhœa, with enteritis, the cause of which could not, with any certainty, be traced; but the defective condition of some water-closets is believed by Dr. Greene to have probably given rise to the disorder. The closets in all but two wards have now been improved by the substitution of the "Unitas" pan, and the diarrhœa and enteritis have greatly abated, though not entirely ceased. The closets in the two remaining wards are now being altered. The deaths since the last visit have been 79, and for the 12½ months which have elapsed they represent a rate of mortality of 11 per cent. per annum on the average daily number of patients resident. The rate for 1885 was 9·8 per cent., and we do not doubt the higher rate was in some measure due to the two causes we have mentioned. Except as above, and as to one case, that of a very aged woman who died from shock following a fracture of the neck of the thighbone, and which death was the subject of a coroner's inquest, the only one held, the causes of the deaths were of a character usual in Asylums.

In 32 only of the 79 were post-mortem examinations made. At present the health of the Asylum, having regard to the class of patients in it, boarded here from other Asylums, may be said to be fairly good. Thirty-three were under medical treatment last week.

As regards the useful employment of the patients, we observe that, including ward cleaners not otherwise occupied, 53 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women are induced to engage in some useful work. With every allowance for the demented character of so many, we think, and hope, that it may be found practicable to employ more by devising means suited to their capacity.

We should be glad to see in force a more complete system of

Appendix (C.) daily exercise beyond the airing-courts, weather permitting. At present such exercise appears to be given only in the summer months.

Northamptonshire Asylum.

Seclusion and restraint.

Statistics.

The seclusion and mechanical restraint employed since the last visit has been slight. Since that visit (on 17th November 1885), 81 male and 91 female patients have been admitted here. Of these, 41 males and 42 females were from the county and its unions. In the same period 29 males and 34 females were discharged, 23 of the former and 26 of the latter on their recovery, and 39 males and 40 females died.

There are now on the books the names of 327 males and 369 females, making a total of 696 patients. Of these, 351 are chargeable to Northamptonshire and its Unions and Boroughs in Union; to the Borough of Northampton, 107; to Peterborough, 48; to Essex County, 92; to Leicester and Rutland, 12; to Middlesex Unions, 5; and there are 31 private and 2 criminal patients.

The charges for patients are: for Northamptonshire, 8s.; the Boroughs of Northampton and Peterborough, 13s.; out-county cases 14s., and for private cases 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to us to be of adequate strength, and comprised of respectable persons, who show a good record of service here.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

28 October 1886.

Northumberland Asylum.

THE subject which appears to us to require immediate attention is the supply of water to this Asylum. We learn from Dr. McDowall that for the last fortnight the supply has been so short that he has been obliged to restrict the water used for bathing and laundry purposes. We asked him what he would do in the case of an outbreak of fire, and he told us all he could do would be to remove the patients to some safe place, fasten the iron door and let the fire run its course.

We have inspected the new buildings now in progress, and as far as we can judge they appear to be well and economically executed. We think that the planting round the new buildings should be at once commenced at the administrative block; we were astonished to find that it was not proposed to heat the stores artificially, and we advise that some mode of heating be introduced at once whilst the workmen are still engaged on the premises. We cannot learn that any more land has been obtained, but more will be required when the Asylum population is increased, both to give employment to the patients and for the disposal of the sewage. The drying ground attached to the laundry is quite inadequate and ought to be enlarged. The laundry itself requires to be refloored, and increased means of ventilation should be contrived. The water-closet accommodation on the female side remains insufficient and should be increased; we did not, however,

ever, detect any bad smell suggesting the presence of sewer gas on either side. In spite of the dirt and confusion outside the building, consequent upon the extensive alterations and additions in progress, we can give a good report of the interior condition of the Asylum.

The wards were clean and cheerful, the patients quiet and orderly, the clothing neat, the beds and bedding in proper order, and amusements for patients within the wards and at associated gatherings seem sufficiently provided. We had no complaints except of undue detention, which were not founded on delusion alone, and not one charge of harsh usage at the hands of attendants was made in either division. We gave to every patient, excepting one male criminal patient who had escaped, opportunity of speaking with us.

And as at the last visit some remarks were made respecting the dietary, we therefore made special inquiries in that direction; all however, appeared satisfied with the quantity given, and we saw a very good dinner served in the wards on both sides. We learn from Dr. McDowall that no patient physically capable is entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise. There is to be an entertainment to-night; at the last rather over 100 were present; at church on average about 230 attend.

When we visited the workshops we found a fair proportion of patients employed, and we are glad to learn that more space will be shortly afforded for the tailors and shoemakers, who are rather crowded in their present quarters; 157 men and 168 women are usefully employed in various ways.

The attendants on day duty are, 23 males, and the same number of nurses; there are also two on either side on night duty. The duration of service is satisfactory; only one man has lived here less than 12 months, whilst 20 have been here over three years. The length of service amongst the nurses, of course, is not quite so satisfactory. But 13 of these have had considerable experience, and only four have not yet been a year here. Dr. McDowall does much to promote their comfort, and he has lately, at his own expense, bought a billiard table for the attendants' use in the evening. Whilst we were in the wards we saw 8 men and 17 women in bed, but on the whole the health of the patients is satisfactory.

Since the last visit 63 patients have died, and the assigned cause was ascertained by necropsy in 52 instances. In the other cases leave was refused to make post-mortem examinations. The coroner held no inquest, and no death occurred from other than ordinary causes.

The epileptic and suicidal patients, without exception, sleep under continuous supervision by night; they number 52 in the male and 47 in the female division; there are also 9 men and 1 woman suffering from general paralysis; no one was in seclusion or restraint to-day.

Since our Colleagues were here on 2nd April 1885, 6 men and 14 women have been secluded on 42 and 40 occasions, and for a total of 332 and 287 hours respectively, and 1 man wore gloves for

Appendix (C.)
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 Northumber-
 land Asylum.
 Seclusion and
 restraint.

surgical reasons 160 hours in all. There are on the books this day 433 patients, 214 males and 219 females; 86 men and 87 women have been admitted; 39 men and 34 women have left on recovery; 1 man was discharged as not insane; and 19 men and 9 women "relieved," or "not improved." No serious casualty has occurred during the interval between the last visit and this day, and black eyes were very rare. Dr. Finegan the late assistant medical officer, has left on appointment to the post of superintendent at an Asylum in Ireland, and his place has been filled by Dr. Mackenzie. The case books are well kept, and our opinion of the general management of the Asylum will be gathered from the tenour of this Report.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

19 April 1886.

Nottingham-
 shire Asylum.
 Statistics.

THE patients on the books this day are 336 in all, 169 of these being males. Since our Colleagues were here, about ten months ago, 45 men and 25 women have been admitted, 7 men and 15 women have been discharged on recovery, and 3 men and 5 women "relieved," or "not improved." Of the patients on the books 278 belong to the county and county unions, 17 to Nottingham, 14 to Newark, 19 to Derby, 5 are private patients, 2 criminals, and 1 is an out-county patient. The charge for county patients is 9s. 6d., for Nottingham borough 12s., and for the remainder 14s. weekly. One patient, a female private patient, is absent on leave; the remainder have all been seen by us. We went over the whole of the buildings occupied by the patients, and visited the laundry, kitchen, stores, offices, workshops, &c., where we saw the patients usefully employed, and can report favourably of their behaviour, dress, and general health. The wards were clean and in proper order.

The majority of the dormitories were free from unpleasant smells, but in 6 and 7 female dormitories attention is required to the closets, sinks, &c., which we were told were always offensive. The general sanitary arrangements are not such as would be found in a more modern Asylum, and the difficulty of guarding against the escape of sewer gas is enhanced by the great number of rats infesting the Asylum, who eat through the leaden pipes placed inside the building, and thus allow the noxious vapours to escape. We commend this subject to the early attention of the committee. Should the trade of Nottingham improve, it might then be possible for the Asylum land to be sold for building sites, and the Asylum removed into the country; and then it would be easy to remedy many defects now existing, such as insufficient water-closet accommodation, inadequate store-rooms, unsuitable flooring, and ensure the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients being absolutely continuous.

Amongst matters referred to by our Colleagues at their last visit, we have to report that the women now have two changes of

of linen every week, and that a supply of Millar's tell-tale clocks have been ordered, to prove the due performance of the patrolling the buildings, which is done by one night attendant on either side. As the matter is at present, it is possible for the night nurse never to go into the infirmary and yet her absence escape detection. Appendix (C.)
Nottinghamshire Asylum.

We saw 2 patients of each sex in bed, and under medical treatment are recorded the names of 67 patients. The deaths have been 35, 21 in the male division. The rate of mortality continues higher than the average in County Asylums. In 1885 it was 12·20 per cent. upon the average daily number resident, and about this rate per annum has been maintained since the Commissioners' last visit. The principal causes of death have been general paralysis, other forms of brain disease, and diseases of the lungs and heart. There has been no death from exceptional disorder, and no fatal casualty or suicide.

The coroner held no inquest. We regret to find post-mortem examinations were made in 18 instances only. Inquest.

The medical journal contains no entry of mechanical restraint, but 1 man and 4 women are recorded as having been secluded, the man on 9 occasions for a total of 88 hours, 1 woman 28 times for 273 hours, another woman 9 times for 95 hours, and the other women once each for short periods. All in residence had opportunity of telling us their grievances, but nothing worthy of mention was brought to our notice. Seclusion.

A good dinner was supplied in either division, which was neatly served and much liked. Dietary.

The attendants are 21 in each division by day, and two by night. The average duration of service of the male attendants is remarkable, only four having had less than two years' experience, whilst on the female side no less than 14 have not yet attained that length of service. Artizans still visit the female wards with keys served out to them on application to the head female attendant, but we have pointed out to Mr. Aplin what we consider the safer course to pursue, and advised him to adopt it in future. Staff of attendants.

The epileptics are 56, and the actively suicidal are 27 ; the whole of the former class and all but two of the latter sleep in the dormitories of their respective side, where an attendant sits up throughout the night. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

About 130 patients attended Divine Service yesterday, and over 140 were present at the associated entertainment last week. Divine Service.
Amusement.

A fair number of patients are taken weekly beyond the grounds, and with few exceptions all go frequently for exercise in the grounds in front of the Asylum.

The proportion of the patients employed is good, and the gardener informs us that if he had more land he could employ more patients, but that with the limited area 40 men are all he can usefully set to spade labour ; 45 are ward cleaners only, the remaining 16 being engaged at trades, &c. Twenty-six women work in the laundry, 30 assist in the wards, 3 are employed in the kitchen, and 24 do needlework. Employment.

Appendix (C.) Many small improvements, tending to promote the comfort of the patients or the sanitary condition of the Asylum, have been completed since the last visit; but we must specially mention the wood flooring laid down in Male 6 and 3; we hope this may be done in many more of the wards, and on both sides. The general arrangements are creditable to Mr. Aplin as medical superintendent.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

31st May 1886.

Oxford Asylum.

THE patients of this Asylum are now 505 in all, 213 being males and 292 females; but 1 male and 6 females are at present absent on trial: all but these have been seen by us in the course of our inspection this day. We have found the patients of both sexes free from excitement and orderly in their behaviour, nor have any complaints of hardship or ill-treatment been made to us. We are satisfied with the state of the dress and the condition of the patients as regards personal neatness.

Inquiring, as usual, into the different subjects connected with the general treatment of the patients, we do not find a state of things in all respects satisfactory.

Employment.

The number of patients induced to employ themselves usefully, for instance, is not proportionately so large as we usually find in County Asylums and especially in the female division. The numbers are returned to us as 138 men and 137 women, including in these all who merely assist in the care of the wards, and they represent proportions of 65 per cent. of the total number of male patients and 48 per cent. only of the females. Again as regards exercise, we should like to see a regular system of daily walking exercise beyond the airing courts but on the Asylum estate, instead of such exercise being afforded only once or twice a week as at present.

Staff of attendants.

But improvement in these matters can hardly be accomplished without a stronger staff of attendants. Here the proportion of attendants to patients is smaller than commonly prevails in County Asylums, and is, in the male division (including in the 16 day attendants a tailor attendant and a shoemaker attendant), 1 to $13\frac{1}{4}$; (but in the female division where the day attendants are also 16), 1 to 17 only. In these comments we do not overlook the fact that many of the present patients are of an unfavourable type for employment.

Divine Service.
Amusements.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service was, last Sunday, 210, somewhat below the average we are told; and the number usually at associated entertainments is about 150. The latter number probably will not be much increased until a proper dining hall, to serve also for entertainments, is built.

Seclusion.

We observe that since the last visit of members of our Board, no mechanical restraint has been employed here; and seclusion only in the cases of 4 patients on eight occasions, and for a total duration of 50 hours.

Since

Since that visit, which was on 21st November last, 27 male and 29 female patients have been admitted here; 12 males and 9 females have been discharged, 7 of each sex having recovered; and 15 males and 14 females died, all but one from ordinary causes. The excepted death was that of a man who died of poison taken previous to his admission, and in this, the only case, a coroner's inquest was held.

Appendix (C.)
Oxford
Asylum.
Statistics,

Post-mortem examination was made, we are glad to report, in 27 instances. The rate of mortality for 1885 was 9 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence; for the period which has elapsed since the last visit it was higher, being about 11 per cent. per annum, but this period has included a very severe winter. No epidemic or contagious disease has appeared, and at present the general health of the patients is good. No very serious casualties appear to have occurred here in the period under review, but we observe a rather long list of minor accidents and casualties, some at least of which would probably have been prevented by a stronger staff of attendants.

Inquest.
Post-mortem
examinations.

Under the head of structural improvement we have only to notice an escape staircase from No. 9 Female Ward, now in progress, and which will shortly be complete. Various other wants have from time to time been pointed out, which yet remain unsupplied. An electric tell-tale apparatus; improvement of the water-closets; better means of bathing; enlargement and improvement of the laundry, and thorough disconnection of waste pipes from sewers and the ventilation of soil pipes, which should also be placed external to the building, may be mentioned, as well as a dining and recreation hall, and a detached hospital for infectious diseases.

Precautions
against fire.
Deficiencies.

We have found the wards and dormitories clean; but many of them, especially in the male division, are barer and less bright than those of most Asylums in the present day. It would be a great improvement if some of the high windows could be cut down, so as to give the day-rooms a more cheerful aspect; and something more in the way of simple decorations might advantageously be introduced. No. 12 Male Ward is especially cheerless, but the inmates though of the excited class, would appreciate and be benefited by brighter surroundings. There are, we learn, 23 vacant beds in the male and 19 in the female division. The present weekly maintenance rate is 8 s. 9 d. A word of praise is due to the assistant medical officer, Mr. Pilkington, for the manner in which the case books are kept.

State of wards.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

1 October 1886.

WE were occupied during the whole of yesterday in inspecting this Asylum, and seeing the patients. Since the last visit of members of our Board, which was in March 1885, the whole of the new buildings have been finished and occupied, and all boarded-

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Salop and
 Montgomery
 Asylum.

out patients brought back, so that all patients chargeable to the counties and boroughs in union are now lodged here.

The new wards have been well furnished and handsomely decorated, and they afford most comfortable accommodation to the patients placed in them. Some of the old wards have been repainted and improved, but in others this work has yet to be done.

The most serious matter we have on this occasion to notice, is the severe outbreak of typhoid fever that has occurred this year. It first appeared in an epidemic form in the month of May, and the last case was observed in the middle of June, the total cases having been, among patients 30, in the staff four, in the superintendent's house three, and at the entrance lodge one; 38 in all. Eight patients and the medical superintendent's governess died of the fever; all the remaining cases have recovered. Suspicion having been excited that the cause of the outbreak was sewage pollution of the well, the use of the well water for drinking purposes was discontinued, and water procured from the Shrewsbury conduits, and this course is still followed. The Committee have employed Mr. Rogers Field, the eminent sanitary engineer, to examine the Asylum drainage and water supply, and we have had the advantage of reading that gentleman's able and exhaustive report, and also the report of the analysis of the water made by Dr. Dupré. Mr. Field has satisfied himself, and it appears to us that no other conclusion was possible, that the well has been polluted by the infiltration of sewage, due, we regret to observe, to the faulty way in which the drains, even the newest, have been laid.

Of Mr. Field's recommendations as to the disposal of the sewage, we think that of joining the town system offers the greatest and most permanent advantages; and it appears to us indispensable that, as he advises, a new well, with duplicate pumps and engines, should be sunk; and the drainage of the Asylum reconstructed. Our knowledge of similar work, which has been carried out under Mr. Field's direction, prompts us to add that the execution of the works necessary here, could not be placed in better hands than his. All must regret the heavy outlay which will be requisite, but we do not doubt that the Courts of Quarter Sessions will be alive to the absolute necessity of rendering their Asylum safe and healthy.

Part of Mr. Field's scheme is the building of better water-closets for some of the old wards; and in connection with this, Dr. Strange proposes some alterations in wards Nos. 6 and 7 in each division, the nature of which he has explained to us, and which we think judicious. They will allow of a better distribution of the patients in those wards, and will also, which is important, enable Dr. Strange to appropriate a more cheerful ward for the reception of newly-admitted cases.

The patients now on the books are 673 in number, 291 being males, and 382 females. The estimated capacity of the Asylum being now for 800 patients, it appears that there is room for 127 beyond the present total.

Since

Since the last visit there have been admitted 136 males and 146 females, of whom 11 males and 22 females were patients boarded out in other Asylums; 72 males and 61 females were discharged, of whom 43 males and 42 females had recovered; and 59 males and 53 females died. The causes of the deaths, except those due to the typhoid, and two to enteritis, were of the character usual in Asylums.

Appendix (C.)

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Statistics.

Post-mortem examination was made only in 50 cases, less than one-half. Only one coroner's inquest was held, on a man who had died from "syncope of the heart." This man had also fractured his thigh by jumping over a railing. Other casualties have been but few.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

The patients suffering from epilepsy are 65 males and 54 females; and those considered actively suicidal, 11 males and 16 females. All of these classes sleep, we understand, under continuous supervision, but we desire to repeat the recommendations of our Colleagues, at the last visit, that in the supervision dormitories there should be two electric pushes, one at each end, so as to secure the visitation by the night attendant of all parts of the room.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Seclusion.

The records of the use of seclusion since the 2nd March 1885 give these results: 16 males were secluded on 37 occasions, and for a total of $96\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and the same number of females on 32 occasions for $90\frac{3}{4}$ hours. A man has been restrained by a leather jacket to prevent him from biting himself, and this protection has been frequently found necessary, and another has, for a short time, also been restrained to prevent self-injury.

Restraint.

The patients during our inspection were generally well behaved, and free from excitement.

No complaints of ill-treatment were made to us, except a few manifestly insane. We were well satisfied with the state of the clothing of both sexes, and are glad to find that the men now have two clean shirts a week.

Condition of
patients.

There is room for improvement in the employment of the patients, for we find from the returns made to us that, including all forms of useful employment, only 48 per cent. of the males, and 58 per cent. of the females, are so employed. Also in the matter of extended exercise. The rule should be that none but those physically incapable should be entirely restricted to the airing-courts. Dr. Strange has not yet had time to thoroughly re-organise the Asylum in its extended form, but we feel sure that he will not overlook these important items of treatment.

Employment.

The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength, and the duration of service is fair. We notice that an additional night attendant for each division, making four on each side, has been appointed; three are stationary, and one, who is in the position of charge, patrols the division, but the rounds are two-hourly only. The usual practice, which we approve, is that hourly rounds should be made. We are glad to find that the night attendants remain on duty in the morning until the patients in their charge are up and dressed.

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Dietary.

The dinners served on both days of our visit have been good and abundant. The new hall does not accommodate as many as half the entire number of patients.

Some change has taken place in the medical staff. The post of junior assistant is now filled by Mr. Rigden. The case-books are well kept.

The present rate of charge for maintenance is 8 s. 9 d. per week; for private patients, of whom there are a few, it is 13 s. per week.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

13 February 1886.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.

DURING our inspection yesterday and to-day we visited all parts of this Asylum, and saw all the patients whose names are now on the books. They are 761 in number, 326 being males, and 435 females. No patients properly receivable here are now boarded out in other asylums, and we learn that there is estimated to be room here for 19 more male, and 69 more female patients. The probable future requirements of the county and city would, therefore, seem to be provided for, for a considerable period, as there was a decrease in numbers in the past year. Compared with the total number of patients on 12th March 1885, the date of the last visit by members of our Board, the decrease is 3.

Statistics.

Since that date 75 male and 86 female patients have been admitted, 41 males and 64 females discharged, of whom 23 and 48 respectively had recovered, and 31 males and 25 females died.

Inquests.

The mortality during 1885 was at the rate of 8.14 per cent. of the average daily number of both sexes, and in the interval since the last visit it was slightly less. Nothing in the causes of the deaths mentioned above calls for comment. No contagious or epidemic disease appeared in the Asylum, and but two coroner's inquests were held, both because the deceased were criminal patients.

Post-mortem
examinations.

In 45 cases autopsy was performed.

The weekly charge for ordinary patients is 8 s. 9 d.; for the few private patients, 13 s. 1½ d. and 15 s. 2 d.

The patients, during our inspection, were, on the whole, quiet and well conducted. In the female refractory wards there are collected a large proportion of excitable women without much admixture of quiet cases, and this naturally tends to more disturbance. This is an evil which has, no doubt resulted, in a great measure, from the necessity of selecting the quiet cases for the detached buildings, but it is an evil which we hope may be minimised as far as possible.

Condition of
patients.

The dress of the patients in the majority of cases is satisfactory, but greater efforts to inculcate neatness are needed with many of the less favourable patients.

We

We greatly approve of the variety in the materials of the women's dresses. Appendix (C.)

The returns of the useful employment of the patients are also satisfactory. They show upon the average, totals of 222 men and 265 women employed. These include 56 men and 92 women who are chiefly employed in ward cleaning, and give the following proportions of the total numbers of patients: men 68 per cent., and women 60 per cent. The former of these ratios is very good. A commendable arrangement exists here of the names of the outdoor working men being called over every morning by the Assistant Medical Officer before they leave their wards, so that the due medical supervision of this class may be secured. Somerset and Bath Asylum.
Employment.

Exercise is only second in importance to employment. We are informed that the patients who weekly have walks beyond the Asylum estate number 280 males and 300 females. This is satisfactory, but those (excluding men employed on the land) who have daily exercise beyond the airing-courts are but few.

We are aware that the existing walks on the estate do not afford adequate facilities for this, and we hope they may be extended. Experience has established the value of a system of daily walks, especially for the more excitable cases, upon whom regular exercise has a calming effect.

The attendance of patients at chapel is good; last Sunday 493 patients were present at the two services. Amusements seem to be liberally provided. Last night a theatrical entertainment was given. Divine Service.

Four male patients since the last visit have been restrained, by gloves for 1,144 hours, to prevent self-injury; 8 males on 20 occasions, and for 146½ hours; and 16 females on 33 occasions, and for 203½ hours, have been secluded. Under medical treatment, including that for epilepsy, are 37 males and 36 females, but the present health of the Asylum is good. Restraint.
Seclusion.

As regards the general condition of the Asylum, we are pleased to have observed much improvement. Much has evidently been done, more especially in respect of the sanitary arrangements, which now are said to be very good, and are so, as far as we can judge. The system of treating the sewage by deposit and deodorising referred to in a former entry is stated to work well. At present a new drain is being laid to connect with the tanks the drains of the old Hospital. We have recommended to Dr. Wade the disuse of a tank into which the sewage from this building now runs, and in which it deposits some of its solid matter.

Hillside, the new female block, is well furnished, and very comfortable, and so are the old and new Hospitals. The safety of the patients in the former (the old Hospital), in the event of a fire, would be increased by making a window at the end of the dormitory to open fully, being ordinarily fastened by lock and key, and having a step-ladder kept near in the farmyard.

In the main building, especially on the female side, much has been done to render the wards more cheerful. The male division now requires something in the same direction; and we should be

Appendix (C.) glad to see some of the paved floors replaced by boarded floors. The
 Somerset and attic dormitories will never be satisfactory; that over the male
 Bath Asylum. infirmary is provided with only one stairs, and has no second
 exit in the event of fire, and another smaller dormitory in the
 roof on the male side is in the same position. These defects
 should be remedied if possible. There is not a night attendant
 on duty in the male infirmary, and this is at present over the
 workshops, always a part liable to fire. However, on the com-
 pletion of the new workshops now in progress, the source of
 danger will be removed. No. 2 Male Ward is without a urinal.

A good many improvements, a list of which has been furnished
 us, have been effected since the last visit, all tending to the
 greater efficiency of the Asylum.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants is strong, and the members appear to
 be well up to their duties. For night supervision there are four
 men, and five women in the main building, and a woman for
 Hillside.

Epileptics. All the epileptics, of whom there are 76 on the male, and 44
 on the female division, except 2 men, sleep under constant
 supervision.

We observe that beer is not used in this Asylum, either for
 patients or attendants. Coffee is given for lunch to the workers,
 and to all with dinner; it seems to give universal satisfaction,
 and no complaints of the diet were made to us.

The medical staff remains of the same strength.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. STAFFORD.

24 March 1886.

Staffordshire WE have this day concluded the inspection of this Asylum,
 Asylums. and find there are on the books the names of 741 patients, 431
 (Stafford.) being males; 5 of these are termed private patients, but only 2
 are really above the pauper class, the other 3 being criminal
 patients.

Statistics. Since the last visit, 44 men and 56 women have been admitted,
 18 men and 34 women have been discharged recovered, and 5
 men and 6 women relieved or not improved, 1 man and 2 women
 were sent away, having shown no signs of insanity since their
 admission. The deaths have been 21 in the male and 25 in the
 female division.

Inquests. Two of the deaths formed the subject of inquiry before the
 coroner. In one the verdict was "Apoplexy," in the other
 "Suffocation in an epileptic fit." In this latter case, corres-
 pondence ensued between our office and the superintendent as to
 whether the blame of the patient being overlooked rested with
 the day nurse just coming on duty or the night nurse just leaving
 duty, and we trust that the arrangements which have been made
 will prevent this divided responsibility for the future.

Post-mortem We regret to find that autopsy verified the causes assigned for
 examinations. the 46 deaths in 22 instances only. This is much below the
 average

average percentage of post-mortems made in County Asylums, Appendix (C.) and we hope it will be found possible to make these examinations in nearly every case of death.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

The death-rate has been high, being 12·6 for the past year, calculated upon the average number resident. Chronic lung disease was the most frequent cause, and from this, 17 patients died. General paralysis accounts for 11, and 2 women died of diarrhoea.

Four males and 3 females were in bed when we were in the wards yesterday, and 40 males and 32 females were registered last week as under medical treatment.

Eleven men have been secluded on various occasions for a total of 1,154 hours, but we are told that out of this 2 men were secluded at their own wish for 764. Fourteen women have been similarly treated for 116½ hours.

Seclusion.

Eight men have been restrained on nine occasions for 48 hours, 40 hours of this being wet-packing, and eight hours dry-packing. One man had his hands sewn to his sides for 36 hours for surgical reasons. Eight women have been also restrained, 16 times in all, and for a total of 94 hours, the means used being either wet or dry-packing.

Restraint.

The patients actively suicidal are returned to us as 60 males and 56 females, the epileptics, 86 and 80, and the general paralytics, 16 and 2, respectively.

Suicidal and
epileptic
patients.

The staff of attendants by day, are, exclusive of the head in each division, 34 males and 27 females, and three of each sex are on duty by night. The staff in many of the wards consists of two only, so that the ward must often be left with only one attendant therein; and for the very large number of actively suicidal patients, who are never allowed out of sight, the staff in these special wards is not too strong. The meals for the attendants are taken in their respective wards, except in one or two places where a small room is provided for the purpose. Out of the 31 female attendants, no less than 10 have lived here less than six months, and 22 have seen less than two years' service. We hope every effort will be made to induce good attendants to apply for service here, and having obtained such, to retain them. We think a room for meals for the attendants, which, comfortably furnished and provided with suitable means of amusements, would be a boon to the attendants and much appreciated by them when their day's work is done. We had not many complaints of the attendants made to us by patients, and those made were not substantiated.

Staff of
attendants.

We gave to every patient on the books (except one man who was away on leave) opportunity to speak with us, and we told all who asked for discharge to apply to the Committee. Many upon this said they were prevented speaking with them, or did not see them during their visits. We think that this must be a mistake on the patients' part, but if any have been prevented by attendants from making known their grievance to the Committee, we trust steps will be taken to alter this for the future. Much

- Appendix (C.) comfort is often given to even a very insane patient by being allowed to give expression to his fancies.
- Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.) Dietary. The dinner supplied was good; water bottles have been placed on the dining tables, and we think the time has arrived when the forks might be renewed and of a different pattern, whilst the knives might well be less rusty.
- The beds and bedding were in very good order; but we suggested that some means be devised to prevent the epileptic beds becoming such dust receptacles as they are now.
- We do not like the plan of patients sitting up at night with the nurses, more especially when the only method of testing the attendants' vigilance is by an electric apparatus only requiring some individual to press a button at stated intervals.
- In the epileptic dormitory there are 80 beds on either side, with only one exit from the dormitory. It is true that the stairs are fire-proof, but if a fire takes place in one of the rooms below, the stairs become simply a smoke shaft, and the removal of the patients is rendered impossible thereby.
- At the last visit. it was suggested that the single rooms should be made to open with an ordinary handle from the outside at night, which door could be locked, if needed, for seclusion by day, and one room has been thus made to open. We hope this alteration will be speedily carried out throughout the house. We counted the keys a charge nurse in the wards has to carry, and find she has 14, with two others, also the Asylum property, which she need not wear, and with this number of keys, it will not be remarkable that there are certain doors which even the medical superintendent could not open.
- State of wards. The wards were, in most places, in proper order, but we still consider means of amusement scantily provided, and the books supplied partaking too largely of a religious nature.
- Divine Service. At church the average congregation consists of 250 males and 180 females. Service is only held once on Sunday alternately in the morning and evening. No daily service is performed here, and on no day in the week is there Divine service in the chapel. We think an alteration in this matter is needed. We are aware that the chaplain here also officiates at the workhouse and Coton Hill, but something ought, in our opinion, to be done to give more frequent opportunities of religious exercise to those desiring it.
- Amusements. The weekly gatherings bring together about 200 men and 180 women. The entertainments take place in the dining hall, which has been redecorated, &c., since the last visit.
- Employment. Nearly 300 men and about 200 women are usefully employed. A place for picking hair out of doors, under a shed, would, in fine weather, give employment to many demented patients, and render the upholsterers' shop less unhealthy. At present the windows there are made to open, but no means exists of opening them.
- Besides the deaths already mentioned as occurring from diarrhoea, other deaths took place from this disease combined with

with others, but Mr. Pater thinks he has discovered the origin of the disorder, and applied a remedy. Appendix (C.)

The plan of the drains is now in the committee-room, and from it we see that no water-closet drain runs under the rooms occupied by patients, but there are a few under the corridors which we were told were so laid as to be considered safe. Staffordshire Asylums.
(Stafford.)

We hope shades will be erected in the female epileptic airing-courts.

We see that the work now in progress is making roads, paths, &c. We hope that planting trees, making flower beds, &c., in the airing-courts will not be overlooked.

The water-closets, to which attention was called in the last entry, are receiving attention.

We regret to find that the blocked-up windows in the single rooms still remain unaltered. In those rooms where they are unblocked the improvement is so marked that we trust the work will receive early attention.

Amongst other matters calling for notice, we think the guards round the gas fires are too weak. The infirmary wards need a bath on wheels, able to be taken to the bedside. In the day-room for epileptics, some of the benches have mattresses on them, rendering the seats high and dangerous, and we saw, in our opinion, an undue proportion of black eyes and cut faces. The attic dormitory by the central staircase, having a door leading to the medical superintendent's apartments, has not a master key placed ready in case of need, as is done at all other alternative exits. In many places there should have been greater neatness and cleanliness displayed with regard to domestic details, and the windows of the annexe were in a very dirty state. In this building the baths are being dismantled, and the patients are to be taken for baths to the main building. We cannot express too strongly our disapprobation of this when consideration is given to the recent severe weather we have had; it must be evident that the removal of patients, just after having a warm bath, to this building, could not be unattended with danger. But this annexe is intended for an infectious hospital in case of necessity, and if it were needed for this purpose, the baths would be at once required to be replaced. Suggestions.

We greatly dislike seeing towels hung up over the partitions of the water-closets to-day, and hope this practice will be prohibited. In No. 1 female side the water-closet is still dark and unsuitable, and in No. 2 on the same side the lavatory arrangements are defective.

We were surprised to learn, on asking for the autopsy book, that no record of the result of the post-mortem examinations is kept for reference here, and we advise that this book be kept forthwith.

Appendix (C.)

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS—2. BURNTWOOD.

6 October 1886.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Statistics.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and the patients in it. These number 278 males and 279 females, making a total of 557. The admissions, since our Colleagues' visit just a year ago, have been, for the first time, 47 males and 57 females, re-admissions 10 males and 12 females, total 126; the discharges have been of 29 males and 36 females, of whom 18 males and 25 females had recovered, and 32 males and 35 females have died.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 39 instances; one coroner's inquest was held on a woman who died from suffocation, caused by the impaction of food in the gullet. The causes of the other deaths, which we have inquired into, present no feature calling for notice. None were due to epidemic or contagious disorders, from which the Asylum has been free. The above 67 deaths give a rate of mortality for the 12 months of 12 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

There is vacant accommodation, as we are informed, for 35 male and 11 female patients. The existing maintenance charge is 8s. 6d. a week for paupers and 14s. a week for private patients.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The number of epileptics is large, there being 67 in the male and 80 in the female division. Patients believed to be suicidally disposed are also numerous, the numbers being, of males 79 and of females 97, total 176. The arrangements for the night supervision of these two classes are as before described, and though not complete according to modern ideas, are as good as the plan of the existing wards will permit; and in the dormitories, in which the worst cases of these classes are placed to sleep, two attendants are on constant duty, and register their rounds half-hourly at two distinct and distant points. The general paralytics are not very numerous.

Condition of
patients.

The patients of both sexes have been quiet and well behaved during our inspection of them. No complaints, and no appeals, except for discharge, have been made to us; those appealing, however, were manifestly insane. We are satisfied with the condition and character of the clothing of both sexes, and both men and women are kept tidy in person.

Dietary.

The dinner supplied to-day was composed of boiled beef and two vegetables, with bread, and with beer for all but the epileptics of the severest type. The meal was good and properly served. At present meals are taken in the wards, but the new dining hall has been begun, which, when finished, will allow of 450 patients taking their meals in association.

Employment.

Dr. Spence claims that 76 per cent. of the male and 70 per cent. of the female patients are usefully employed. These are very satisfactory proportions. We are glad to be assured that no patients are entirely confined to the airing-courts, but that all patients in rotation, which we trust is a frequent one, have extended exercise. The laundry patients have extended walks twice

twice a week on working days, and on Sunday afternoons. We hope that the men employed in the workshops also have this advantage, which is important for their health.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Amusement.

The number of patients attending the entertainments will doubtless be increased when the new hall is finished. At present the number is somewhat small, being only about 240.

As regards the general state of the Asylum we are able to report very favourably. Further improvement has taken place, and we have found the wards and dormitories clean and bright and wholesome.

Among structural improvements recently effected we may notice that of the bath-room, lavatory and closets, in male 1, which is very great; and we specially approve of the arrangement carried out by Dr. Spence for effectually disconnecting the soil and waste pipes from the main drain. We trust that similar improvement will be effected in other wards, and that by degrees also the better flushing apparatus there introduced will be extended to other closets.

Another valuable improvement, and one to be applied throughout, is the alteration of the locks on single-room doors so as to allow of the doors being opened from the outside without using the key, and consequently without noise. This is a result which must obviously tend to the comfort of the patients occupying the rooms. We would suggest that some amount of cross-ventilation would be obtained by opening a window in the dividing wall between the closets of female wards Nos. 3 and 4, opposite the present outside windows in the lobbies.

The staff of attendants seems to us to be maintained at an adequate strength. For night duty there are four in each division.

Staff of
attendants.

As regards safety from fire, we learn that the fire brigade is kept up and regularly drilled. We think no time should be lost in providing trap doors and ladders for some of the female dormitories, similar to those introduced on the male side; and it would be well to make the ladders lighter, so as to be more easily brought into position.

Precautions
against fire.

Electrical communication for use in case of fire has been established between the wards and the superintendent's house, the cottage of the bricklayer, who is captain of the brigade, and other points.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

17 November 1886.

THE number of patients at present in this Asylum is 472, namely, 178 males and 294 females. Since it was last visited by the Commissioners, 27th October 1885, 92 males and 154 females have been admitted; but these numbers include 50 men and 76 women brought in from other Asylums, or admitted for the second time or oftener. There remain at the Ipswich Borough

Suffolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.) Suffolk Asylum. Asylum 36 male patients to be brought back here, and when this is done, probably next month, no patient belonging to this Asylum will remain boarded out, except one, who was left at the Norwich City Asylum on account of illness. But the available accommodation here will thereby be nearly exhausted, for at the present moment there are vacant beds for only 51 males and 5 females. In estimating the vacant accommodation account is taken of the wooden detached building erected at the time of the epidemic, and which, though it has been improved and made more comfortable, cannot be regarded as suitable for permanent occupation.

In the interval since the last visit 22 males and 41 females have been discharged, of whom 19 males and 33 females had recovered, and 19 males and 27 females died. One death was due to erysipelas, and there were three other cases, not ending fatally, of the same disease. There have also been five cases of dysenteric diarrhœa, and two of diphtheria. All except one of these cases occurred in No. 1 ward of each division, and they seem to indicate a continued insanitary condition of these wards. A small detached dormitory, containing 17 beds, and belonging to No. 1 female ward, is most inadequately warmed and ventilated, and it is not easy to suggest improvement of it. A considerable number of the deaths were due to senile decay, and several to pulmonary consumption. The total number does not give a death-rate varying much from that common in other Asylums.

Post-mortem examinations.

In 35 instances post-mortem examination was made. No coroner's inquest has been held. We are glad to mention that since the visit of our Colleagues no serious casualty has happened to a patient here.

State of wards.

We have seen every patient. The usual proportion appealed for discharge, but no applicant appeared to us to be improperly detained. No other complaints were made, and the behaviour of both men and women was quiet and good. It is evident, we think, that the improvements which have been effected in the wards have a tranquillising effect on the inmates, and render them more satisfied. The improvement of wards 2 and 3 of each division is very marked.

Condition of patients.

We have been satisfied with the clothing of the patients and its condition, and with the state of the bedding.

Employment.

The recent building operations and the works yet in progress have no doubt interfered with the occupation and the exercise of the patients, and we trust that when the Asylum has recovered from the disturbance so caused larger numbers of patients of both sexes will be usefully employed, and will enjoy the advantage of extended exercise. At present the airing-courts are very much cut up, and there has not yet been time to form new ones in connection with the lately erected blocks, so that exercise must certainly be a difficulty. We find that 78 men and 130 women are on fine days taken for walks in and beyond the grounds; and that the proportion at present usefully employed are 57 per cent. of the males and about 44 per cent. of the women.

Divine Service.

About 135 patients attend each of the two Sunday services in the chapel, which will not hold a much greater number than this, and

and we fear the question of its enlargement will have to be considered. Appendix (C.)

The new blocks are nearly completed and are occupied. They afford excellent accommodation. The new laundry is not yet finished, but is expected to be ready by March. It will be a convenient building. Suffolk Asylum.

The water tower, with a tank to hold 20,000 gallons, has been built, and a new engine to raise the water into the tank has been provided, and the supply of hot water for the wards has been improved.

A very important decision has, we are glad to learn, been taken by the committee, namely, to light the Asylum with gas, and the necessary mains and pipes are now being laid. The gas will be obtained from the works at Woodbridge. We are assured that the new drainage system works well, and that the well water is now pure and uncontaminated by sewage.

We cordially recognise and fully appreciate the many improvements effected here since we last visited the Asylum. The cost has no doubt been great, but in our opinion unavoidable. What remains to be done the committee will doubtless carry out as effectually.

There are one or two small matters we desire to mention; the completion of the hydrants and provision for the requisite hose and apparatus will, of course, not be delayed, as the safety of the Asylum, now that a good supply of water is obtainable, will thereby be so greatly enhanced. Precautions against fire.

A part of the attic dormitories in each division has but a single staircase for exit, and for these rooms we have suggested to Dr. Eager the cutting of a trap-door in the floors of attendants' rooms at the furthest points from the stairs, and fixing ladders against the wall of the bath-rooms beneath, so giving a second means of exit in case of fire. We also suggest that a window of the dormitory in No. 6 male ward should be hinged and secured by lock and key, so as to be readily opened in the event of the only stairs leading to the room being rendered inaccessible by a fire. Some of the staircases are yet without handrails; and it would be well to provide fireguards of a safer kind for the day-rooms occupied by epileptics.

We understand that it is not intended to build the female mess-room shown in the approved plans, but that the question of providing a room for this purpose by building over a single-storied dormitory belonging to No. 3 ward is under consideration. To this we see no objection, and the cost would be small.

The staff of attendants appears to be of adequate strength, and an additional night attendant has been engaged in each division for the continuous supervision of the epileptics. Tell-tale clocks or apparatus, however, have not yet been provided for the dormitories occupied by this class. Staff of attendants.
Epileptics patients.

We regret to notice that a large proportion of the present attendants, 10 males out of 20, and 18 females out of 25, have not been yet 12 months in the Asylum service.

Appendix (C.)

SURREY ASYLUMS.—I. WANDSWORTH.

18 June 1886.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)

THE day before yesterday we commenced our inspection of this Asylum, which contains 1,069 patients, 450 men and 619 women. Five men and 3 women are absent on trial, but all the rest have been seen by us. There is vacant accommodation for 5 males, but no bed is available on the female side. Owing to two of the nurses being attacked by scarlet fever, the female patients usually warded at the cottage hospital have been brought into the main building until the nurses are able to be removed. The fever has not spread, and no patient has, up to this time, shown any signs of this disorder.

Complaints by
patients.

During the course of our visit we have endeavoured to speak to every patient, and gave to all opportunity of telling us their grievances. We referred all who complained of undue detention to the Committee, telling them to make their appeal to the gentlemen next visiting the wards, as with the Committee alone absolute power of discharge rested. Many patients told us that they never saw the Committee, as they were at work during the time visits were paid to the wards, and we learn that this is the fact. We think every patient ought to have opportunity of making known his complaints to the visitors at each time of their meeting, and it is especially desirable that the working patients should be able to do so, as it is for the most part the patients who do useful work who are the most likely to be soon fit for trial or discharge. We had several complaints of rough usage at the hands of nurses, which we were unable to find in any way corroborated, but we were struck by the number of charges of this nature brought before us.

State of wards.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and a liberal supply of flowers rendered the rooms bright and cheerful. The dormitories were in some places rather close, and we think more windows might be made to open. The bedding was sufficient and clean, but we still find many box beds in use here.

Precautions
against fire.

The means of escape, in the event of fire, from the tower dormitories is not assured, and we suggest whether an alternative exit might not be made through the man-holes from each tower. Some improvement is in progress with regard to the water-closet accommodation, but much is required in this matter, especially on the female side. The closets are too often made use of as receptacles for the brushes, brooms, buckets, &c., and if they are not put in these closets they are placed in the bath-rooms. There should be some special cupboard or closet for these articles, and the attendants should not allow their stowage elsewhere.

Staff of
attendants.

There are, including eight laundry maids, 52 male and 63 female attendants, of whom eight men and five women are on duty at night. There is no mechanical means of testing the vigilance of these persons, but their attention to duty is believed to be secured by a head attendant on either side. On day duty there are two head attendants, both in the male and female division.

Out

Out of the total number of the 115 attendants, 11 have not been here six months, seven more not a year, 25 cannot yet count two years' service, 40 have lived here between two and five years, and 32 have exceeded the latter period.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Amusement.

There is sufficient means of amusement provided in the wards, and the billiard-room, we are told, is much frequented by male patients during the evenings; about 550 patients attend the associated entertainments. The returns furnished us show that 528 patients walk daily in the grounds, and 230 walk weekly beyond the estate; whilst only 12 men and 30 women are returned as usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. With these figures before us we think that more patients ought to be taken daily for walks in the grounds, and consider a walk made round the estate would give means of extended exercise to a large number of patients.

At church last Sunday 504 were present at the morning, and 539 at the evening service, whilst nearly 500 attend the week-day prayers.

Divine Service.

The patients who do some useful work are 254 men and 247 women, 57 and 84 respectively being ward cleaners. Much of the tailoring and shoemaking required in the Asylum is done by patients' labour, and 8 men are employed in making clothes, and 8 in mending shoes.

Employment.

The dress of the female patients was particularly neat, and the men's clothing, with few exceptions, was not open to unfavourable comment. We have seen the dinners on all these days of our visit, and were satisfied with the quality of the provisions supplied, except the potatoes, which were inferior. The fish dinner here is not unpopular; but we think, considering there are nearly 70 Roman Catholic patients here, it would be a good plan to have the dinner on Fridays. Several of the patients professing the Roman Catholic faith spoke to us about the infrequent ministrations of the priest, and we think some arrangement for regular service might be made. During the course of our inspection we saw in bed 24 men and 25 women, and last week 43 men and 54 women were registered as under medical treatment.

Condition of
patients.
Dietary.

One hundred and forty-two patients are epileptics, 21 general paralytics, 14 are considered to be actively suicidal, and 185 are under continuous supervision by night. Since our Colleagues were here 144 patients have died; the only exceptional causes of death were five. One of each sex died from enteritis, 1 man from erysipelas, 1 woman from diarrhœa, and another from peritonitis.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Seven of the deaths formed the subject of inquiry by the coroner. We are sorry to find that the assigned cause of the 144 deaths was verified by post-mortem examinations in only 59 instances. This is a low percentage as compared with many Asylums, and we hope the proportion will in future be largely increased. With regard to the health of the patients, special attention has lately been paid to the sanitary condition of the Asylum, and many new drains, closets, ventilators, &c., have been made. The water tower is now completed, and the hydrants are connected with the tank therein. Two new external staircases

Inquests.
Post-mortem
examinations.

- Appendix (C.) have been erected, and it appears to us as if there was no danger of the patients' escape being cut off in the event of an outbreak of fire at any point, except in the tower dormitories already mentioned. The other improvements requiring notice are the new engine-house, and the engine and pumps fixed at the farm.
- Surrey Asylums, (Wandsworth.)
- Restraint. We, as our Colleagues were at the last visit, are much surprised at the large amount of restraint thought necessary here. Forty-four male patients have been restrained by locked gloves for 224,349 hours, and one man by "restraint dress" for 635½ hours; 41 women have been restrained by the gloves for 47,745 hours, and 3 women by the "dresses" for 3,696 hours. The total duration of the restraint, in hours, during the 15 months which has elapsed between the two visits has been 276,425½ hours.
- Seclusion. Seclusion has been employed in the case of 8 men and 32 women on 57 and 306 occasions, and for a total of 594 and 985¼ hours respectively.
- Statistics. Since the last visit 152 men and 205 women have been admitted, 53 men and 103 women have left on recovery, 20 men and 23 women were discharged relieved only, or not improved. Out of these last, 3 and 5 respectively were sent to their workhouses. A money allowance was given to 17 patients who were sent out on trial. This is a means of testing a patient's fitness for discharge, and enabling him to battle with the world, which meets with our cordial approval, and we should like to see it largely used. The weekly charge for maintenance here is 9 s. 3 d. The case-books are well kept.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

4 October 1886.

- Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.) WE have this day finished our inspection, and can give, on the whole, a favourable report of the condition of the Asylum and the patients. We will commence our remarks on the Asylum by stating those matters which appear to us to need attention.
- Precautions against fire. In some of the dormitories alternative exits in case of fire do not exist. In No. 9 Dormitory, on the female side, 54 patients, most of them old and infirm, with six nurses, sleep in a dormitory having only one staircase; in 9 Male Dormitory over 70 persons sleep, and there is but one staircase, and the same remark applies to 8 and 10 Dormitories on the male side. The fire brigade, when called out, appears to us to be effective, but there is no method of giving a fire alarm except by going to the alarm bell and ringing it, and remaining there till the brigade arrive, and telling them where the fire has broken out. We think there should be electric communication from each ward to give an alarm of fire which at the same time should mark at the engine-house where the fire is. Some telegraphic system of communication should be instituted between the special watch dormitories and the Medical Officer's quarters.

In

In the infirmary dormitories each night attendant is assisted by a patient. The night attendant's vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock, so that we think we need not remark further on the undesirability of patients' aid. The vegetable room is close and requires more air. In parts of the main building the flooring is much worn and needs renewal. There is no room for the soiled linen before being taken to the laundry, and it is therefore put in the bath-room. In No. 2 Female Ward there are 42 patients and five nurses with only two water-closet seats, and at the time of our visit one of these was out of order. It is much to be desired that water-closet accommodation similar to that provided on the male be erected on the female side.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Brookwood.)
Night
watching.

The supply of amusing books, papers, and periodicals is scanty, and we suggest for the consideration of the Committee an annual grant for the purpose of purchasing good second-hand books.

The third Assistant Medical Officer, recommended by our Colleagues, has not been appointed, but a dispenser still assists in the Medical Department, and a qualified gentleman acts as *locum tenens* during the Medical Officer's annual holiday.

We record with satisfaction that no water is now taken from the canal, but a supply sufficient for all the wants of the Asylum is obtained from other sources.

The patients on the books of the Asylum are 1,042, 430 males and 612 females; 2 of the former and 4 of the latter are absent on trial, but all the rest have been seen by us. There are vacant beds for 21 women, but 8 men are boarded here in excess of the number for whom accommodation is provided.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred since our Colleagues were here in December last have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	82	108	190
Of whom re-admitted - - -	14	10	24
Discharged "recovered" - -	19	49	68
" "relieved" and "not improved" - -	5	13	18
Died - - - - -	41	45	86

The assigned causes of death present no unusual features; the death-rate is about the average in County Asylums, and the only fact which calls for comment is that post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in every instance. The health of the patients is good; 3 men and 5 women were seen by us in bed, and 23 men and 37 women were last week registered as under medical treatment.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The patients suffering from epilepsy are 123; 29 are the subjects of general paralysis, and 21 males and 30 females are considered to be actively suicidal. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision by night, and some additional padded rooms have been attached to the epileptic dormitory on the female side for violent and dangerous cases.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Brookwood.)
Seclusion.

No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint, and only one instance of seclusion, viz., a woman once for one hour and 40 minutes. The dress of the patients was neat and their behaviour was for the most part satisfactory. No one was aggressive, but a few women were noisy. We had one complaint of ill-treatment, but on investigation it proved to be utterly groundless. The meals we saw served were good and ample. The rooms were in good order, and we nowhere detected any offensive odours.

Divine Service.
Amusement.

At church yesterday morning 375 patients were present, and three more at the evening service, and 434 were present at the last associated entertainment. These entertainments take place from October to April once every week.

Exercise.

We are sorry to find that more than one quarter of the total number of male patients are entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise. We hope Dr. Barton will be able to send out for walks in the grounds in small parties, with a strong staff of attendants, all, or at all events, nearly all those not physically incapacitated from going beyond the airing-court walls. Only 14 men go weekly for walks beyond the grounds, but 113 daily walk within the grounds; 138 women daily enjoy the same privilege; 60 are weekly taken for walks beyond the airing-courts, and 50 are usually confined to these courts for exercise.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to us to be sufficient. There is one head attendant on the male side, whilst a matron and an assistant matron overlook the nurses. On day duty are 44 men and 50 women, whilst 5 men and 7 women are night attendants. The proximity to the Guards' camp at Pirbright may be one of the reasons why such frequent changes take place amongst the nurses, but out of the 50 nurses more than half have not lived here yet twelvemonths. These frequent changes are, of course, to be deprecated, and we hope some remedy may be found. The male attendants duration of service is much more satisfactory; and it is less than a quarter of the whole number who have not been in the Asylum service over one year.

Employment.

The returns of employment furnished are shown in the following table :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ward cleaners - - -	46	120	166
In kitchen, stores, and offices -	28	21	49
At laundry and wash-house -	13	43	56
As tailors - - - -	4	10	14
In shoemaking and shoebinding	6	2	8
On land and farm - - -	113	-	113
As upholsterers - - -	7	-	7
As painters - - - -	5	-	5
In other trades, &c. - -	67	-	67
At knitting and needlework -	-	150	150
	289	346	635

It is a curious fact, though so many patients are employed in various trades, there is not a single patient able or willing to assist the carpenter. The principal alterations that we have to notice are the completion of the new water-closets, urinals, and slop sinks on the male side, the completion of the chaplain's lodge, a sunshade erected in the male airing-court, and boxes for the hydrants placed in all the wards. We should add here that the hose is attached to the hydrant, and all is ready for use at a moment's notice. We conclude our report with a word of praise for the way in which the case-books are kept.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

SURREY ASYLUMS.--3. CANE HILL.

10 June 1886.

THE patients here have since the Commissioners last visit, which was on the 29th May 1885, risen in number to 1,043. Of these 442 are males, 601 are females. The discharges have been 218; of these 154 were due to recovery. In the year 1885, 32 patients were sent away to workhouses, of whom none have been sent back to the Asylum. The admissions have been 372; the deaths, 104.

Surrey Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Statistics.

Of the deceased 80 have been the subject of post-mortem examinations. There has been no inquest. Since the autumn of 1885 the prohibition against visitors on the ground of small-pox being prevalent has been withdrawn. There has been no epidemic, only a few cases of diarrhoea in a female ward, attributed to the inlet of sewer gas through a window, which mischief was stopped by heightening a ventilating pipe. We saw all the patients, except six absent on leave. On this subject we hear that the Committee exercise their power to grant allowances on leave, which allowances often facilitate the trial of convalescent patients. The conduct of the patients was very good under inspection, and to this result the tact of the attendants in dealing gently with the turbulent largely contributes. We are glad to find that by recent arrangement there is now a deputy head attendant of superior class for oversight of each division, male and female. Complaints were few and none such as we need refer to, other than the case of an old man who alleged ill-usage by an attendant. The matter was incapable of satisfactory proof, but it raised such suspicion of unnecessary violence that the attendant was warned. No serious injury had been sustained. Among the men were several black eyes, attributed to assaults upon patients by fellow-patients. The staff is numerically strong enough to reduce the number of these accidents and they should be reduced. We have examined the medical records for (*inter alia*) casualties; they are not grave enough for mention here, if we except the fracture of the sixth rib, left side, of a general paralytic, which was discovered one evening, but how he sustained the injury is not known. A male lunatic made a deliberate attempt to set fire to a dormitory by placing

Post-mortem
examinations.

Condition of
patients.

- Appendix (C.) placing rags and paper soaked in oil under one of the beds and then setting fire to it; early discovery arrested mischief.
- Surrey Asylums.
(Cane Hill.) We were very well satisfied with the patients' clothing. There is now much variety of colour in the women's dresses.
- State of
wards, &c. Several day-rooms have been decorated economically and in good taste, and this work is in progress. The dormitories and single rooms are a model of cleanliness and good order. Piano-fortes are provided in two female wards, and the books found for patients' recreation are well chosen. The Committee are liberal in their grants to the library, and give also 10*l.* yearly for cricket expenses. The Commissioners' recommendations at last visit have been adopted, the boundary walk-making being only suspended for the execution of matters considered more pressing. We have suggested to Dr. Moody more explicit directions in the caution papers given out for suicidal cases as to the attendants not losing sight of the suspected patients. The system of weighing patients monthly is here in force. According to the returns made to us the general paralytics are 39 men, and the women suffering from that form of insanity are 5.
- Night
supervision. The epileptics (a numerous class), as well as the suicidally disposed (those actively so are 14 men), continue under constant night supervision.
- There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint. A door for direct egress from the female airing-courts into the recreation field contributes greatly to the proper out-door exercise of the women, even the most refractory. The male infirmary court has been fenced in and has now come into use.
- Exercise. The patients allowed to walk beyond the Asylum estate are 152 men and 291 women. Additional airing-courts are about to be laid out; these command extensive views, and seats and sunshades will be introduced. Two female airing-courts are well timbered, and the trees must yield an agreeable shelter on sunny days.
- Dietary. The dietary is good; fish, which is given fortnightly, was the dinner yesterday. It was well served, with sauce and potatoes, and those who objected to the fish were not many.
- Staff of
attendants. The staff of attendants consists of 97, of whom 44 are men and 53 are women. They were neatly dressed, and the staff has few vacancies. The regular leaves of absence are sufficiently frequent and include an annual seven days.
- Employment. Three hundred and eighty male and 394 female patients are, we hear, usefully employed; on the land, 240 men; 55 in the shops, 37 in the offices, 16 as coal carriers and wood choppers, and 32 in the wards, of which last number 12 are described as hard workers, 20 as light. On the female side 53 work in the laundry, 27 in the kitchen, 15 make men's clothing, under a tailoress, 27 knit, mend, and do quilting, 88 sew in the wards, and 34 assist in the offices, while 65 sew in the work-room; the number of these last workers it is hoped to increase by providing another work-room. The female ward helpers are 85, 70 of whom are, it appears, hard workers, the remaining 17 contributing little assistance.

Five hundred and fifty-eight patients attend the chapel, which may be considered a fair proportion of the total number. The Roman Catholic element is not strong, but for these patients mass is provided twice a month; the priest visits and also read prayers every Tuesday; for these ministrations he is very properly remunerated.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Divine Service.

On inquiry into the provisions made for extinction of an outbreak of fire and rescue of the patients, we learn that there is a fire brigade, and that there is one party for rescue, another for attention to the fire, with a fireman chief.

Precautions
against fire.

The structural alterations and additions since the Commissioners last visit include the completion of the cemetery and chapel attached thereto, and arrangements for a photographic studio, which last will enable the case-book to be illustrated by likenesses of patients, sometimes useful as indicating distinct forms of mental disease and its stages. Sixteen cottages for 20 married male attendants are in course of erection upon the Asylum estate; these will be valuable additions to the inducements of service here, and it is to be the rule that at least one male attendant shall continue to sleep in each male ward, and that the fire brigade shall consist of single men.

Structural
alterations
and additions.

We will conclude our report by the expression of our satisfaction with the employment of a qualified medical gentleman in the temporary absence, for holiday, of one of the medical assistant officers, as the weakness of the medical staff in proportion to the number of patients is too often a just ground of complaint in public asylums.

Medical staff.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

29 May 1886.

WE have to-day finished our inspection of this Asylum. The patients are 834, an increase of 10 upon the number on the books when the Commissioners last visited in May 1885. Since that date the Hastings cases have been removed to Camberwell House, they were 34; Chichester has 11 patients in the Asylum; Seaford Borough has become extinct; the Seaford cases on the books here are 3 only. There are 21 private patients. All the other patients, except as aforesaid, are chargeable to Unions of Sussex. In the male division are 366, on the female side 468 patients. During the past 12 months a few Brighton paupers have been refused admission for want of room, but since the departure of the Hastings cases beds have become vacant as well on the female as the male side. The vacant beds are now 14 for men, 32 for women. It seems that the increase of pauper lunatics in the county is at the rate of 15 or thereabouts yearly, so further provision should not be long delayed. The admissions since the 23rd May last have been 223, the discharges 150, and the deaths 64. Recovery is claimed for 78 of the discharged; and 37 of the deceased were the subjects of post-mortem examination. A suicide

Sussex Asylum,

Statistics.

Appendix (C.) suicide occurred in December 1885; the patient hanged himself in a water-closet; he had been known as a man suicidally inclined, but the inclination was supposed to have passed away. The occurrence was duly communicated to our Board. All the other deaths arose from natural causes, according to the medical records. There have been no casualties of a serious character, such as fractures of limbs, and the Asylum has been free from disorders of an epidemic character. Ten men and 16 females are at present registered as being under medical treatment. Only 2 males and 5 females were in bed during our inspection.

Night supervision.

The epileptics are about 40 of each sex; those placed in the observation dormitories have the continuous attention at night of two attendants in each dormitory, with the further safeguard of tell-tale clocks, suicidally disposed cases occupying the same dormitories. Head night attendants patrol the Asylum.

Staff of attendants.

The day staff has been strengthened, and very properly so, as the elimination of chronic and harmless cases for transfer to workhouses leaves a troublesome residuum. The night staff consists of five individuals in each division, one of them being stationary in each infirmary, two, as already stated, in each observation dormitory. While we were in the wards there was no turbulence among the patients, nor was any man or woman restrained, secluded, or in a strong dress. Seven idiot boys are boarded out; these were brought in for us to see, so we saw every patient on the books, no one being away on leave. Ten men working on the land occupy the hospital under the charge of a male attendant and his wife.

Employment.

The male patients usefully employed are 270, including 83 who work in the wards. The shops occupy a considerable number, *e.g.*, 3 as carpenters, 12 as tailors, 13 as shoemakers, 18 as matmakers, 8 as painters, 3 as basketmakers, &c.; 105 assist on the farm and in the garden. Of the women, 206 do needlework, 59 help in the laundry, 18 in the kitchen; a total of 367 female patients are usefully employed. The needlework is done in the wards, where the industry of the diligent has a good effect in encouraging the rest to employ themselves in like manner.

Condition of patients, and exercise.

We were well satisfied with the personal cleanliness and clothing of each sex, and certainly there was much contentment in both divisions; the only complaint which we ought to notice is that made by some of the working out-of-door patients, that they had not the same opportunities of appeal to the visitors as the rest; though possibly groundless, it seems right that we should mention this complaint. In no Asylum, perhaps, is the regular walking exercise given to so large a proportion of the women as here; this is an excellent feature in their treatment.

Dietary.

There has been no change in the dietary, and there are extras as inducements to work; a sound and harmless beer is the dinner beverage. Fish is occasionally given at that meal.

State of wards.

There have been no structural alterations or additions since our Colleagues were last here, but several wards have been re-papered, painted, and decorated; and work of that sort is still in progress.

We

We have made usual inquiries into the changes among the attendants, and the reasons given for going by those who have left. Much is done to secure their comfort while in the service of the Asylum; the men have now a billiard table in their room. In the wards the means of amusement for the patients are also liberally supplied. There is now a piano in every female ward, and readable books are freely supplied to all who care for reading. In the recreation hall entertainments are frequently given, and the string and brass bands are kept up. In the chapel three Sunday services are given; 252 men and 413 women are reported to attend. The Committee was visiting to-day, and we had a short interview with the Vice Chairman, principally with reference to the case of a patient admitted here so far back as the 9th June 1881. This patient, we think, is still unfit to take care of himself, and could only be discharged with propriety if friends came forward and undertook to look after him.

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.
Staff; amuse-
ment; and
Divine Service.

We have examined the case books, and the entries are generally satisfactory as regards matter and frequency. Exceptional treatment, by seclusion and restraint, has been rare. Seclusion has been resorted to once in the case of 1 man for one and-a-half hours, and 4 women on five occasions for a total period of 11½ hours. Six men have been wet-packed on 31 occasions for 101 hours, and 2 women on 10 occasions for 23 hours. The longest time on any occasion has been four hours.

Medical
Records.
Seclusion and
restraint.

This is the 21st year of the Medical Superintendent's service at the Asylum, and we, therefore, think it not beyond our province to congratulate him on the excellent state of the Asylum under his superintendence.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

11 March 1886.

WE find there are on the books of this Asylum 653 patients, 269 males and 384 females, and there are away on leave 3 of the former and 5 of the latter; 12 males and 10 females belong to the private class, and 8 males and 1 female are here as criminal lunatic paupers. The cost for the county patients has this year been reduced to 8 s. 2 d. per week. We have, during the course of our visit, seen all the patients in residence, and, except that we think some of the dormitories rather crowded, are of opinion that the accommodation provided is, on the whole, satisfactory; but the Asylum is practically full, and we think if the cottage now intended for patients suffering from contagious diseases were given up to the women some relief might be afforded; and a detached hospital then ought to be built in a suitable spot, and adapted for the use at the same time of patients of both sexes. This is not the case at present, as the cottage is not detached, is not provided with the various appliances necessary for infectious cases, and can only accommodate patients of one sex. In several wards on the female side water-closets, lavatories, sinks, and

Warwick
Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Warwick
 Asylum.

scullery are all in one room; the water-closets are too few. We hope an adjoining room may be taken in in these wards, and the scullery at least kept separate from the water-closets. A dormitory in No. 6, female side, was very dark, and we should fear that in No. 3 on the same side one of the dormitories must be very uncomfortable, if not absolutely unhealthy. The airing-courts for the worst class of female patients has a corner where patients could easily escape observation, and we think this should be altered. The seats in the airing-courts need renewal, and should be painted to preserve them from the effects of the weather. At Highfield much painting, plastering, &c., is required; in many places the work seems to have been very badly executed.

Precautions
 against fire.

At the escape staircases from either end of Highfield a hand-rail should be placed. We had the fire brigade out, and the engine was at work in a creditably short space of time; but 23 attendants were employed with this manual engine, and after pumping for about two minutes they were obliged to stop. The fire, if it broke out on the male side, could not be got under by this engine, as the attendants would be required to see to the safety of the patients, and it would, in our opinion, be difficult to get sufficient relays to keep up a continuous pumping if the fire broke out on the female side, as the work is very laborious. There is only one engine practically for pumping the water, and we think a second should be provided.

Staff of
 attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 36 men and 34 women for duty by day, and five men and six women on night duty. The vigilance of the night attendants is assured by a very ingenious clock devised by Dr. Sankey, on which the attendant writes his name and the time is recorded at that instant. It has only very recently been in use, but should it prove a success we think it will be of great advantage, especially where patients assist night attendants in their duties. The cost is 6 *l*. The attendants on the male side receive, in addition to their wages, 30 *s*. per annum if they belong to the band, and 30 *s*. more if they belong to the fire brigade. All of both sexes have now uniform. Since the last visit attendants have now either beer or beer money, and Dr. Sankey is of opinion that this sufficiently prevents the chance of the patients' beer being drunk by the attendants.

We had on neither side any complaint of rough usage at the hands of the attendants, but we were not well satisfied with the attention paid to some of the patients in bed on the male side. Thirteen patients were seen by us in bed in the male, but only 1 in the female division. The beds and bedding were in fair order, but here again we must remark that the male side did not show to as great advantage as the female side. A great want is some receptacle for the clothes, dirty linen, &c., so that the bath-rooms and adjoining dressing-rooms are used in addition for many other purposes.

Dietary.

The dinners we saw served were good and abundant. The patients' clothing was clean, and their personal appearance satisfactory.

Seclusion

Seclusion and restraint is seldom resorted to; 5 males and 1 female have been secluded on ten and two occasions respectively, and for a total of $33\frac{3}{4}$ hours. One man was restrained by the gloves for ten hours to prevent him removing surgical dressings. Twelve men and 15 women were registered last week as under medical treatment.

Since the last visit 53 males and 31 females have died from causes ordinary in asylums, but autopsy ascertained the assigned cause of death in 48 instances only. We hope the proportion of post-mortem examinations to the deaths will be able to be largely increased. The proportion of deaths on the male side has been 13.9, and on the female side 8.1, calculated upon the average daily number resident. There has been no infectious or contagious disorder since the last visit, and only one serious casualty, that of a man who had his leg broken by accidentally falling in the gallery. The numbers of epileptic patients are returned to us as being 59 men and 51 women, and the actively suicidal as 3 men and 4 women, whilst 3 men and 2 women suffer from general paralysis.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	60	93	153
„ of whom re-admitted -	7	18	25
Discharged “recovered” - -	23	43	66
„ “relieved” or “not improved.”	-	12	12

The majority of the matters mentioned in our Colleagues' Report as requiring alteration, which have not been already specially alluded to, have received attention, and the epileptic shoemaker who used to work in a room by himself now is employed with the other patients in the shoemaker's shop.

The returns of the patients employed last week show less satisfactory results, we are informed, than would be usually the case, as owing to the snow fewer patients were able to be employed out of doors; in the male division last week 179 were usefully employed, 48 being ward cleaners, and 228 women; 70 ward cleaners did some work for the Asylum.

At chapel 127 men and 228 women were present, but the chapel is too small for the requirements of the Asylum, and the seats are very tightly packed during the service.

At the last dance 263 patients were present, but we hear that over 300 attend when any theatrical representation is being performed.

We had some difficulty in ascertaining that we had seen all the patients in residence, and found 22 males and 20 females were no longer on the Asylum books, and had not been for a

Appendix (C.)
 Warwick
 Asylum.

very long period, and yet no notice had been sent to our office. It is to be hoped that on no future occasion will it be necessary for us to call attention to this grave neglect of duty on the part of the clerk to the Asylum.

WILTS ASYLUM.

10 February 1886.

Wilts Asylum.

THERE are to-day 626 patients in this Asylum, 276 being male and 350 females. All are of the pauper class; but one criminal is ranked as a private patient. The present weekly charge for maintenance is 7 s. 7 d. There are estimated to be vacancies for 22 more male and 29 female patients; and it is proposed, we understand, to receive a limited number of private cases at moderate payments. This, we think, will be a judicious step.

Statistics.

Since the visit of the Commissioners on 28th July 30 male and 24 female patients have been admitted here; 7 males and 6 females have been discharged, all on recovery; and 20 male, 10 female patients died. The rate of mortality for both sexes in 1885 was rather high, being 12·2 per cent. of the average number resident; but in the interval since the last visit it has not much exceeded 8 per cent. per annum. The causes of the deaths were of an ordinary character.

Post-mortem
 examinations.
 Inquest.

In 19 instances only was post-mortem examination made. One coroner's inquest only has been held; the verdict, death from syncope. Accidents have been few, and not severe.

We find to-day 1 patient, a woman, suffering from typhoid fever, and several men from severe diarrhœa. No death has, however, occurred from either disease. In the last entry reference was made to the intention to obtain a careful analysis of the well water. This was done in September, and with an unsatisfactory result, the analyst reporting that he "regarded the sample as unfit for drinking." The Committee then determined to have the well cleaned out, and this has been accomplished, and at the same time the headings leading into the well were improved. Subsequently to this, in December last, another sample of the water was analysed, and received a better character, the analyst reporting that he saw no present reason for condemning the water, but he added that a certain amount of suspicion of past contamination attached to it, and he did not consider it a first-class water, and recommended filtering through a charcoal filter.

It is possible the exceptional disorders mentioned above are due to an impure water, and that this may at the present time be the result of the disturbance of the well in the process of cleaning it. But if suspicion continues to attach to the water, the Committee will, no doubt, take into their consideration the alternative of obtaining water from the town waterworks, which we learn can be done without difficulty.

The

The patients now under medical treatment are 18 males and 17 females. There are 41 males and 46 females afflicted with epilepsy, and all but 5 men and 10 women of these are under continuous night supervision in the special dormitories or hospitals, those not enjoying that safeguard being, however, visited half-hourly. Appendix (C.)
Wilts Asylum.

The recorded instances of restraint since the last visit have been chiefly the use of wet pack; but 2 patients, for surgical reasons, have worn the long sleeves. Ten men, on 21 occasions, and for $137\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 18 women on 42 occasions, and for a total of $219\frac{3}{4}$ hours, have been secluded. Restraint.
Seclusion.

The statistics of useful employment, exercise, and attendance on divine worship and at entertainments, do not differ much from those given in the last entry. The chapel is too small for the population, and the absence of a recreation hall makes it difficult to bring together the patients who are capable of appreciating the associated entertainments. Employment.
Divine Service.

We can speak in terms of commendation of the condition of the wards, which we have found very clean and bright, and rendered more cheerful by a liberal supply of plants and birds, many of the latter the gift of a member of the Committee. The day being very cold, we had the opportunity of testing the powers of the warming the rooms and corridors, and we have thought it deficient. We recommend the placing of some additional fire-places or stoves in some, indeed most, of the wards. The old No. 4 male corridor and single rooms remain the chief blot requiring improvement.

The escape staircases in connection with the epileptic dormitories are not yet protected by high wire. We wish to point out that No. 9 dormitories have but a single staircase, and that a second exit should be provided. This might, we think, be in the form of a fixed ladder, as explained to Dr. Bowes. Precautions
against fire.

The condition of the beds and bedding (except as regards the wooden box beds so often condemned) is satisfactory; but the mattresses on some of the new beds, with longitudinal laths, seem hardly thick enough without a palliasse. Beyond re-flooring two wards, no structural improvement has been carried out since the last visit.

We are satisfied with the demeanour of the patients, and glad to find very little complaint of harsh treatment.

We can again praise the dress of the female patients; and that of the males, though not always very neat, was warm. Condition of
patients.

The strength of the staff is the same as at the last visit. We doubt if three nurses are sufficient for the female hospital No. 7, with 44 patients; or two men for male No. 2, with 37 patients, some of them epileptic. Staff of
attendants.

Dr. Bowes has at present but one assistant, Dr. Moore; but we understand the arrangement will be temporary only. We trust the place of second assistant medical officer will soon be filled.

Appendix (C.)

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

4 November 1886.

Worcester
Asylum.

Statistics.

EIGHT hundred and fifty-one patients are now on the books of this Asylum. Our Colleagues last visited on 27th October 1885. Neither of us had been here for some years, not since the annexe was built, so that much is new to us, and we can appreciate the improvements. The male patients are 369; the female, 482. These numbers include 10 men and 31 women on the list of private patients, and 1 patient of each sex of the criminal class. The only out-county cases are from Essex, 25 men and 30 women. These are admitted for 13 s. weekly per head. The charge per week for home cases of the pauper class is as low as 7 s. 7 d. The criminals are charged 14 s. each. The private patients admissible here must either have a settlement in some union in the county, or immediately prior to admission have been resident in the city or county. Three patients, all men, are absent on leave. The total number of absentees on trial since the Commissioners' last visit have been 22 males, 25 females. Five of the former, 4 of the latter have had allowances from the Asylum during trial, and 1 patient discharged had an allowance or gratuity from the Strawson Fund. This charity fund, about 500 l. invested in East India Stock, was, it seems, the gift of a stranger for the patients' benefit, applicable in such way as the Committee should think fit; 120 l., accumulations of the dividends was recently contributed, we think not otherwise than judiciously, towards the purchase of an organ for the Asylum chapel. The allowances to patients on trial were given pursuant to the provision in that behalf in the Lunacy Acts. These allowances often doubtless prevent a mental relapse, and so obviate, perhaps, a life-long burden on the rates. We wish that they were given in many Asylums where the practice does not prevail. The admissions since our Colleagues' last visit have been 203, including the 55 Essex cases; they also include 21 relapses, if not more, unknown to us. The discharges have been 53, of which, 47 were recoveries, those on the female side, somewhat in excess of the other, as might be expected.

Post-mortem
examinations.

One hundred and fifteen deaths are recorded, and it is creditable to the medical superintendent that 105 of these deaths were the subjects of autopsy. Permission for a post-mortem examination was refused of several private patients.

Causes of
death.

The only cause of death, not of an ordinary nature, was asphyxia, in a fit, during which a stone secreted in the mouth of the patient became impacted in the larynx. Diseases of the thoracic organs account, it seems, for 43 deaths, general paralysis for 22, epilepsy for 11.

Serious
casualties not
fatal.

The serious casualties, besides that above referred to, have been a throat cut, a fracture of the neck of a femur, a fracture of ribs, and a fracture of the left fibula of a female patient. The first, a suicidal attempt, occurred through want of vigilance on the part

part of an attendant; though blameworthy, she was leniently dealt with by the Committee on account of her previous service and good conduct; the patient recovered; the ribs fracture was partly accidental, the femur injury was also accidental, the result of a push by another woman. The fracture of the fibula was the result of a trip by a female general paralytic.

Appendix (C.)
Worcester
Asylum.

There are now 13 male and 11 female general paralytics in the wards; 17 men and 27 women actively suicidal, and 79 males and 85 females subject to epileptic seizures. The night supervision of the suicidal and epileptic is fairly good, but the employment of patients to assist the night attendants is questionable policy. With reference to the suicidal patients, we think that knives and razors should be not only kept in locked rooms, but in locked boxes in those rooms, so that the precautions taken against homicide and suicide may be double. To obviate the risk of dangerous assaults by violent patients, towel-rollers in all lavatories should likewise be secured from displacement.

Epileptic,
dangerous, and
suicidal
patients.

The staff of attendants, excluding the chiefs in each division, are now 27 men and 32 women. It seems adequate in numbers, except perhaps in No. 2 Female Ward, where there are only three nurses for 46 patients, 3 of whom are epileptic, and some are disposed to self-destruction. A female patient lately escaped from No. 5 (the ward for acute cases), where there are four nurses for 28 patients. She escaped by climbing the airing-court wall, but was heard of this morning as safe and on her way back to the Asylum from a neighbouring union, though she is suicidal at times. We looked at the wall, and at the point she got over any active woman could do the same now. The sub-attendants under one year's service in the Asylum are 16, of these one woman came on the reception of the Essex patients, as an additional nurse; those under two years' service are 29, of whom 15 were fresh engagements on the opening of the annexe. We were generally satisfied with the respectable appearance of the staff, and no even plausible complaints were made to us against any attendant, male or female. Three of the staff, one on the men's, two on the women's side are supernumeraries.

Staff of
attendants.

In the annexe are 231 patients, of whom 160 are in the female division. By appropriation of rooms intended for servants when the annexe shall be enlarged space is found for 35 cases beyond the 210 whose accommodation here prior to enlargement of the building was originally provided. The cases at the annexe under care are idiots, imbeciles, chronic demented patients suffering from epilepsy, but otherwise in fair bodily health.

Annexe.

We were well pleased with the aspect of the wards in the annexe, and satisfied that the wards in the main building are as bright as they can be made. Good order prevailed everywhere, and the sanitary state of the Asylum seems to be good. Decoration in an inexpensive way is not by any means at a standstill. Some of the smaller dormitories in both divisions of the old building would be made, we think, more healthy and more comfortable by the removal of a bed from each. There are a few

State of wards.

Appendix (C.) ~~Worcester~~ Asylum. dormitories there yet unoccupied. From all, save No. 6, on each side, alternative exits have been made. No. 6, on the female side, was not long ago occupied for infectious cases. There is, we are sorry to report, no detached hospital here for such cases. Such a hospital is a very necessary adjunct to a large Asylum such as this.

Dietary. There has been no recent change in the patients' dietary. That in the old Asylum gives 24 ounces of meat to each patient in the week, fish being sometimes substituted, 12 ounces for five of meat. Beer, cider, or perry is given to the workers. The attendants have the option of two guineas per annum in lieu of beer, &c., if they can establish the fact of their registry as teetotallers.

Condition of patients. With the state and quality of the patients' clothing we can find no fault. The men working on the land wear gaiters, and to some great coats and capes are supplied for out-door wear in bad weather.

Employment. The returns made to us show that 253 of the 369 men and 377 of the 482 women are usefully employed. The male ward helpers being 57 only, and those assisting in the female ward work being 90 only, the residue are a fair proportion to the whole number on the books. One hundred and thirty male patients help on the farm, and in the garden; 54 are in the shops and offices, and the workers in the upholstery and hair picking are 12. In the women's department 130 patients sew, knit, and the like, and 67 employ themselves in the laundry. We are told by the Medical Superintendent that 69 men and 120 women are confined to the airing-courts. We saw in the infirmaries in the main building 47 women and 41 men, and at the annexe are many helpless cases. In bed we saw 8 men and 13 women; 29 males and 54 females are registered as at present taking medicine. Three hundred men and 362 women go beyond the boundaries. Many of the more violent men are employed on the land without tools, in levelling and laying out the grounds round the annexe, and Dr. Cooke assures us with marked improvement in their physical health and mental condition.

The water supply and sewage arrangements seem to be satisfactory. The Asylum bakes its own bread, and brews its own beer.

We visited all the offices, also the chapel. The chapel has been erected at a most moderate cost, can seat 720 patients, and has a good organ and an east window of excellent design; the former through subscription, the latter by a gift.

Visits by Committee and others. We were gratified to hear that the Committee here not only visit the wards frequently, but give to every patient an opportunity of bringing forward any grievance, ticking off the name of each patient on the list, so that he or she has that face to face interview with a magistrate, which contents so many. The visitors to patients here seem numerous. We hear that visiting days are twice a week, and that the average number on each day ranges from 50 to 60. There has been no resort to mechanical restraint.

Sixteen

Sixteen men have been secluded on 104 occasions, in the aggregate, for a total period of 957 hours, and 15 women on 50 occasions for 247 hours.

The case books are well kept, and all the duties of the Medical Superintendent and his assistant officers appear to be conscientiously discharged.

Appendix (C.)
Worcester
Asylum.
Seclusion.
Medical Staff.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

10 February 1886.

NEARLY 11 months have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum in 1885. The patients have fallen in number from 615 at that visit, to 580 at the present date. The males are 283, the females are 297. One of each sex is away on leave. The private class consists of 21 men and 21 women. All patients in residence we have seen. Seventeen men are now lodged at the Stud Farm, with the bailiff, his wife, and two attendants. Of the discharged cases, 68, as many as 59 had recovered.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

We are more than satisfied with the general condition of the wards, and had little fault to find with the clothing of the patients. More frequent washing of a few working men's trousers and waistcoats is the only suggestion we have to make on the subject of dress. The plastering and painting of wards makes progress, and is a work which we highly approve. Good fires were everywhere burning to-day, and the temperature was sufficiently high throughout the interior of the building. Matters to which we would call attention are the insufficient arrangements for the medical care and supervision of the patients, when each medical officer takes his yearly holiday, the propriety of amending the tickets given to attendants in charge of suicidal cases (the present defect therein we explained to Dr. Hingston), the absence of any female attendants' mess-room, the necessity for more closets to keep brooms, buckets, &c., out of the way of patients; and better arrangements than now exist for the ventilation of the water-closets, some of which were not free at the time of our visit from such a vitiated atmosphere as is due to defects in the means provided for exclusion of sewer gas.

State of wards
and treatment
of patients.

To-day, 19 male and 13 female patients were in bed. The rate of mortality for 1885, was, upon the total number under treatment, 7.5 per cent. upon the average number in residence 9.2. A suicide occurred in the female division; the verdict was asphyxia, caused by hanging. This was long since reported to our office; also a male patient was the subject of a coroner's inquest. Verdict returned in this last case was, "suffocation by obstruction of a piece of meat in the throat." The other deaths, 54, have been from natural causes; 25 were the subjects of post-mortem examinations. It does not appear to us to be necessary on the present occasion to set forth a summary of the various causes of death. Some dysenteric diarrhœa has lately, since the extreme cold weather, prevailed among both sexes, and although for the most part easily controlled, requires some explanation.

Patients sick,
mortality,
inquests, and
post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)
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 Yorkshire
 (North Riding)
 Asylum.
 Sanitary
 arrangements.

Our attention was directed specially to the system of the water-closets, and on the ground-floor, where the earth system is employed, we observed that an offensive odour was very generally perceptible. Neither can the upstairs water-closets be considered altogether free from smell, although their soil pipes are open to the roof, and deliver over open traps, or are not sealed into the drain. It would be better if these traps in which iron baskets collect all the decomposing solids were not closed by a wooden lid, but protected by open barred iron grids.

Accidents.

Although there have been no serious accidents in the way of fractures of patients' limbs, or ribs, a female patient has, we are sorry to hear, been delivered of a child in the Asylum, the paternity of which she will not admit, but the child was certainly begotten in the Asylum, though how this happened has not been discovered. She was employed in the kitchen.

Seclusion.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, but according to the statutory records, 8 men have been secluded on 142 occasions for a total of 857 hours, the reasons for seclusion were chiefly epileptic mania, and exposure of the person. Five women have been secluded on 12 occasions for 85 hours.

Employment.

The employment returns tell us that 160 male and 214 female patients assist in work, 28 of each sex helping in the wards, and about 50 other women who work in the dormitories, bedmaking, &c., during the morning, and in the afternoon doing needlework; 83 men labour on the land, 43 women and 2 men help in the laundry.

The new shops have not yet been constructed, but the preparations for that work are commenced.

The patients under inspection to-day were orderly, one only was in seclusion; the more troublesome class is, however, associated in numbers which often exceed proper control.

Staff of attendants.

The staff is numerically that which was on duty at the Commissioners' visit in 1885. The appointment of a head nurse has been delayed.

The patients confined to airing-courts are as many as 72 men and 70 women.

Amusement.
 Divine Service.

Weekly entertainments and daily prayers are kept up. The attendance at chapel last Sunday was 152 men and 144 women.

Precautions against fire.

A fire brigade has been organized, and they speedily put out a fire which broke out a few days ago, in a detached shed where soot had been deposited.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. WAKEFIELD.

8 November 1886.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.

WE commenced our inspection of this Asylum on 5th November, and we have to-day to report the result of such inspection. We find on the books the names of 1,407 patients, 700 males and 707 females, all of whom, with the exception of 1 man and 4 women, absent on trial, were seen by us. We regret to find that none of the patients absent on trial are in receipt of an allowance, and we desire

desire to repeat the remarks of our Colleagues at their last visit, on this head. We can give a good report of the behaviour of the patients, their dress and personal neatness, whilst the wards were clean and in proper order. The day-rooms on the male side were so dark, however, that even at 12 o'clock in the day we were obliged to have the gas lighted in some wards. This state of the wards must have a prejudicial effect upon the patients. In many of the bed-rooms on the male side better ventilation is needed, especially in the six-bedded rooms in 5 passage, 16 gallery, 13 gallery, and in the four-bedded rooms in the chapel dormitory, 10 gallery, and 7 gallery, and also in the kitchen dormitory ward. We saw dinners served during our visit in various wards, and the food seemed generally liked. There was a remarkable absence of any complaining by patients, and no charge of harsh usage at the hands of attendants was made to us.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

We were pleased with the appearance of the attendants, who seemed a respectable body, and to deal with the patients with considerable tact. A head night attendant has been appointed in the male division, and we hope a similar officer will soon superintend the nurses on night duty. The ordinary attendants are by day, 53 males and 65 females, and by night, seven males and eight females. The duration of service of both sexes is satisfactory; 40 males and 21 females have lived over five years in the Asylum service, and more than half the nurses have been more than three years here. It is satisfactory to note that no attendant has been dismissed during the past year, and only four males left, and one of these retired on a pension.

Staff of
attendants.

The proportion of patients returned to us as doing useful work is good, 521 men and 510 women; 16 men and 65 women are returned as working in the kitchen and stores. We observed the patients at work in the kitchen, and think that, attention being given to the various passages, corners, &c., this mixed employment must be dangerous, and should be altered. A large number of men, we regret to find, are wholly confined to the airing-courts for exercise, viz., 250. We hope it will be found possible to largely diminish this number: 100 women are similarly treated; even this number seems to us to be unduly large: 1,014 patients walk beyond the grounds, about 690 attend the associated entertainments, nearly 600 were at church last Sunday, and about 525 are present at daily prayers. There are many Jews in this Asylum, who are not often visited by the Rabbi, and we wish some arrangements could be made for more frequent visitation.

Employment.

Amusement.
Divine service.

During the course of our visit we have gone to the workshops, laundry, &c., and also we tested the efficiency of the fire brigade, who, on an alarm, turned out fairly well; but we do not think the volume of water which could be got to bear on the roof would be of much use in extinguishing a fire, and we desire to recommend the subject to the earnest consideration of the Committee. We think the Asylum ought to be placed in direct communication with the town; internal hydrants should be placed in every ward, the nurses should be instructed what to do in case of fire, and

Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.) additional means of exit by staircases should be arranged from the laundry, and from 26 and 29 Hospital Dormitories. Another matter which should receive attention is the arrangement of some place for the reception of foul linen, whence it could be carried direct to the laundry and not through the wards. In many places new water-closets are being erected; we very much wish that the opportunity might be taken to set up a third seat. The accommodation here is inadequate; few wards have more than two water-closets, particularly on the female side, and we may give, as an example, 23 Ward, in which are warded 54 patients, 24 being epileptics, with five nurses, and for the 59 persons only two seats are provided. We ought also to call attention to 34 Ward, where 106 patients are collected, and these patients are never once visited during the night by the night nurse.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

Statistics.

In the interval which has elapsed between this visit and our Colleagues', just 12 months, 431 patients have been admitted, 246 males and 185 females; 83 men and 101 women have been discharged on recovery, 25 and 21 relieved, and 23 and 8 not improved, whilst 116 men and 57 women have died. These figures show the percentage of deaths to be 16·71 males and 8·15 females, calculated upon the average number resident.

Inquests.

The coroner held five inquests; one of the cases was a suicide, and another, a man was suffocated by turning on his face in an epileptic fit. In every case was notice sent to our office, and we need not comment on the cases at length.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Necropsy verified the assigned cause in 142 instances, and, except the two cases above mentioned, no death arose from other than ordinary causes. Though there is nothing to call attention to the health of the patients, we think that a rather large number are confined to their beds; we saw 48 men and 39 women in bed, and under medical treatment are recorded the names of 70 men and 125 women.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There are in the Asylum now 227 epileptic patients, 59 patients considered to be actively suicidal, and 67 patients suffer from general paralysis. It will be satisfactory when we can record that all of the two first classes are under continuous supervision by night.

Restraint and
Seclusion.

Restraint, for surgical reasons, has been resorted to in the case of 7 men and 1 woman. Five men and 4 women have been secluded on 14 and four occasions, and for a total of 117 and 7½ hours respectively.

The only important changes in the staff have been the appointment of Dr. Dudley to the post of Second Assistant Medical Officer; of Dr. Reynolds to that of Pathologist and Third Medical Officer. All the staff seem ably to second Dr. Lewis' efforts in promoting the comfort of the patients and the welfare of the Institution, and we find the case-books very well kept.

Many alterations have been made, and many are still in progress. The new drains have all been laid, and wherever the connections have been made the old drains have been rooted out and filled up. A new post-mortem room and mortuary have been built. At 14 Ward the day-room has been enlarged by the addition of a six-bedded

bedded dormitory. Field Head and Ivy House have new electric communications with the main building, and a canvas shoot for the latter and a step-ladder for the former has been supplied, as recommended at the last visit. A Blackman's fan, to exhaust the steam, has been fitted up in the laundry. A new dormitory for epileptics is being erected on the site of the old mortuary, and the drainage works are still in progress, and new soil-pipes and improved water-closets are being constructed. We learn that the Committee have sanctioned the enlargement of 30 Day-room by the addition of a six-bedded dormitory, and of 32 Day-room by the addition of a two-bedded room, three single rooms, and throwing out a bay window to the south.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

11 November 1886.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum are 1,532 in all, of whom 860 are females ; but of the total number of patients 19 males and 27 females belong to the private class.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

During yesterday and the day before we have seen all the patients in residence. There are 4 males and 2 females absent on leave. We are sorry to find that no patient has been sent away on trial with a weekly allowance, as suggested by our Colleagues at their last visit. We feel sure that many a patient would, with an allowance for the first month after leaving the Asylum, be able to remain at large and be no longer a charge upon the rates, but without such allowance the patient finds himself unable at the outset to battle with the world, and, breaking down, is obliged to return to the Asylum. We, therefore, on the score of economy, if there were no higher motive, recommend this course to the earnest consideration of the Visitors, and we do so with confidence, as we have proved from experience how successful have been the results in cases of the paupers in the licensed houses within our immediate jurisdiction.

Since our Colleagues were here, just a year ago, 533 patients have been admitted, 243 males and 290 females, and exactly 100 of the admissions were not for the first time. The discharges have been 303, of whom 87 men and 135 women left on recovery, and 31 males and 50 females were "relieved" only, or "not improved." The deaths have been 86 men and 63 women. The percentage of mortality for both sexes, calculated upon the average daily number resident, is 9.9 ; but the percentage of the males is, as will be observed, high, viz., 13.1.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations have not been made in as many instances as we could desire, and we think that increased efforts should be tried to induce relatives to withdraw objections to the making of these necessary examinations, so that necropsy should verify the assigned cause in nearly every instance, and not as here, in less than half the deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)

—
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)
 Inquests.

The coroner held two inquests, both on males; in one, the verdict was, suicide by hanging to the ventilator of his room; and in the other, congestion of the lungs. Precautions have now been taken to prevent possibility of suicide in a similar way for the future. Whilst on the subject we may notice that the gas brackets in many passages, &c., seem needlessly strong, and afford ready means for self-destruction. The causes of the deaths present no features calling for comment.

The Asylum has, since the new drainage works have been constructed, been entirely free from diarrhœa, or any suspicion of typhoid, and the most fruitful cause of death is general paralysis. We ought to mention here that there is at the present time scarlet fever at the male hospital, which was tenanted by a married attendant and his children. The children went to school in the village, where, as we learn from the medical officers here, epidemic diseases are rife, and it is supposed that this was the way the disease was brought to the hospital. The attendant's wife and one of the children are dead, and though, fortunately, it has not yet spread to the Asylum, all danger is not over, as there is still a child ill in the hospital. We inspected the female hospital, and were glad to hear, in the present circumstances, that it will soon be fitted up and arranged with all the necessary hospital appliances; as it is now it is a comfortable house and nothing more.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

During our visit to the wards we saw 24 men and 30 women in bed, under medical treatment; last week are registered the names of 58 men and 64 women; 259 patients suffer from epilepsy, 102 are considered suicidal, and 81 are the subjects of general paralysis. The whole of the epileptic and suicidal patients are under constant supervision by night, as are also all the male general paralytics, 50 in number.

Staff of
 attendants.

Exclusive of the two head male and three head female attendants, there are 69 male and 71 female attendants; nine males and eight females are on duty at night. The recording stations to test their vigilance are not numerous or satisfactory, and we are glad to hear that it is contemplated to have a complete system of electric-recording stations, and we would urge, in addition, the appointments of head night attendants in each division. Such officers are usual in Asylums of this size. The duration of the attendants' service is satisfactory, and we had no complaints made to us of ill-usage at their hands. A fire brigade has been formed amongst them, and we are informed that it is efficient, but the Sheffield Waterworks will only allow a practice once a quarter, so that at other times the calling out the brigade can only have the effect of securing prompt attendance, but cannot ensure that the whole of the apparatus, stand pipes, hose, &c., is in working order. With reference to this subject we may notice that we hear it is in contemplation to set up an electric alarm for the brigade in the event of an outbreak of fire. Telephonic communication is also proposed to be made between the wards and medical officers' quarters. Staircases to afford alternative exit in case of fire are required in certain wards, and we have pointed

Precautions
 against fire.

out

out to Dr. Mitchell the places which seem to us to be most dangerous, and we believe some means of escape will be shortly devised.

Several of the wards which we visited were cold, owing to the steam not being able to be turned on, because of the works in progress. Unless some speedy steps be taken to give additional warmth to these wards, we fear a large increase in the number of sick will be the result.

There is no means of artificially heating the passage from the laundry to the corridor, and it seems likely that the patients' health will suffer going from the heated laundry through the cold passage, as some of them will do many times a day. The laundry floor requires relaying, as the water stands on the floor in several places.

The water taps at all the baths are inconvenient, and should be altered, whilst the boxes covering them should shut with spring locks.

The coal shed by the engine-house, if covered in, would soon repay the cost. The upholsterer's shop, in which the hair-picking is carried on, was, on our visit yesterday, so close and dusty that it must prejudicially affect the patients' health. Some means of getting rid of the dust, and obtaining good ventilation will, we hope, be contrived.

The church would be much improved if some internal decorations were made; it now presents a very bare appearance.

We can give a very satisfactory report of the demeanour of the majority of the patients in the Asylum, to all of whom we spoke, listened to their complaints, which were all of undue detention. Some few on either side were noisy, and there was one dangerous male patient wearing a jacket, which keeps his elbows to his sides. He is very homicidal, and judging from the history of the case, and his actions in our presence, we think some restraint not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. This is the only restraint which has been used, except for surgical reasons.

The total number of both sexes who have been restrained is 7; 15 men have been secluded 48 times for 305 hours, and 4 women 10 times for 83 hours. At Dr. Mitchell's request we gave a private interview to a male patient, and we think that his absolute discharge, and being allowed to go wheresoever he pleased, would be highly dangerous.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order. The dinners served on two days were seen by us, and generally they were liked. More care ought to be taken to ensure each patient having the proper allowance of meat with the potatoe pie; such was not taken everywhere yesterday.

The patients who are usefully employed are 348 males, and 546 females, but of these, 194 men and 175 women are returned as ward cleaners only. We hope a larger proportion of patients will be found fit to work on the land, and also in the new tailors' and shoemakers' shops, which are authorised but not begun. The number of patients confined to airing-courts is very large, and we hope that small parties of even the violent class, with a

Appendix (C.) strong staff, may be taken daily outside the walls for exercise, such extended exercise proving of great value to the health, and also thus promoting the ultimate recovery.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.) About 620 patients attend Divine Service on Sundays, and about 570 are able to join in the associated entertainments.

Divine service. Daily prayers are not said here, and the weekly service in the wards is but scantily attended.

The superior officers of the Asylum remain as at the last visit. We were glad to find that Dr. Mitchell is recovering from a serious illness, and trust he will shortly be able to resume his usual active and careful supervision of the Asylum.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

20 February 1886.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

WE expect to find an Asylum of this size in good order at all times, and are not disappointed at our visit here to-day in that expectation. The patients are also treated in a very satisfactory way, as far as we could ascertain through inquiries and by observation. No complaint was made to us by any patient in either division as regards treatment, and the appeals for discharge were few indeed. The patients, when our Colleagues were here on the 21st March 1885, were 283; they are now 269. Two of the women were away on leave. During last year 11 males and 14 females had leave; no allowance was made to any during their absence. We believe that such allowance is sometimes an inducement for friends to give a patient a trial at home, when otherwise they would be unwilling to receive him. The private patients here are 28. There are 15 out-county cases in the pauper class, all chargeable to unions in Northumberland.

Statistics.

The weekly charge to East Riding unions is now 8s. 9d. Fifty cases have been admitted since the Commissioners' last visit; of these, 1 only had been discharged hence within a year. Of 36 cases discharged 28 had recovered. The mortality during the interval between our visit and that of our Colleagues (say 11 months) has been 10.46 on the average number of patients in residence; 8.71 on the total number under treatment.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were only possible of 20 of the 29 deceased; so we are informed by Dr. Macleod. There has been no suicide.

Inquest.

The only death which calls for special notice is that of a male patient, who was the subject of a coroner's inquest. He died 14 days after his admission, and the case book shows that he was suffering from acute mania when admitted, and had been violent and unmanageable at a workhouse, and was thence brought hither. It appears that after admission here he threw himself into an opening made for drainage purposes, but was not supposed then to have hurt himself. The post-mortem examination of his body first revealed fractures of three ribs. The verdict of the jury was, that he died of inflammation of the brain complicated by inflammation

inflammation of the lungs. There was pus, however, found at the fractured ends of the ribs, and death may be fairly attributed to pyæmia thus originated. On his admission he was so violent that a thorough examination of his chest seems to have been impracticable, and subsequent examination in lifetime did not discover the broken ribs. A communication of the facts of the case was made to our office at the time by the Medical Superintendent.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.
Inquest.

The general paralytics under care here are now 8; the actively suicidal, 24; and the epileptics are 29; of the latter two classes the continuous night supervision, generally adopted in Asylums, is still entrusted to fellow-patients. No death by suffocation at night, or suicide, has yet taken place through such insufficient supervision; that is, perhaps, the most that can be said in its favour.

Night
supervision
of suicidal
and epileptic
patients.

The day staff is scarcely strong enough, numerically, in Ward 2, where the epileptics are chiefly placed, being only one attendant to 10 patients when every attendant is on duty.

Staff of
attendants.

The records of seclusion show that 1 man twice, for a total period of 12 hours, and 6 women on 16 occasions, for an aggregate of 278 hours, have been secluded. A man and a woman have been restrained for surgical reasons only.

Seclusion and
restraint.

We saw the patients in their wards, and at dinner. The means of indoor amusement and the arrangements for outdoor exercise receive proper attention. The fare which we saw on the table was very good. In the wards we specially noticed No. 3 Female. Cupboards should be provided for the putting away of brooms, &c.; and, wherever epileptics are, fireguards should be fixed. We observed one departure from this general rule.

Dietary.

Our Colleagues' recommendations have led to the commencement of a fever hospital; the foundations are being dug.

Fire buckets have been distributed through the wards and dormitories, and additional exits for escape in the event of an outbreak of fire have been provided. We also observed during our inspection several other improvements, including the renovation by paint of parts of the interior of the Asylum, and an extension of the hot-water warming apparatus. The drainage works have been completed, and there has been no return of the typhoid fever which broke out in the Asylum in 1884, nor has there been any other epidemic. We think that in each infirmary arrangements should be made whereby a room could be heated sufficiently high for the proper treatment of bronchitis, *i.e.*, 60 degrees Fahrenheit to 65 degrees.

Precautions
against fire.

According to the returns made to us the usefully employed are 65 per cent. of the men, 60 of the women. This calculation includes 25 male and 12 female ward-helpers. Forty-two men work on the land, 23 women in the laundry, and 8 in the kitchen.

Employment.

About 95 of each sex attend Divine Service. There are only a few Roman Catholic patients, these a priest visits occasionally from Beverley.

Divine Service.

So far as we have searched in the case-books the entries may be reported as full and well kept up.

Case-books.

Appendix (C.)

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS—1. WINSON GREEN.

25 September 1886.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

WE have inspected this Asylum, and are fully satisfied with the condition in which we find it.

Since we last visited the Asylum very much has been done to make the wards brighter and more comfortable, and we can, with sincerity, congratulate the Committee and Mr. Whitcombe upon the result.

Condition of
patients.

During our progress through the wards we saw every patient in residence. Both sexes were quiet in their demeanour, and no violence was displayed, nor were any complaints made to us which called for investigation. The female patients were very neat and clean in dress and person, and only one woman came under our notice who was wearing an exceptionally strong dress.

The dress of the men, though perhaps not so deserving of praise, yet was not open to much objection. We were glad to find, on inquiry, that they are supplied with two clean shirts weekly.

Employment.

With reference to the general treatment of the patients, we find that the numbers usefully employed represent 74 per cent. of the males and about 57 per cent. of the females; the latter proportion is, perhaps, somewhat low.

Amusement.

The drill which has been introduced by Mr. Whitcombe is maintained, and we are glad to find that the amusement of the patients, and their exercise, so far as this can be given at an Asylum so placed as this, are carefully attended to.

Seclusion.

We do not find that any seclusion has been resorted to since the last visit of Commissioners, but 4 patients on five occasions, and for a total duration of 68 hours, have been restrained by the straight jacket.

Statistics.

The admissions since that visit, which was on 30th September 1885, have been 310, 165 of males and 145 of females; and the discharges were 194, 89 being of males and 105 of females. Eighty-three males and 93 females had recovered. These last numbers give a recovery rate, when compared with the admissions, of 50·3 per cent. for males and 64·1 for females, or 56·7 for both sexes.

In the above interval 34 males and 25 females died, or 59 in all, being 10·6 of the average number of patients resident.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquests.

Post-mortem examination was made in 50 cases, and in four instances inquests were held. One of these was a suicide, the particulars of which were duly reported to our office at the time of its occurrence; another was a case of death from apoplexy; another was a death during an epileptic fit, the patient being suffocated by vomit; and the fourth was a case of death from heart disease, accelerated by the patient's removal while in a state of excitement from a Licensed House to this Asylum.

Nothing in causes of the remaining deaths calls for special notice; none of them were due to epidemic or contagious disease,

nor

nor has any disease of this character appeared here since the last Appendix (C.) visit.

General paralysis is rather frequent here, and at present there are 27 males and 5 females affected with it.

Birmingham Asylums.
(Winson Green.)

There are 36 males and 35 females suffering from epilepsy, and 18 males and 22 females deemed actively suicidal.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The night supervision of these two last classes in the male division is not very complete owing to structural difficulties, which is not easy to overcome. Although disinclined to suggest any extension of the Asylum on a site already too limited in extent, we see no way of providing a suitable dormitory for cases requiring continuous night supervision but by building, and it appears to us that a properly planned room could be erected at the top of the airing-grounds close to the epileptic ward.

Whether any serious addition to the number of male patients could be permitted in consequence, would, of course, depend on the adequacy of the day space as at present existing; and upon this point we could not, without proper measurements being taken, pronounce an opinion.

The whole subject is one which, however, merits consideration.

The staff of attendants here is maintained at a sufficient strength, and the individuals composing it seem to be respectable; but changes are still too frequent, though some improvement in this respect is to be noticed.

Staff of Attendants.

There are to-day on the books, 578 patients, 293 males and 285 females; 3 males and 6 females being, however, absent on trial. These numbers will further be reduced by the removal, next week, of several patients to Rubery Hill.

The only structural addition made since the last visit is a large greenhouse, the erection of which our Colleagues then suggested.

The case-books are all well kept, and testify to the close attention to the patients paid by the medical staff.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. RUBERY HILL.

16 March 1886.

WE are glad, at the close of our second day's inspection of the Asylum, to be able to give a very satisfactory report of the condition in which we found it, and for this much credit is due to Dr. Lyle and the rest of the staff. The only change which has taken place amongst the officers has been the appointment of Mr. Tweedy as clinical assistant, in the place of Dr. Dudley.

Birmingham Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)

The staff of attendants consists of one head in either division, 16 males and one female, with two out-door attendants, on duty by day in the male division, and 17 nurses for the female side. There is, however, one vacancy at present on this side. By night three of each sex are on duty. The night attendants do not go off duty until they have handed over their patients to the day attendants in their respective divisions, and the head attendant on either side is always present at that time. Four men and

Staff of attendants.

- Appendix (C.) eight women have not yet completed one year's service here, and of these three of the men and four of the women have not lived here six months. Dr. Lyle seems to us to do much to render the attendants contented in their situations, a very wise course in our opinion, as this Asylum is so situated that means of amusement outside the walls is difficult to be obtained. There is a dance solely for the attendants during the winter months once a week, and a very good rule is enforced here, that at the weekly patients' dance the attendants of both sexes must dance exclusively with patients.
- Birmingham Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.) Staff of attendants.
- Amusement. At the associated dances about 150 men and 180 women are present, and, in addition to the dances since Christmas, two concerts and five theatrical performances have been given.
- Divine Service. At church last Sunday morning 157 men and 184 women were present, and 136 men and 155 women attended the evening service. About 155 patients, the males being rather the more numerous, are collected for daily prayers.
- Statistics. The patients on the books this day are 529 in all; 245 of these are males and 274 are females, chargeable to Birmingham, and 1 man and 9 women are private patients. There are 64 vacant beds in the male and 31 in the female division. The weekly charge for the Birmingham patients is 9 s., and for the private patients from 14 s. to 21 s.
- The patients received here from Birmingham all come through the Winson Green Asylum, and since the last visit no patient has been drafted here therefrom. Four female private patients have been admitted; 1 of each sex has been discharged on recovery from the private class, 2 pauper males and 2 pauper females have left "relieved" or "not improved," and 9 males and 10 females have died.
- Post-mortem examinations. No coroner's inquest has been held, but post-mortem examinations were made in all but one instance. There is nothing special to notice in the assigned causes of death. Only two serious casualties have occurred; one woman fractured her femur by falling accidentally when out for a walk, and one man broke his leg by falling during the frost, whilst wheeling a barrow. He was the only male patient seen by us in bed, and in the female division there were only 4, so that the health of the Asylum may be considered satisfactory. Fifteen men and 17 women were registered last week under medical treatment.
- Epileptic patients. One hundred and nineteen males and 100 females are suffering from epilepsy, and 4 of each sex are general paralytics. The whole of these are under continuous supervision by night.
- No patient has been secluded or restrained since the last visit, and the behaviour of the patients during our inspection was quiet and orderly. We had no complaint of any sort calling for remark, though (no patient being away on leave) we gave all full opportunity of bringing before us their wishes or complaints. Their dress was good and they were personally clean and neat. The day-rooms were in good order, and the beds and bedding properly attended to. We think, however, that some alteration should be made in the mode of covering the hot-water pipes; as they

they are at present constructed they collect great quantities of dust. Appendix (C.)

The dinner seen by us both yesterday and this day was good and ample. Water is the beverage supplied, and we were pleased to see in the stores a number of glass tumblers which are to be furnished for the patients' use instead of mugs. Birmingham Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)
Dietary.

A very large proportion of the patients are returned to us as usefully employed, 37 of the men and 84 of the women being ward cleaners. At the shops during our visit we observed that the shoemakers and tailors are together. The accommodation is, perhaps, sufficient for the numbers at present employed, but if, as it is to be hoped, more patients could be taught shoemaking, the space would be quite inadequate. A place for picking hair entirely distinct from the upholsterers' shop, would prove of much service; as it is, both the hair-pickers and upholsterers are divided into two gangs, so that each gang may not have to remain too long in the dusty atmosphere. We hear with satisfaction that no patient physically capable is confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Employment.

The suggestions made by our Colleagues at the last visit have received attention. A Roman Catholic priest has been engaged to visit the patients here professing that faith. We hope a place where mass can occasionally be celebrated will be found for him. One external iron staircase has already been erected, and three more have been ordered. Dr. Lyle tells us that he intends to make the patients use these staircases at intervals, so that they may become accustomed to them in case of need.

No important structural alteration has been made since the last visit.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

17 November 1886.

WE yesterday inspected this Asylum.

We are glad to find the medical superintendent at his post, and to hear that he derived considerable benefit from the sea voyage and rest accorded to him by the Committee, who have also added another gentleman to the medical staff, so that the patients have now two doctors besides Dr. Thompson, and the visits by each to the wards are frequent, as we have elicited. There are now on the books 424 patients, 214 men, 210 women. These figures include 2 criminals and 8 private patients. There are no out-county cases. Forty female lunatics chargeable to Bristol are in Gloucester Asylum, where we lately visited them, and there is 1 male at Fisherton House; why he remains there we do not understand. For want of room no one has yet been refused admission here, being a proper case for reception, but 16 dormitories are over-crowded to the extent of having, each of them, one bed in excess of proper accommodation. The levelling of the ground for the extension of airing-courts, and the excava-

Appendix (C.)

Bristol
Asylum.State of the
wards and ex-
tension of the
Asylum.

tions for the foundations of the extension of the Asylum itself, are in progress; the contractor has 40 men employed in this work, which involves the removal of some 22,000 cubic yards of earth. The contemplated erection of four projecting blocks for the reception of 240 additional patients can scarcely proceed, beyond foundations, before next spring. It is evident that the enlargement of the kitchen and offices, and the provision of a suitable laundry and adequate workshops, are matters of necessity, in view of this increase in the number of patients, and plans should be prepared without delay for approval by the Secretary of State. Our Board will be glad to hear that attention has been given to the Commissioners' suggestion as to a boundary walk, especially as, in consequence of the structural works in hand, there is but one airing-court now, on each side, for the exercise of patients of every sort. It will be a subject for congratulation if the Committee can obtain from the local magistracy a diversion of the right of way which now seriously affects the 10 acres lying to the north of the Asylum, and may be fairly regarded as almost useless to the public. The whole area of the Asylum property is 42 acres or thereabouts, and the site is not favourable to exercise of the patients beyond the Asylum grounds. Our inspection of the wards satisfied us on the points of order, ventilation, and comfort, we may add cheerfulness.

General para-
lytic, epileptic,
and suicidal
patients.Employment
and exercise.

There are reported to be 14 general paralytics, 107 epileptics, and Dr. Thompson regards from 12 to 15 per cent. of each sex as actively suicidal.

In the wards where the sick are chiefly treated are now 22 females and 28 males; having regard to these figures, the employment returns of 69 men on the land, and in workshops, &c., and of 58 women in the laundry, kitchen, and offices, content us; 49 men and 52 women being added as ward helpers. There was an error, we are told by the medical superintendent, in the Commissioners' entry of 1885, as to the number of women then confined to airing-courts; these are now 49, and about the same number were so confined in 1885. The men whose out-door exercise is thus limited are 48. Four women and 6 men were the only patients in bed yesterday; one of the former was dying; none of them were suffering from causes other than ordinary diseases.

Divine Service.

There are two services in the chapel on Sundays. Nearly the same patients attend morning and evening; they are 115, or thereabouts, of each sex. Several painted windows are now in the chapel.

Leave of
absence.

There is now no patient on leave of absence. In this Asylum there is no charitable fund for the assistance of patients discharged or on trial, and since the Commissioners last visit only one case has been sent out with the weekly allowance permitted by statute. We would gladly see an extension of the practice of leaves of absence, with a small allowance to alleviate the difficulties of out-door subsistence on patients' discharge upon trial.

We

We saw but one patient under mechanical restraint, and this the boy clearly requires; when released he will push his head through panes of glass, or otherwise injure himself.

Appendix (C.)

Bristol
Asylum.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

There was no one in seclusion yesterday. The registry of the Asylum informs us that seclusion has been resorted to since 2nd November 1885, the date of our Colleagues' visit, with 10 males, on 51 occasions, for an aggregate period of 263 hours, and with 15 females, on 16 occasions, for 299½ hours. Besides the boy above-mentioned, no one has been restrained.

The staff of attendants by day consists of 15 of each sex, and the number of night attendants is still two in the male and three in the female division. The antiquated tell-tale clocks will, we hope, be ere long abolished for electric apparatus. Nine only of the 30 attendants are under 12 months' service in the Asylum.

Staff of
attendants.

We saw dinners in the hall yesterday and to-day. Yesterday, the dinner was a good soup, and to-day, a substantial pie. In the stores, the cheese, cocoa, tobacco, and bread, appear to be well selected. The butter is doubtful. Complaints by the patients upon any subject were few indeed, and none seemed to us to be well-founded.

Dietary.

At present, the patients' knives are kept in open trays in locked rooms; locked boxes are, we understand, ordered; we approve of that double security.

A general bath-room for each sex is a desideratum.

In the workshops, all the patients' shoes are made and repaired, and in the Asylum, nearly all their clothing.

We learn that, at least, three artizans have keys to the wards; we think that none should have access to the female division except through admission by the charge attendant of a ward, after ringing the bell at the entrance-door of the ward, and that this should be strictly enforced by an order in writing by the medical superintendent.

The conduct of the patients during our inspection was good, and we were many hours among them.

The maintenance weekly cost of the pauper patients was, it seems, last year, 8 s. 9 d. and a fraction, reckoned on the County Asylums basis.

The admissions since November 1885, have been 139 of both sexes, 22 were re-admissions; 90 cases have been discharged, 50 upon recovery; 35 patients have died, of which 16 were from general paralysis.

Statistics.

The causes of death were all ordinary; of the deceased 35, autopsy was performed upon 25. There have been 50 recoveries.

Post-mortem
examinations.

HULL ASYLUM.

6 February 1886.

WE have just brought our inspection of this Asylum to its close. Considerable progress has been made in the decorative painting of wards and corridors, and good taste has, we think, been displayed in the work. The result will assuredly be

Hull Asylum.
State of the
wards.

beneficial

Appendix (C.) beneficial to the patients, who require cheerful surroundings for their proper treatment. The work has not yet extended to Hull Asylum. Wards 3 in either division, or to No. 4, the male infirmary. We gather from an entry by the Visitors that pictures will soon be provided for the walls, and we would suggest that statuettes and other art objects should be gradually introduced into the wards and corridors.

A greenhouse for rearing plants for the wards would, we suggest, be also a proper subject for outlay. A workroom near to the laundry seems very desirable, and between the laundry and the centre there appears to us to be a convenient spot for its erection.

We notice that no padded or half-padded rooms have yet been constructed; that the heating tubes in the upstairs dormitories emit very little heat; that most of the window sashes are fixed through warping of the wood; that the urinal fittings are unsatisfactory in shape; that the glass let into the shutters of single rooms is frequently too thin for the security of the occupants of those rooms; that a proper receptacle for the deposit of dirty linen from the infirmaries has not yet been provided; that the baths in the female general bathing room have no screen between them; and that towel rollers are not yet secured against employment by patients for aggressive purposes. These are matters which doubtless will soon receive consideration in the proper quarter.

Airing courts. A vast amount of levelling and laying out has yet to be done as regards the airing courts. We believe that the working patients of the Asylum are quite unequal to this task, and we hope that the Committee will concur with us in thinking that the work should be accomplished through a contract. Wards No. 3 in each division have still no occupants.

Statistics. There are now upon the books the names of 119 men and 117 women as patients, no one of whom is absent on leave. The private patients are 6 only. In consequence of admissions, discharges, and deaths since the Commissioners visit on the 23rd March 1885, the numbers upon the books have varied, and are now as above stated. Of these, 24 are subject to epilepsy; 21 are reported to be actively suicidal; the general paralytics appear to be 18. Twelve cases were to-day in bed, of whom 7 are said to be seriously ill.

Post-mortem examinations and mortality. Eighteen of the 32 patients who have died were examined after death to verify the supposed causes of death. The chief causes of death in the Asylum seem to have been general paralysis and coarse brain disease and pulmonary consumption. The rate of mortality since our Colleagues were here has been 10·5 for both sexes upon the total number under treatment; but calculated upon the average number in residence, and for 12 months past, it has been for both sexes 13·9.

Inquest. There has been no suicide, and but one inquest; the verdict was, "death from brain atrophy and pneumonia, accelerated by fracture of a rib accidentally received." This death was the subject of correspondence with our office. There has been no other

other grave casualty. No epidemic has visited the Asylum. Appendix (C.)
 One case of typhoid fever is recorded; the patient came in Hull Asylum.
 suffering from the fever, and died a few days after admission.
 He came from his home, and was supposed by his friends to be
 suffering from rheumatism only.

We saw the patients in the wards and in their dining hall, and
 conversed with those who wished to speak to us, but we have no
 complaint to repeat here.

The conduct of each sex was orderly during inspection, and Condition of
 proper attention is given to clothing and personal cleanliness. patients.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion. The former mode Seclusion.
 of treatment has not been found necessary, and the secluded have
 only been 6 upon 16 different occasions, and for an aggregate
 period of 54 hours.

With reference to the recommendations made by our Colleagues Water supply,
 in 1885, we learn that the supply of water in the Asylum well is sewage
 now considered to be satisfactory since it has held out during two irrigation, and
 successive dry summers; that the heating of the bath dressing precautions
 rooms has been carried out; and that the other suggestions have against fire.
 received attention, and such as have not yet been carried out
 will be as soon as possible. The sewage irrigation now works
 well, but we regret to say that the fire brigade has not yet been
 organised, and no code of instructions for the attendants, in the
 event of an outbreak of fire, has yet been drawn up.

The staff of attendants consists of nine men, under a head Staff of
 attendant, in the male division for day duty, besides two men attendants.
 who act chiefly as attendants out of doors; and 12 women, under
 the head attendant, are in the female division for day duty,
 besides the sewing mistress, including, however, three laundry
 maids, who act in the wards as nurses. For night duty there is
 still but one attendant in each division, whose head quarters are
 the special dormitory for epileptics and suicidal cases, which Epileptic and
 dormitory is therefore without continuous supervision at night, suicidal
 the absence of the attendant occurring at frequent intervals and patients.
 lasting about half-an-hour on each occasion. This arrangement
 we cannot regard as satisfactory.

There has been no change in the dietary, but an occasional fish Dietary.
 dinner is contemplated.

Seventy men and 60 women are now, it appears, usefully Employment
 employed, not a large proportion. Of the former 31, of the and exercise.
 latter 23, assist in the wards and do house work; 24 men only
 labour on the land; 11 of the female patients assist in the laundry,
 and 26 do needlework. A daily walk in the grounds has not yet
 been arranged. Such regular out-door exercise is, we think,
 specially desirable for many women. Thirty men and 46 women
 appear to us to be too many to be confined to the airing courts.
 Those patients who are taken into the country are 40 males and
 38 females.

At church last Sunday were 84 men and 59 women.

The associated entertainments attract 65 of the male, 62 of Divine Service.
 the female sex. Local and other newspapers lie about in the Amusement.
 wards for the patients' reading, but we suggest the annual grant

Appendix (C.) by the Committee of a small sum of money for the gradual supply of a library of cheap and amusing books, to be shared by patients and attendants in a reasonable way.

Hull Asylum. We have looked at the case books and other statutory records, and find them to be well kept.

Statutory records. The proposed cemetery seems to be convenient in situation, and the distance between it and the Asylum well is so great, and the depth of clay next to the surface of the ground is such that, having regard to levels, we can foresee no possible contamination of the well water by the burial of bodies in that cemetery.

Cemetery. We therefore advocate the submission of the plan for the cemetery to the Secretary of State for his approval.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

16 November 1886.

Ipswich Asylum. WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, visited all the wards and outbuildings, and seen all the patients, except those on leave, who are 2 men and 1 woman. The total number of patients is now 238, of whom 113 are males, and 125 females. To the borough are chargeable 42 males and 67 females; to the county of Suffolk, 36 males; to Essex, 15 males and 30 females; to Bury St. Edmunds, 15 males and 9 females; 11 women are otherwise chargeable; and there are 5 males and 8 females belonging to the private class.

Statistics. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 28th May 1885, 13 males and 35 females belonging to the borough have been admitted here, and 36 males and 52 females from out-counties and boroughs. In the same period 31 males and 90 females have been discharged, many of them merely on re-transfer to their own Asylums; but 15 males and 28 females had recovered, and 26 patients of each sex died. No exceptional disorder has prevailed here since the last visit, and but three of the deaths, which were the subjects of coroner's inquests, need be mentioned. The first of them occurred at the patient's home, where he had gone for the day, and was due to syncope; the second was due to rupture of the bladder, but there was no evidence of violence, and the structure of the organ having been found to be diseased, it was supposed that some accidental pressure may have contributed to, if not caused the rupture; the third death was due to poison taken by the patient before admission. Post-mortem examinations were made in 20 cases only.

Inquests. At present the health of the inmates is good; only 1 man and 4 women were in bed to-day, and the numbers under medical treatment are 10 males and 14 females.

Post-mortem examinations. We find that there are 20 males and 14 females affected with epilepsy, and all but 2 of these, as well as 10 suicidal patients, were under constant supervision at night. The suggestions as to increased frequency of records, by the tell-tale clocks in the watch dormitories, and of the general rounds by the non-stationary night attendants, recently made, have been adopted.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

We

We are able to express very considerable satisfaction with the condition of the Asylum ; the wards were clean and bright, and the patients appear to us to be comfortable and well looked after. Their dress is very fair, and greater neatness of person among the women has been attained. The patients of both sexes were very quiet and well behaved, and made no complaints of ill-treatment of any kind, though all had the opportunity of doing so.

Appendix (C.)
Ipswich
Asylum.
State of
wards.
Condition of
patients.

We are glad to notice an improvement in the proportion of male patients usefully employed ; it is now 50 per cent. of the total number ; while of the women, 70 per cent., according to the returns, were so employed. Still there is room for further improvement, and we trust that increased efforts will be made to effect this. It ought to be possible to employ more in trades ; at present very little is done in the tailor's and shoemaker's shops beyond mending.

We also suggest that associated entertainments should be given weekly instead of once a fortnight.

No mechanical restraint, and very little seclusion, has been employed since the last visit ; only two patients, both women, having been once each subjected to the latter treatment for a very short time.

Amusements.
Seclusion.

The staff of attendants seems to be efficient, and of adequate strength, and we observe with satisfaction that changes have not been so numerous of late.

Staff of
attendants.

The structural additions, since the last visit, are a new farm house, and additional water-closets for No. 1 Female Ward. It was, we think, a pity that the building of these was not carried higher, so as to supply additional accommodation for No. 3 Ward. The male side also needs increased accommodation of this nature. We desire to renew a suggestion made some years ago for a ventilated roof over the small yard in which the steeping of foul linen is effected ; the absence of a roof must, in bad weather, be seriously felt.

Before concluding, we must notice with approbation a great improvement in the serving of the dinner ; each plate has now a tin cover which secures that the food reaches the table hot and unbroken. The dinner supplied to-day was a very good one. The case-books are properly kept, and a word of praise is due to the head attendant, Mr. Ager, for the photographs of patients, on their admission, taken by him, and pasted in the case-books.

Dietary.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

9 October 1886.

WE have this day inspected this Asylum, which was last visited by Commissioners on the 11th February 1885. Since then the following changes have occurred : 119 male and 104 female patients have been admitted ; 117 males and 92 females discharged, 50 males and 54 females having recovered, and 56 males and 27 females died. The rate of mortality for 1885 was 10·2 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Statistics.

0.20.

Among

Appendix (C.) —— Leicester Borough Asylum. Inquests.	<p>Among the causes of the deaths since the last visit the most fatal were lung disease of different forms, general paralysis, and heart disease.</p> <p>Five coroner's inquests were held: (1) On a female who died of heart disease; (2) On a female who was suffocated in bed by turning on her face during an epileptic fit; (3) On a man who shortly before his death was found to have a fractured rib. The jury found that he died of congestion of the lungs, and that the injury to the rib had been sustained before the patient's admission here; (4) On a man who was drowned in a pond on the estate. The verdict was "found drowned," and it did not appear whether it was a case of suicide or an accident; and (5) On a man, a general paralytic, four of whose ribs were, on post-mortem examination, found to be fractured. The jury found that death was due to general paralysis, not accelerated by the fracture of the ribs, and were of opinion that the patient had not been subjected to any ill-treatment in the Asylum.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>With reference to two of these cases, we have learnt that the pond is being filled up, and that a second dormitory has been appropriated to female patients who are epileptic, but not seriously so, and the suicidal, so that now all, with very few exceptions, of the epileptic female patients sleep under constant supervision, a nurse sitting up in the room so appropriated.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>In all but three of the deaths, post-mortem examination was made.</p> <p>The numbers to-day on the books are: 242 males and 250 females; total 490. Of these, are 89 males and 75 females, chargeable to the Borough of Derby. One patient of each sex is absent on trial; all the rest have been seen by us.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>In one or two of the female wards there was some noise and turbulence, but with these exceptions the patients of each sex were well behaved. Their dress on the whole was good, but among the men there was some lack of tidiness. Although there is no doubt the demented class is very large here, we think some improvement might be effected in this matter, and we should be glad if it were the rule that every man, and not as now, only those whose occupations are dirty, had two clean shirts weekly. This is very generally the practice in Public Asylums.</p>
Employment.	<p>The numbers usefully employed are stated to be 144 males and 158 females, giving proportions of 60 and 63 per cent. respectively of the totals of male and female patients. These are satisfactory, when we regard the low mental condition of so many.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>The number attending Divine Service, 157 of both sexes, is very small; and the attendance at the associated entertainments too is rather scanty. We are informed that extended walking exercise is given to most, and that only about 30 of each sex are confined wholly to the airing-courts.</p>
State of wards.	<p>We find the Asylum, structurally, in good order, and the wards generally light and cheerful, but one or two of those in the male division need some attention in the way of painting and re-decoration. In the female division there is undoubted overcrowding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">There</p>

There has not been, and so far as we can learn, there is no present intention of effecting any extension of the space. We venture, however, again to recommend the erection of the block of single rooms suggested some time since.

Appendix (C.)
Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

The structural additions since the last visit have chiefly been the erection of a very good block of workshops; a new boiler house with two new boilers; an escape staircase at the hospital, and the introduction of electric communication from the wards to the attendants' and officers' rooms. The escape stairs should be protected by an overhead wire trellis fixed to the wall.

The old boiler-house should be converted into a range of drying closets, the number of which is now scarcely sufficient.

We learn that the pressure in the water mains is still very low, and quite inadequate to throwing water on the roof. If there is no prospect of improvement in the pressure at an early date, we would suggest the provision of a pump to pump the water directly into the fire mains, and so to obtain sufficient pressure. Such a pump could be worked from the present boilers, but care would have to be taken to have a proper head of steam at night.

The staff of attendants is numerically sufficient, but changes appear to be rather too numerous; an additional night nurse has been placed on duty on the female side since the last visit.

Staff of
attendants.

No seclusion or restraint has been employed since then.

The cost of maintenance is 10s. 5½d., Derby patients paying in addition 3s. 6d. a week for lodging.

We have experienced some difficulty in tracing cases in the case books, and suggest that a general index, in a separate book, should be prepared for each sex.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

28 September 1886.

It is about nine months since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, and during this interval the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	42	20	62
Discharged "recovered" - -	11	11	22
" "relieved," and "not improved" - -	7	1	8
Died - - - - -	9	9	18

There are on the books this day 425 patients, 194 males and 231 females, of whom all excepting 1 woman are chargeable either to the Corporation of London or the City of London Union. We can give, on the whole, a good account of the behaviour

Appendix (C.) behaviour of the patients during our visit, and the dormitories and the day-rooms were in good order. Some of the water-closets are not well flushed owing to the system adopted in these of the door action for flushing, whilst those which were flushed by the usual method were in good order.

City of London
Asylum.
State of wards,
&c,

The dress of the patients was tidy, but the female garb might be brighter without increased cost. We saw most of the women in the airing-courts, and were struck by the sombre effect produced by their cloaks.

Condition of
patients.

The airing-courts might be rendered more cheerful by flowers, and fewer stones of a large size, and dangerous as missiles, should be seen in the walks. One of the airing-courts had no nurse in it, although there were several patients therein, many of whom were lying on the grass or crouching in corners covered by their dress drawn over their heads.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants on duty in the wards at our visit is by no means strong, and in the most troublesome ward, on the female side, 46 patients, 3 of whom were in bed, were in charge of only three nurses. A few more attendants would prevent patients indulging in mere idle habits when sent into the airing-courts for exercise, and we desire more particularly to bring this matter forward as we are of opinion that no airing-court should ever be left when patients are therein unattended, and also because we find from the returns furnished us that no fewer than 315 out of the 425 patients here are entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise. With a strong staff, parties of patients in small numbers might frequently be taken for more extended walks.

The laundry block and the working men's block have each only one staircase leading from the dormitories. We think a second could easily be provided for use in case of fire on either side. We learn that fire drill takes place once a month, and all the attendants are instructed in their duties in the event of an outbreak of fire.

Precautions
against fire.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Two attendants on either side are employed during the night, one sitting up with the epileptic and suicidal patients, and the other patrolling the building on their respective sides; their vigilance is tested by Dent's tell-tale clocks. The epileptic patients are 15 males and 19 females. Those suffering from general paralysis are 5 in the male and 5 in the female division, whilst 16 men and 16 women are considered to be at this time actively suicidal. No complaints of the food or ill-treatment at the hands of attendants were made to us, but the most common grievance brought before us was that of undue detention. We did as we were obliged to do, refer all complaints to the Visiting Committee, and we were told they did not come here very frequently, and it is a fact that the last date on which they were here was 23rd July. As it is with the Visiting Committee that the power of discharge rests, it seems to us desirable that the visits here should be made, as is the case in very many Asylums, at least once a month.

Dietary.

We saw the patients at dinner, and were satisfied with the fare provided. The general health appears to be good. We found in
bed

bed 4 men and 6 women, whilst 5 men and 7 women were last week registered as under medical treatment. Appendix (C.)

It is with satisfaction that we record the fact that autopsy ascertained the assigned cause of death in every case save one. City of London Asylums.

Two of the deaths, both of male patients, formed the subject of inquiry by the coroner. In one case a man escaped and died from tetanus, arising from gangrene of the toes caused by wandering about during the inclement weather, and the other died from kidney disease, death being accelerated by two broken ribs on the left side, but how such injury was received there is not sufficient evidence to show. The causes of the remaining deaths present no features worthy of note. Post-mortem examinations.
Inquests.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and only one patient has been secluded once for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours for extreme violence. Seclusion.

The associated entertainments take place weekly, and are attended by about 150 men and 50 women. Amusement.

At the morning service last Sunday 138 patients were present, and at the evening, 128, at both services the males being in the majority. At the last Roman Catholic service there were 14 men and 5 women present. The patients of the Jewish persuasion are visited with sufficient frequency by a Rabbi. Divine Service.

The returns of employment furnished us show that 147 men and 116 women are usefully employed; 63 of the former, and 59 of the latter being ward cleaners. There is no vacant accommodation on the male side, but 11 beds are available for female patients. Employment.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

17 February 1886.

To break the continuity of our statutory visits in the second half of the year, we have thus early made our inspection on the present occasion. The total number of patients has risen from 272 in November 1885 (the date of the Commissioners' last visit) to 280, the females being 16 in excess of the males. Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

The admissions during the interval have been 23, of which 3 cases had previously been in the Asylum within a year. Of 8 cases discharged, 4 had recovered. Seven deaths have occurred; none were sudden, and none were due to violence or accident of any kind, so it is almost needless to say that there has been no inquest. Statistics.

The recorded causes of death were verified in four instances by autopsies. The rate of mortality for 1885, calculated upon the average number of patients in residence, was 8.7. That calculated upon the total number under treatment was 6.8 per cent. Post-mortem examinations and mortality.

According to the returns made to us by the Medical Superintendent, he has but 1 actively suicidal person in the wards, a woman. Whenever a notice of the suicidal disposition of a patient is given in writing to an attendant, we think that in that Suicidal patients.

Appendix (C) notice should be an injunction that such patient is to be kept in view until the notice be withdrawn.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.
Epileptics.

Staff of attendants.

State of wards.

The epileptic class includes 25 men and 8 women. and 13 patients are believed to be affected by general paralysis. To-day, when we inspected the several wards, 15 cases were in bed, of whom 10 are reckoned to be seriously ill. The fractures, recently sustained, have been 2, the one caused by an accidental fall, the subject an elderly woman; and the injury, fracture of the terminal phalanx of the third finger of the left hand; the other fracture was of the left nasal bone of a male patient, sustained in a struggle with another patient; the injured man was an epileptic, and of an excitable disposition; the assailant has a bad character, and is often aggressive. The affair was sudden; and we cannot learn that the attendants on duty in the ward were in fault; the staff there is three attendants to 30 patients, not too strong a staff by any means for the more troublesome class. Five of the 12 male day attendants, and one only of the 11 female day attendants, are unable to count a year's service in the wards. There has been no change in the head attendants. On the male side especially there are some dangerous patients, but all of each sex behaved fairly well during our inspection; the women were remarkably quiet.

More attention should be given to the tidyness of the bath-rooms in some wards, but the cleanliness and order of the general interior of the Asylum is creditable. In the general bath-room for women the introduction of screens between the baths appears to us to be desirable. It has been found necessary to re-place by new some of the old and worn out heating apparatus. This has affected the regular supply of hot-water for some weeks past, but Mr. Wickham informs us that he hopes that the work will be accomplished within a week.

The Borough engineer, reported to be a very competent person for the task, has been employed to carry out the improvements in the sewerage of the Asylum. Men have commenced the work. The existing tanks are to be abolished, and the drains will be connected with the town system. Irrigation of Asylum land with sewerage is no part of the new scheme.

As to the progress, since the Commissioners' visit in November, of the additional blocks, it has not been great, weather having made it difficult to proceed quickly.

We have, as usual, examined the medical records. The male case books are kept well, and better than the others.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

Norwich Asylum.

29 April 1886.

IN an Asylum where so much is done by the Committee to render the management as good as possible, we regret to find that there is as yet no assistant medical officer, and we desire at the commencement of our report to state our conviction that no Asylum, even with fewer numbers than are received here, can be adequately

adequately supervised by only one medical officer, however zealous he may be, and we hope that the post of assistant medical officer will very shortly be filled. We ought, perhaps, to say that this is the only Asylum within the limits of our official knowledge which has not such an officer. Another matter which, we think, calls for early attention arises from the fact that there is no means of testing the wakefulness of the night attendants in the epileptic dormitory. This defect seems to us to call for speedy remedy.

Appendix (C.)
Norwich
Asylum.

In connection with this subject, we note, with much approval, that in every dormitory means of summoning aid by the patients exists, and we learn that this is very rarely abused, and has already, in Dr. Harris' opinion, proved the means of saving life. The Asylum has been very efficiently heated throughout, but some of the day-rooms and dormitories are deficient in fresh air, and Tobin's tubes might, we think, be used with good effect. During the course of our inspection we saw the Chairman of the Committee, with the city surveyor, and examined the plans for the erection of alternative exits, on the spot. We doubt not that the plans will be so altered, in accordance with our suggestions, that when they next are sent to the office we shall be able to recommend them to the favourable consideration of the Home Secretary.

We also had some conversation with the Chairman regarding the means of escape from the other blocks, which are only one-storied buildings, and he will, we feel sure, devise some scheme which will prove efficient and satisfactory. The mess-room for the nurses has been enlarged, and the mess-room for the male attendants brightened and painted since the last visit.

We cannot, however, report that any steps have been taken to erect the much-needed workshops, and in consequence only two patients are employed at any trades, viz., one with the carpenter, and the other with the engineer. The importance of employing patients is well known, and it is not only because employment proves a valuable remedial agent, but also because from the patients' labour would accrue profit to the Asylum, that we again strongly urge this subject on the attention of the Committee.

Employment

Since two members of our Board last visited this Asylum, 28 men and 20 women have been admitted; 14 patients left on recovery, and 10 relieved, or not improved. Seven of each sex died from ordinary causes, and no remark is needed from us, except to mention the fact that the rate of mortality is low.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 10 instances. The coroner held no inquests. One record of seclusion occurs, a male, for two hours for violence. No entry is made of the use of mechanical restraint.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Seclusion.

The patients on the books are 316, 152 males and 164 females; one of the former, and two of the latter being absent on trial. The others were all seen by us, and we can give a satisfactory report of their dress, demeanour, and condition. We heard no complaints. The wards were bright and clean, and the dormitories in good order.

The attendants on duty by day are 10 in the male, and 11 in the female division; there are also two of each sex on duty at

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) Norwich Asylum. Staff of attendants.	night. One-third of the day attendants have not been here a year yet, and two-thirds not two years; but there appears to be, in Dr. Harris' opinion, appreciation by the attendants of the kindnesses shown them by the Committee, and a wish to remain in the Asylum service. There is one official on duty at night whose appointment we consider most judicious, and that is the stoker, whose business is to see to the fires, so that steam may be ready at any hour of the night, and he has, besides, to perambulate the outside of the whole building, marking his visits at various spots. No patient physically able and willing to go beyond is confined to the airing-courts for exercise; and we were pleased with the Asylum grounds, which, even at this season, present a bright aspect.
Amusement. Divine service.	The associated entertainments continue as heretofore, and are attended by about 250 patients. Nearly 200 are present at divine service, which is held here only once on Sunday, and then in the afternoon. The place where church service is held is the dining-hall and recreation-room.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptics and suicidal patients are all under constant supervision by night. The health of the majority of the patients here is satisfactory; 6 of each sex were seen by us in bed, and 7 men and 8 women were last week registered as under medical treatment. There are 187 patients belonging to Norwich maintained here, at a weekly rate of 9 s. 4 d.; 34 to King's Lynn, at 14 s.; 25 to Yarmouth, at 15 s.; and 68 to Suffolk, at 16 s. and 15 s. One private patient pays 16 s. a week, and there is 1 Essex patient received at the same rate.
	In conclusion, we have much pleasure in reporting that substantial progress continues to be made in the general efficiency of the Asylum arrangements, which is most creditable to Dr. Harris' unassisted efforts.

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

17 April 1886.

Nottingham Borough Asylum.	WE have this day inspected the Asylum, and can give a very satisfactory report of the condition throughout, and that the present state is highly creditable alike to the Committee and the Medical Superintendent.
State of wards. Condition of patients.	The wards were bright and cheerful; the beds and bedding in proper order; the patients quiet and contented, their dress neat, and behaviour orderly.
Dietary.	We saw a good dinner, generally approved, on the table, and the stores inspected by us were of excellent quality. We had no complaints except of undue detention.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants appears to be numerically sufficient, and the attendants themselves up to their duties, whilst the duration of their service here is satisfactory.
Employment.	Employment is found for 100 men and 110 women; all the clothing and the boots and shoes are both made and repaired on the premises, and, out of the total employed, only 22 men and 28 women are returned as merely ward cleaners. We learn that there

there are 2 men and 4 women absent on trial out of the 155 males and 150 females on the books, but we afforded to each resident patient opportunity of talking with us.

Appendix (C.)
Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.
Statistics.

The changes since the last visit have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	33	40	73
Discharged " recovered " - -	10	12	22
" " relieved " - -	4	1	5
" " not improved " - -	9	6	15
" " not insane " - -	1	—	1
Died - - - - -	11	10	21

There is this one special feature to notice in the causes of death, viz., that nine of them are ascribed to general paralysis.

Autopsy ascertained the assigned cause in 19 out of the 21 instances. The death-rate is low.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

One death formed the subject of inquiry by the coroner, when a verdict was returned that death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, occasioned by a piece of bone accidentally swallowed in a fit having partially obstructed the windpipe. The general paralytics here are numerous, and no less than 5 out of the 9 males admitted this year are suffering from that disease.

The epileptic patients are 36 males and 21 females, and the actively suicidal are 3 males and 6 females. It is, however, impossible, under present arrangements, to keep under continuous supervision by night more than 18 males and 19 females of the two last-mentioned classes. We saw in bed 8 patients on the male, and 3 on the female side; under medical treatment last week were 6 males and 21 females, as we learn from the journal, and we find entered therein the name of 1 man restrained for 48 hours for surgical reasons, and one entry of seclusion for eight hours. Only two serious casualties have occurred since the last visit, both on the female side, and both accidentally caused by falls.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.
Restraint and
seclusion

Last night a theatrical representation was given here, which, from the patients' account to us, was much appreciated. The weekly dance brings together about 160 patients; about 250 patients go beyond the airing-courts three times a week, and nearly 100 are taken weekly beyond the estate.

Amusement.

Divine service is held here once on Sundays, and the chaplain also reads prayers twice a week. The congregation on Sundays averages nearly 150. In conclusion, we are glad to be able to report that, very recently, the Corporation of Nottingham conveyed to the Asylum trustees the 20 acres of land adjoining, forming part of the estate of 50 acres originally intended to be reserved for the permanent use of the Asylum, but which part has hitherto been cultivated as allotment gardens. We understand that the whole 20 acres will come into the possession of the Committee within two years from this time. This will, we hope,

Divine service.

Appendix (C.) remove the principal difficulty in the way of enlarging the
 Nottingham Asylum, and we learn that the architect has been instructed to
 Borough prepare and submit plans for the erection of a building to
 Asylum. accommodate 250 patients.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

5 June 1886.

Portsmouth We have to-day inspected this Asylum, and think high praise
 Asylum. is due to Mr. Bland and the staff working under him for the
 condition in which we find the Asylum and the patients. The
 State of wards. wards were bright and cheerful, the dormitories clean and com-
 fortable, the bedding good and sufficient, and the patients were
 neatly dressed and for the most part quiet and contented. We
 had, as usual, many complaints from the London patients of the
 hardness of their lot at being sent to such a distance from relatives
 and friends. We must say we think that this is a substantial
 grievance, and more care might be taken in the selection of cases
 sent here, so that only those who have no known relatives should,
 as far as possible, be chosen for this Asylum, and the others
 placed in the Middlesex Asylums or in the Licensed Houses in
 London. We had no complaints on other subjects which were
 not manifestly the outcome of delusions.

Dietary. The dinner served this day was of good quality, and the beer
 served with it was much appreciated.

Amusement. All the female wards are furnished with pianos, and the men's
 wards with bagatelle and billiard tables. There is besides a
 billiard room with two tables, used by patients by day and by
 attendants by night. The associated entertainments are numerous
 and varied, and collect together about 130 men and 100 women.
 Whilst we are writing this report a cricket match is going on in
 front of the Asylum, which is being watched by a large body of
 patients with evident interest.

Divine service. At church last Sunday 110 men and 82 women were present;
 145 men and 100 women walk beyond the airing courts, and 80
 men and 56 women go weekly for walks beyond the grounds;
 but 105 males and 178 females are confined to the airing courts
 for exercise. One of the great wants at this Asylum is a walk
 round the estate, and if this were made we think many of the
 283 patients now taking exercise only in the airing courts would
 no longer be obliged to be so restricted. Other matters which
 seem to us to need attention are: the doors of the fire-escape
 staircases, which open inwards instead of outwards; the scullery
 by No. 4 female ward, which is dark, ill-placed, and likely to be
 offensive; and the yard between the brewery and the male
 hospital, which might be made a cheerful object for the sick
 instead of an eyesore. The detached hospital, we are glad to
 report, is nearly completed, and will shortly be ready for occu-
 pation if need be. The machinery in the laundry has been
 improved, and every patient has two changes of linen weekly at
 the least, whilst the working patients have as many as the nature
 of their work renders necessary.

One hundred and twenty-six men and 131 women are usefully employed; 35 men work on the land, 25 in the shops, 45 help in the wards, and the rest are employed in the kitchen, stores, and offices, &c.; 39 women clean the wards, 20 are employed in the laundry, 16 in the kitchen, and about the officers' quarters, and the remainder knit and sew. Appendix (C.)
Portsmouth
Asylum.

Thirteen males and 10 females have been secluded on 50 and 52 occasions respectively, and for a total of $579\frac{1}{2}$ and 581 hours. No entry of restraint occurs.

The patients suffering from epilepsy are 73. There are 10 patients considered actively suicidal, and 31 males and 6 females are the subjects of general paralysis; 98 men and 84 women are under continuous supervision by night. The Asylum has been entirely free from any infectious or contagious disorder, and no serious casualty has occurred. Since the last visit 71 patients have died; general paralysis accounts for more than one-third of the total number, namely, 26, and 13 died from senile decay. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There is nothing in the causes of death calling for notice. The coroner held no inquest, but the assigned cause of death was verified by autopsy in 56 cases; in the others leave was sought to make the examination but refused. Mr. Bland tells us, as a curious fact, that it is refused in those cases in which the relatives have shown little or no interest in the patient when living. The health of the patients at this time is good. Four of each sex were seen by us in bed, and 12 men and 14 women are registered as under medical treatment. One of the patients seen by us in bed was a Russian lady, who was recently removed here from a Licensed House, and we are glad to be able to report a marked improvement in her condition. Post-mortem
examinations.

The principal alterations not already alluded to are the remodelling and enlarging of the heating apparatus throughout the building. The windows of the chronic block have been lowered, so that patients now can look out when sitting down. Bailey's electric clock has been enlarged, and six additional recording stations provided. Painting and renovation of the walls, both inside and outside, is in progress, and additional water-closet accommodation will shortly be provided at the laundry block.

The patients on the books now number 250 males and 278 females, and the Asylum is practically full. The changes since the last visit have been the admission of 102 men and 146 women; 45 men and 59 women have left on recovery, and 13 men and 23 women were discharged relieved or not improved. The 528 patients on the books are thus chargeable: to Portsea Island Union, 285; to Middlesex unions, 118; to Southampton, 83; to other unions and boroughs, 11. The private patients are 26; the criminals 5. Statistics.

The attendants in charge of these patients are: by day, 24 males and 29 females; and by night, 4 males and 3 females. Their duration of service here is satisfactory, and they appeared to us to be intelligent and up to their duties. Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (D.)

Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1886, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 £.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.		Estimate.	Date of Approval.
			£. s. d.	1886 :
Hereford - -	Drains and sanitary improvements.		600 - -	16 July.
Northumberland -	Engine house, &c. -		320 - -	8 Feb.
„ -	Cottage for engineer		200 - -	9 Sept.
York (Wakefield), W. R.	New dormitory on site of mortuary.		730 - -	31 Mar.
Hull - - -	Mortuary chapel, &c.		150 - -	17 May.
Norwich - - -	Additional urinals -		115 - -	8 Feb.
„ - - -	Escape staircases -		320 - -	28 July.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of
PATIENTS ; and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS, during
the Year 1886.

Appendix (E.) - - - - -

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - - - -

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.																					
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e. g.</i> Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.															
									Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.													
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	23,024	4	6	2,506	2	4	4	-	-	8 ³ / ₄	2	-	1	- ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	4 ³ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₄		
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - -	11,472	11	4	1,284	7	9	3	1 ¹ / ₂	-	4 ³ / ₄	2	4 ³ / ₄	1	2	-	1 ¹ / ₂	-	1 ³ / ₄	1	3	-	3 ³ / ₄		
Bucks - - - - -	12,102	6	3	1,810	19	2	5	2 ⁷ / ₈	-	9 ³ / ₈	2	8 ⁵ / ₈	1	- ⁵ / ₈	-	⁷ / ₈	-	1 ¹ / ₈	-	-	-	3 ⁵ / ₈		
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - -	10,959	5	11	2,711	7	3	3	5 ⁷ / ₈	-	4 ³ / ₄	2	5 ³ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	3 ¹ / ₄	-	7 ⁵ / ₈	1	6 ⁵ / ₈
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	10,768	10	11	1,353	16	7	3	8 ¹ / ₂	-	7 ³ / ₄	2	- ¹ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	2	-	1 ⁷ / ₈	-	2 ¹ / ₂
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	9,736	7	6	1,086	1	1	2	5 ³ / ₄	-	7	2	2 ¹ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	4 ¹ / ₂	-	5 ¹ / ₈	-	2 ¹ / ₂
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	14,576	7	-	2,067	10	8	2	11	-	6 ⁵ / ₈	2	5 ³ / ₄	1	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	2 ³ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	2 ¹ / ₄
Cornwall - - - - -	16,825	15	11	1,922	7	1	4	6	-	9 ³ / ₄	2	4	-	11	-	1 ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₄	-	7	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	2 ¹ / ₂
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	13,057	16	5	744	10	11	3	5	-	6	2	5 ³ / ₄	-	9 ⁷ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	1 ⁷ / ₈	-	5 ¹ / ₂	-	9	-	2 ¹ / ₈
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	10,754	7	7	336	1	2	2	8	-	9	1	10 ¹ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	3 ¹ / ₄	1	2	-	6 ¹ / ₂
Derby - - - - -	11,603	18	4	1,520	5	8	3	6	-	10 ¹ / ₄	2	6 ¹ / ₂	1	1	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	6 ³ / ₄	1	2	-	3 ¹ / ₂
Devon - - - - -	18,553	5	1	2,054	17	8	3	2 ¹ / ₂	-	7 ¹ / ₄	2	1 ³ / ₈	-	10 ¹ / ₄	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	3 ⁷ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₂	-	5 ⁷ / ₈
Dorset - - - - -	10,009	2	10	476	9	2	3	5 ⁷ / ₈ (c)	-	3	2	3	-	11 ³ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	3 ¹ / ₄	-	- (f)	-	7 ³ / ₈
Durham - - - - -	26,369	18	3	8,898	7	8	3	7 ¹ / ₂	-	7 ⁷ / ₈	2	3 ³ / ₈	-	10 ³ / ₈	-	- ⁷ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	4 ¹ / ₂	-	8 ³ / ₈	-	2 ³ / ₈
Essex - - - - -	30,520	10	7	19,229	8	9	3	11 ⁷ / ₈	-	11	2	3 ¹ / ₂	1	2 ³ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₄	-	5 ⁷ / ₈	-	7 ³ / ₄	-	3 ¹ / ₂
Glamorgan - - - - -	21,671	9	11	2,423	15	11	3	10 ¹ / ₈	-	8 ¹ / ₂	2	4	-	8 ⁷ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	4 ⁷ / ₈	-	3 ³ / ₈	-	4 ¹ / ₂
Gloucester - - - - -	18,481	2	6	4,127	11	6	2	11 ³ / ₈	-	7 ⁵ / ₈	2	-	-	11 ¹ / ₈	-	1 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	10 ³ / ₈	-	7 ⁵ / ₈	-	2 ³ / ₈
Hants - - - - -	22,391	15	8	4,877	7	10	4	1 ³ / ₄	-	7	2	3 ³ / ₄	-	9 ¹ / ₂	-	1	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	7	-	4 ¹ / ₂
Hereford (County and City) - - - -	9,134	6	1	1,600	12	8	3	5 ¹ / ₂ (c)	-	10 ¹ / ₄	2	6 ⁷ / ₈	-	8 ⁵ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₈ (d)	-	- (e)	-	7 ¹ / ₈	-	- (f)	-	3
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	34,116	12	8	1,703	1	6	3	2 ¹ / ₄	1	-	2	8 ³ / ₈	1	-	-	- ⁷ / ₈ (d)	-	- (e)	-	8 ¹ / ₂	-	4 ⁷ / ₈	-	3 ⁵ / ₈
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	23,473	6	8	3,327	8	9	4	- ³ / ₄	-	8 ³ / ₄	2	8 ³ / ₈	1	3	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	6 ³ / ₈	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	3 ⁷ / ₈
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - - -	31,224	9	5	8,474	9	4	2	10 ⁵ / ₈	-	9 ¹ / ₄	1	9 ¹ / ₂	-	8 ⁵ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	5 ³ / ₄	-	5 ¹ / ₄	-	1 ³ / ₄
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	15,793	19	2	35,169	2	9	3	8 ³ / ₈ (c)	-	9 ¹ / ₈	3	- ¹ / ₈	-	8 ¹ / ₄	-	- ⁷ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	5 ¹ / ₂	-	- (f)	-	2 ¹ / ₂
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	44,676	11	-	11,987	17	6	3	9 (c)	-	7 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₄	-	8 ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	6 ⁷ / ₈	-	- (f)	-	2 ¹ / ₈
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	35,507	3	4	6,952	1	11	3	-	-	5 ¹ / ₂	2	4 ³ / ₈	-	9 ¹ / ₂	-	- ⁷ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	3 ³ / ₈	-	10 ¹ / ₂	-	2 ³ / ₈
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	10,364	12	3	2,570	14	3	4	1 ³ / ₈	-	9	2	4 ¹ / ₄	-	8 ⁷ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	3 ⁷ / ₈
Lincoln - - - - -	18,049	13	4	2,907	5	5	3	9 ¹ / ₂	-	9 ¹ / ₈	2	3 ¹ / ₄	-	9 ³ / ₄	-	1 ³ / ₄	-	- ⁷ / ₈	-	3	-	10 ¹ / ₄	-	3 ³ / ₈
Middlesex (Banstead) - - - - -	51,096	14	6	6,046	16	5	4	6 ³ / ₄	-	9	2	5	1	3 ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	1 ³ / ₄
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	54,587	13	5	6,366	8	11	3	8	-	5 ¹ / ₂	2	11 ³ / ₄	-	11 ¹ / ₂	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	5 ¹ / ₂	-	5 ³ / ₄	-	2
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	47,522	2	9	6,164	4	5	3	7 ¹ / ₄	-	7 ¹ / ₂	3	- ³ / ₄	1	1	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₄	-	4	-	5	-	2
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - -	14,723	17	4	3,359	1	6	2	6 ¹ / ₂	-	7 ¹ / ₂	1	9 ⁵ / ₈	-	8 ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₈	-	-	-	2 ¹ / ₂	-	11 ¹ / ₂	-	5 ³ / ₈
Norfolk - - - - -	16,139	18	3	2,596	14	8	4	4 ¹ / ₄ (c)	-	9 ¹ / ₄	1	9 ¹ / ₄	-	11 ¹ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	1	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	- (f)	-	3 ³ / ₄
Northampton - - - - -	15,017	14	5	5,120	4	9	2	11 ¹ / ₄	-	11 ⁵ / ₈	2	3 ³ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	1 ⁷ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₈	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	2 ⁷ / ₈

(a) Average.

(b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(c) Including farm and garden.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

and CARE of PATIENTS; and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS, during the Year 1886.

		W E E K L Y C H A R G E .					COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	8 - $\frac{3}{4}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/ and 15/	14/ and 20/	Building and Repairs	- - Building and Repairs	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 8	8 6	14 -	17 6	Repairs - - -	- - Excess to Repairs	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
- 10	9 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 4	14 -	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs	- - Building and Repairs	Bucks.
- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9/11 and 14/	14 -	- - -	Building - - -	- - - - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs	- - Building and Repairs	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- - $\frac{7}{8}$	6 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 -	9/9 and 14/	- - -	County - - -	- - - - - -	Chester (Chester).
- (b)	8 - $\frac{5}{8}$	9 -	12/10 and 14/	12/ to 20/	Maintenance and Building	- - Maintenance	„ (Parkside).
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7	15 -	12/6 to 63/	Repairs and Fittings	- - Profits to Furniture, Fittings, and Alterations.	Cornwall.
- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 2	14 -	14/ and 17/6	Maintenance - -	- - Maintenance, and County Lunacy- Rate.	Cumberland and Westmorland.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 -	14 -	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs	- - Establishment	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, &c.
- 4	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 -	12/6 and 14/	14/ and 17/6	Maintenance - -	- - Maintenance	Derby.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs	- - - - - -	Devon.
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 7	14 -	10/ to 15/	Building - - -	- - Non-pauper Account	Dorset.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 8	14 -	12/ to 20/	Building and Repairs	- - Building and Repairs	Durham.
- - $\frac{1}{4}$	9 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 -	14 -	- - -	Building - - -	- - - - - -	Essex.
- - $\frac{3}{8}$	8 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - -	- - - - - -	Glamorgan.
- 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 6	12/ to 14/	14/ and 15/	Building and Repairs	- - Maintenance ; Excess to Building and Repairs.	Gloucester.
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 4	14 -	17 6	Building - - -	- - Maintenance and Building	Hants.
- (b)	8 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 4	- - -	14 -	Building and Repairs	- - Maintenance ; Excess to Building and Repairs.	Hereford (County and City).
- 1	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 4	14 -	17 -	- ditto - - -	- - Building and Repairs	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 11	14 -	16/ and 17/	- ditto - - -	- - Maintenance	„ (Chartham).
- - $\frac{3}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 2	14 -	14/ and 21/	- ditto - - -	- - Building and Repairs	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- (b)	8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 9	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - -	- - - - - -	„ (Rainhill).
- (b)	8 -	8 2	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building - - -	- - Maintenance and Building	„ (Prestwich).
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14 -	14/ to 25/	Building and Repairs	- - Building and Repairs	„ (Whittingham).
- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	14 -	8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maintenance - -	- - Maintenance ; Excess to Repairs	Leicester and Rutland.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - -	- - Maintenance	Lincoln.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - -	- - - - - -	Middlesex (Banstead).
- - $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	14 -	- - -	General - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 11 (a)	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - -	- - - - - -	„ (Hanwell).
- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12/ to 14/	12/ and 14/	Building and Repairs	- - Maintenance, and Building and Repairs.	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 2	14 -	14/ to 20/	Maintenance - -	- - Maintenance	Norfolk.
- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 -	13/ and 14/	11/ to 17/6	Building and Repairs	- - Excess to Building and Repairs	Northampton.

(d) Including wines, spirits, and porter.

(e) With surgery and dispensary.

(f) With provisions.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.								
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e. g.</i> Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dis- pensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.		
									Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES— continued.			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Northumberland - - - - -	11,468 4 5	12,520 9 10	4 7¼ (a)	- 11	2 7⅜	- 10¾	- ¾	- ⅝	- 8¼	- (b)	- 3⅞
Nottingham - - - - -	8,576 18 7	863 9 6	4 3⅝	- 7¾	2 6	- 11¼	- ⅞	- ⅝	- 6	- 2⅞	- 2
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	11,083 2 5	2,279 7 5	3 7½	- 9¼	2 2¾	- 10⅝	- ⅞	- ⅝	- 4	- 4⅜	- 2⅝
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridg- north, and Wenlock).	14,699 5 1	1,846 - 5	3 6¾	- 7⅞	2 2⅝	1 -¾	- ⅞	- ¾	- 5⅝	- 2¼	- 2½
Somerset - - - - -	17,029 15 8	2,966 19 7	3 5	- 7½	2 4	- 10½	- ⅝	- ½	- 6⅞	- 6⅜	- 2¼
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	16,641 12 5	4,429 8 3	3 9½ (a)	- 8	1 10¾	1 1	- ¾	- ½	- 4¼	- (b)	- 1½
" (Burntwood) - - - - -	12,621 6 11	1,597 18 8	3 5	- 7¼	2 -½	1 -	- ¾	- ¼	- 6½	- 8½	- 2¾
Suffolk - - - - -	15,979 7 4	21,847 5 11	3 3¾	- 9⅝	2 4	1 -¼	- ⅞	- ⅞	- 2⅞	- 7⅞	- 7⅝
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	26,500 4 3	9,265 12 9	2 9¼	- 8½	2 11⅜	1 2⅞	- ⅝	- ⅝	- 5	1 -⅞	- 3⅝
" (Brookwood) - - - - -	26,740 6 6	3,903 15 11	3 6⅝	- 9	2 10	1 -¾	- ⅞	- ⅝	- 6¼	- 6⅝	- 3¾
" Cane Hill - - - - -	26,737 15 9	3,048 19 6	3 4¼	- 8⅝	2 6½	1 2⅞	- ⅝	- ⅝	- 3⅝	1 1⅞	- 4⅞
Sussex - - - - -	19,665 6 10	2,306 18 2	3 2¾	- 6⅝	2 5¼	1 5⅝	- ¾	- ⅝	- 3⅞	- 9⅞	- ¾
Warwick - - - - -	16,918 11 5	3,402 13 5	3 6¼	- 9¾	2 7½	1 5	- ½	- 1	- 5¼	- 5	- 3½
Wilts - - - - -	12,588 11 5	709 17 4	2 10¾	- 4¾	2 -¾	- 8	- ½	- ¾	- 4¼	- 5½	- 9½
Worcester - - - - -	16,805 11 -	5,286 11 9	2 6¾	- 7¾	2 1¾	- 10½	- 1¼	- 1¾	- 3¾	- 9¼	- 3¾
York, N. Riding - - - - -	15,179 3 5	1,995 3 4	3 4	- 10⅞	2 6⅞	- 10⅞	- ½	- ¾	- 6⅝	1 4⅞	- 4⅝
" W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	32,118 1 -	8,507 11 4	3 4¾	- 10	2 3⅝	- 9	- ⅞	- ⅞	- 4⅝	- 8⅞	- 2⅞
" " (Wadsley) - - - - -	32,028 2 -	10,241 10 6	3 4⅞	- 9¼	2 4	- 9⅞	- ¾	- ½	- 4⅝	- 4⅞	- 1⅝
" E. Riding - - - - -	6,171 2 2	2,956 5 4	2 3¼	- 8¾	2 4¾	1 -⅝	- ½	- ½	- 5½	1 9¼	- 2¼
TOTALS of County Asylums - - £.	1,053,859 19 8	263,833 11 10									
BOROUGHS :											
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	12,269 7 5	1,039 - 6	3 8⅞ (a)	- 11¼	2 2⅞	- 11½	- ⅝	- ⅞	- 4½	- (b)	- 9⅞
" (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	10,628 5 6	1,539 3 6	3 7 (a)	- 9⅞	1 9¼	- 11	- ⅝	- ¼	- 2⅞	- (b)	- 4⅞
Bristol - - - - -	10,025 10 6	1,153 14 6	3 4¼	- 7⅞	2 10⅞	1 -⅝	- ¾	- ¼	- 6⅞	- 2⅝	- 4¼
Hull - - - - -	6,941 4 1	838 13 4	3 5	- 10	2 8⅞	1 9⅞	- ¾	- ¼	- 5⅝	1 2¾	- 5⅝
Ipswich - - - - -	6,916 14 5	582 19 -	3 10⅞	1 -½	2 9⅞	1 4⅝	- 1	- ⅞	- 6	- 3⅞	- 5½
Leicester - - - - -	12,064 7 4	1,771 7 8	3 9½	- 9⅞	2 4¾	- 8¾	- ⅞	- ⅞	- 10⅝	- 5⅝	1 7⅞
London (City of) - - - - -	13,077 18 2	714 18 8	4 7	- 7½	2 10¼	1 7¾	- ¾	- 2	- 9½	- 6	- 8
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	8,295 2 3	15,712 13 2	3 -⅝	- 10½	2 10⅝	- 11⅞	- ½	- ⅝	- 1¾	- 7⅝	- 5⅝
Norwich - - - - -	6,878 15 2	1,190 - 2	3 10⅝	- 6⅞	2 1⅞	1 1	- ¼	- ½	- 3¾	- 1¼	- 2⅝
Nottingham - - - - -	8,396 11 7	606 7 8	4 2⅝	- 9⅝	2 7	1 5	- ½	- (e)	- 7	- 5½	- 4⅞
Portsmouth - - - - -	13,016 19 1	1,785 14 5	3 2¼	- 8⅞	2 4¼	1 2½	- ⅝	- ¼	- 3¾	- 8¼	- 7
TOTALS of Borough Asylums - - £.	108,510 15 6	26,934 12 7									

(a) Including farm and garden. (b) Included with provisions. (c) Average. (d) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

and CARE of PATIENTS; and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS, during the Year 1886—continued.

Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).		WEEKLY CHARGE.						COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
		Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 6½	9 7⅜	9 -½	14 -	15/ and 18/	Building and Repairs	- -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
-	9 5	9 -	12/ and 14/	14 -	- ditto - - - -	- -	- ditto - - - -	Nottingham.
- 1⅛	8 4⅞	8 9	13 6	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- -	- - - -	Oxford.
- 1⅛	8 4⅛	8 10¾ (c)	14 -	15 -	Repairs - - - -	- -	Repairs - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 1⅛	8 5¾	8 9	13/1½ and 15/2	13/1½ and 15/2	Building and Repairs	- -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Somerset.
- (d)	8 -¼	8 5¾ (c)	14 -	14 -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	- -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
- 2	8 5½	8 5½	14 -	14 -	- ditto - - - -	- -	- ditto - - - -	" (Burntwood).
- 1⅛	9 1⅝	11 10½	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	Suffolk.
- 2¼	9 3¼	9 1½ (c)	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- -	- - - -	Surrey (Wandsworth).
- 2	9 6¼	9 9	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- -	- - - -	" (Brookwood).
- 1	9 8⅜	10 6	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- -	- - - -	" Cane Hill.
- (d)	8 11⅞	8/6 and 9/	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex.
- 1¼	9 6½	8 2	14 -	10/ to 14/	Building, and Maintenance	- -	Excess to Building, and Maintenance	Warwick.
- 1	7 7¾	7 7	10/7 and 11/7	15 -	First Cost - - - -	- -	First Cost - - - -	Wilts.
- 3½	7 7	7/7 and 8/2	13/ and 14/	7/7 to 20/	Repairs - - - -	- -	Maintenance. Excess to Repairs	Worcester.
- 7	9 4	9 4	14/7 and 15/9	14/ to 31/6	Additions - - - -	- -	Maintenance, and Additions -	York, N. Riding.
- 3	8 5⅝	8 -	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	" W. Riding (Wakefield).
- 1⅝	8 -½	8 -	14 -	14/ and 20/	Building and Repairs	- -	Building and Repairs - -	" (Wadsley).
- 5⅝	8 6¼	8 9	14/ to 16/	13/ to 30/	Repairs, Additions, &c.	- -	Maintenance, Repairs, Additions, &c.	" E. Riding.
BOROUGHES :								
- 1⅝	8 11¼	9 -	14/ and 15/9	9/6 to 30/	Maintenance - - - -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).
- 1⅝	8 8	9 -	14 -	15/ to 21/	Overdraft on Treasurer	- -	Overdraft on Treasurer - -	" (Rubery Hill).
- 2¼	8 9¾	10 -	14 -	16/ and 20/	Maintenance - - - -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	Bristol.
- 4⅜	10 6⅞	12 3	14 -	15/ and 21/	- ditto - - - -	- -	- ditto - - - -	Hull.
- 2⅞	10 3	11 1⅜	14/ and 15/	21 -	Original outlay - - - -	- -	Original outlay - - - -	Ipswich.
- 5⅛	10 4⅝	10 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs	- -	- - - -	Leicester.
- 1	11 9¾	12 3	14 -	- -	General - - - -	- -	- - - -	London (City of).
- (d)	9 -¼	9 11	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 1½	8 2	9 4	14/ to 16/	16 -	Building, Repairs, &c.	- -	Building, Repairs, &c. - -	Norwich.
- 2⅜	10 2¾	10 9	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- -	- - - -	Nottingham.
- ⅞	9 -⅝	10 6	14 -	12/ to 20/	General, and Building and Repairs.	- -	General, and Building and Repairs.	Portsmouth.

(e) Included with Miscellaneous.

(f) Including wine, spirits, and porter.

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

DETAILS of the EXISTING ACCOMMODATION for PAUPER LUNATICS belonging to BOROUGHs, within the Meaning of "The LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853," which do not CONTRIBUTE to the BUILDING or MAINTENANCE of any County Asylum, or are not Annexed to a County, under Section 9 of that Act. (Corrected to date of publication, 1887).

No. 1.

BOROUGHs HAVING ASYLUMs.

Birmingham	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham. Rubery Hill, near Birmingham.
Bristol	-	-	-	Stapleton, near Bristol.
Exeter	-	-	-	Digby's, near Heavitree.
Hull	-	-	-	Cottingham, near Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	Humberstone, near Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	Stone, near Dartford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	Coxlodge, Newcastle on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth.

No. 2.

BOROUGH ERECTING AN ASYLUM.

Derby.

No. 3.

BOROUGHs ABOUT TO ERECT ASYLUMs.

Maidstone.
Plymouth.

No. 4.

BOROUGHS IN UNION WITH COUNTIES.

Counties.	Boroughs.	Joint Asylums.
Berks - - -	Newbury - - Reading.	Moulsford.
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	Cambridge - -	Fulbourn.
Essex - - -	Colchester - - Maldon.	Brentwood.
Gloucester - -	Gloucester - -	Gloucester.
Hereford - - -	Hereford - -	Burghill.
Lincoln, three parts -	Grantham - - Lincoln. Stamford.	Bracebridge.
Oxford - - -	Abingdon - - Oxford. New Windsor.	Littlemore.
Salop - - -	Bridgnorth - - Ludlow. Oswestry. Shrewsbury. Much Wenlock.	Bicton.
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	Wells.
Worcester - -	Worcester - -	Powick.

No. 5.

BOROUGH annexed to a COUNTY by SECRETARY OF STATE.

County.	Borough.
Bucks - - -	Buckingham.

Appendix (F.)

No. 6.

BOROUGHs whose PAUPER LUNATICS are sent to ASYLUMS,
under CONTRACT or ARRANGEMENT.

(1.) Contracts under Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, Section 7.

Asylums.	Boroughs.	Date of Approval.	Duration of Contract.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	Bedford - -	28 Feb. 1860	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
Carmarthen - -	Carmarthen - -	21 April 1886	Expires 13 April 1888.
" - -	Haverford West	25 July 1885	Expires 12 April 1888.
Cheshire, Chester -	Chester - -	13 Mar. 1886	Terminable on 6 months' notice by Visitors, or on 23 May 1889.
Dorset - - -	Poole - - -	9 Oct. 1883	Terminable on 6 months' notice, or at Michaelmas, 1888.
Exeter - - -	Bideford - -	19 Nov. 1886	} Terminable after November 1891, on 6 months' notice.
" - - -	Dartmouth - -	4 Oct. "	
" - - -	Tiverton - -	20 Oct. "	
Gloucester - -	Tewkesbury -	8 July 1884	Terminable on 12 months' notice.
Hants - - -	Winchester -	11 Jan. 1886	Terminable on notice, or 30 September.
Ipswich - - -	Bury St. Edmunds.	21 Feb. 1884	Terminable on 9 months' notice.
Kent, Chartham -	Thetford - -	22 Feb. "	- - ditto.
	Canterbury -	23 Dec. 1875	Terminable on 12 months' notice.
	Deal - - -	28 Jan. 1876	- - ditto.
	Dover - - -	10 Mar. "	- - ditto.
Kent, Barming Heath.	Faversham -	1 Jan. "	- - ditto.
	Rochester -	6 Dec. 1886	Expires September 1891, unless sooner determined by 1 month's notice.
	Maidstone -	23 Feb. 1887	Expires 9 February 1889, unless sooner determined by 1 month's notice.
Northampton - -	Northampton -	22 Sept. 1876	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
Norwich - - -	Peterborough Liberty.	4 May 1877	Terminable on 3 months' notice.
	King's Lynn -	24 Nov. 1885	Expires 23 June 1889.
	Newark - - -	3 Jan. 1884	Terminable on 12 months' notice by either party.
Portsmouth - -	Southampton -	26 Nov. 1886	Expires 10 April 1890.
Sussex - - -	Chichester -	7 Mar. 1885	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	15 April 1854	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
York, North Riding -	Salisbury - -	6 Oct. 1855	- - ditto.
	Scarborough -	5 Oct. 1883	Terminable on 6 months' notice.

(2.) Informal Agreements.

Asylums.	Boroughs.
Hants - - - -	Andover.
Ipswich - - - -	Great Yarmouth.
Northumberland - - -	Berwick-on-Tweed.
Somerset - - - -	Bridgwater.
Stafford - - - -	Lichfield.

No. 7.

BOROUGHS which have not any subsisting Provision for the Care of their PAUPER LUNATICS, either under Contract approved under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 7, or informal Arrangement of like nature.

Derby * - - - -	} Reported against under Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 29.
Plymouth † - - - -	
York ‡ - - - -	
Barnstaple. §	
South Molton.	
Hastings.	
Hythe.	

* The Lunatics are received partly in Leicester Borough Asylum, under a Contract which will expire 2nd August 1887, and partly in Nottingham County Asylum. A separate Asylum is building.
† Asylum site bought and plans approved.
‡ The Lunatics are received into York Lunatic Hospital, under a Contract expiring in 1889.
§ Contract with Exeter Borough in preparation.

No. 8.

BOROUGHs, the COUNCILs of which have, by NOTICE to the SECRETARY OF STATE, taken upon themselves the DUTIES, POWERS, and AUTHORITIES of JUSTICES.

Abingdon.	Devizes.	Rochester.
Andover.	Exeter.	Salisbury.
Bath.	Hull.*	Scarborough.
Birmingham.	Ipswich.	Shrewsbury.
Bridgnorth.	Leicester.	South Molton.
Bridgwater.	Lichfield.	Stamford.
Bristol.	Lincoln.	Thetford.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Maldon.	Tiverton.
Cambridge.	Norwich.†	Wenlock.
Canterbury.	Nottingham.	Winchester.
Chichester.	Oswestry.	Worcester.
Colchester.	Oxford.	Yarmouth.
Dartmouth.	Portsmouth.	York.
Derby.	Reading.	

* See 45 & 46 Vict. c. cxv.

† See 26 & 27 Vict. c. xciii.

Note.—The rest of the BOROUGHs within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, are understood to be either annexed to Counties under Section 9, or to have contributed to the erection and maintenance of some County Asylum.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

21 April 1886.

IN this Hospital were yesterday, when we began our inspection, and still are, including the villas and cottages detached from the main building, 82 gentlemen and 125 ladies, and 7 other male patients. Twenty-nine female cases are away on leave at Loxley Hall and Colwyn Bay, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies are at home on leave. The patients upon the books are 92 of the male, 138 of the female sex, so that Mr. Mould has the responsible charge of 230 insane persons. There are also 9 men and 13 women boarders. In the main building there are now 59 male and 70 female patients; the rest in residence are all scattered in the villas, &c. There was very general contentment exhibited by those to whom we spoke and from whom we could elicit replies, and no complaint requires mention by us. We could not say that any are fit for early discharge; some convalescing are probably among those on leave. Colwyn Bay was visited by two of our Colleagues on 28th March. Three lady boarders are on the eve of departure; one of them is much addicted to drink, but refuses to remain. On the other hand, a gentleman patient, though told that he might leave, has, under mistaken notions of the Lunacy Law, hitherto for some time refused to go away. He now, after some conversation with us, purposes to leave, and his formal discharge should be immediately notified to our office.

Manchester Hospital.

Few cases were in bed of either sex during our inspection. One lady was secluded on account of excitement. Seclusion is recorded of 12 gentlemen and 8 ladies; the former for an aggregate period of 4,064 hours, the latter for 908 hours, but upon inquiry, we find that 3 of the former were helpless cases in bed, who really did not require seclusion except from other patients, and these account for 1,452 of the 4,064 hours.

Seclusion.

There has been no restraint except by gloves, and this has been resorted to in three instances to check destructive habits; in a fourth on account of a suicidal tendency.

Restraint.

Satisfactory replies were given to us by several patients and boarders on the subject of their fare, its cooking and service; and no one made any complaint on this subject except a gentleman, who insanely believes that the dinners are human flesh or hashed

Dietary.

Appendix (G.)

Manchester
Hospital.

Staff of
attendants.

Statistics.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Amusement.

Precautions
against fire.

rat. We found the main building and the patients' accommodation everywhere in a proper state. In the main building we noticed recent decoration of some parts of the interior. Additional water-closets are about to be constructed; the plans we saw. A foul laundry is also building at a short distance from the chief laundry, which is in the Hospital itself.

The male and female staff seem to be of a respectable class, and their number is adequate for the careful supervision of the patients. The general paralytics are all gentlemen patients; they are reported to be 10. The epileptics seem to be 5 male and 3 female patients.

According to the Hospital records the admissions since the Commissioners' last visit in 1885 have been 51, of which 30 have been in the male, 21 in the female division. Twenty-eight patients have been discharged, of whom 9 men and 5 women were recovered.

The recorded deaths have been 19, of which 15 occurred in the gentlemen's department.

The post-mortem examinations have been 7.

The causes of death appear to have been natural. Three of the deceased were respectively 67, 75, and 89 years of age. One gentleman and 2 ladies are the only persons at present on the registry as being under medical treatment.

In-door and out-door amusements continue to receive a due share of Mr. Mould's attention. A few weeks ago a fancy dress ball was a great success in the Recreation Hall, as it brought together a very large number of patients, ex-patients, boarders and others, guests of Mr. Mould.

We are informed that telephonic communication between the several buildings of which the Hospital consists is under consideration, and the provisions for exit in the event of an outbreak of fire have been improved. A fire brigade is organized and drilled, and as it is composed of the gardeners and other men employed outside, the attendants' duty of promoting the patients' escape rather than saving the building will not be interfered with. We think it right to mention that we have been informed, upon inquiry, that 2 male patients here shave themselves; the head attendant keeps the razor of one, the other patient has charge of his own razor. We cannot but think that no patient should have at any time in his own possession a razor, to which other patients might, through his carelessness, get access for a weapon to injure themselves or others. All letters written by patients and kept back from post have been laid before us. A certificate given, in the case of a male patient admitted from Levenshulme on the 19th instant, appears to us to be without any statement of facts observed by the certifying medical gentleman indicating insanity.

17 July 1886.

ON the books of this establishment are the names of 231 patients; the majority of these were seen by us during our inspection yesterday. The total number residing here, and the
villas

villas and cottages adjacent, is 204 ; 82 gentlemen and 122 ladies are thus distributed: 58 gentlemen and 70 ladies are in the main building; in cottage No. 1, 1 lady; No. 2, 12 ladies; and No. 3, 2 gentlemen; at St. Ann's Hospital, 1 gentleman and 7 ladies; at Brookside, 11 ladies; at the farm, 3 ladies; at Shadow Moss, 11 gentlemen; at Heald-green, 8 ladies; at Beech House, 7 gentlemen; and at Beech Cottage, 4 ladies. This last cottage is, we hear, to be given up, and the patients removed to Bradshaw Hall, which is an old house near the main building, and is a better residence for ladies than Beech Cottage; of the remaining 27 patients, 6 gentlemen and 10 ladies are on leave at Colwyn Bay, 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies at Loxley Hall, and 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies at home, or with friends. There are in addition to these patients 4 gentlemen and 8 ladies residing here as boarders, whom we have seen, and we think one of the ladies should be examined by two medical men, with a view to her being placed under certificates if she is to remain at the Hospital, as, in our opinion, she is of unsound mind. We have tried to converse with all the patients, and we had no complaint brought to our notice, and except appeals for discharge, made by patients obviously unfit for release, nothing was said by them calling for notice. Many of the more intelligent patients spoke gratefully of the treatment they received here. We cannot, we regret to say, mention any patient in residence here as fit for discharge; but one lady has, Mr. Mould informed us, recently come into a large sum of money, and we think inquiry on this head should be made. One gentleman here, still insane, asked us to promote his removal to some other licensed house or hospital. He has been here 13 years and upwards, is tired of his life here, and seeks a change. We think, if there is no special reason against it, his request might be granted. The main building, and various other houses, were in good order, but some of the flooring in the Hospital needs repairing, and one of the drains at No. 2 Cottage requires attention.

Appendix (G.)

Manchester
Hospital.

There are a large number of excitable patients in both divisions, and we did not think the staff of attendants engaged during the time of our visit in the airing-courts used by these patients on their respective sides sufficiently strong. No one was aggressive, but two or three were demonstrative and threatening.

Staff of
attendants.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 3 gentlemen, for 1,064 hours, and 7 ladies, for 299 hours.

Seclusion.

Two ladies have worn gloves to prevent destructive habits, one for one week and the other for a fortnight. In bed we saw 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies, and 6 gentlemen and 1 lady are registered as being under medical treatment. The bedrooms and dormitories were in good order, but we observed that one bedroom was occupied by a patient and a lad who is a boarder, no attendant sleeping in the room. This is an arrangement which we strongly object to, and I think it should not be permitted. The patient to whom our Colleagues referred as being allowed to shave himself has had this privilege stopped, we are glad to report,

Restraint.

Appendix (G.) and no patient in the Hospital shaves himself, or is trusted with a razor.

Manchester
Hospital.

Statistics.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Amusement.

Divine-Service.

Since our Colleagues were here 10 males and 7 females have been admitted, 7 of each sex discharged, 5 males and 2 females have recovered, and 2 of each sex have died from ordinary causes, and in one case the assigned cause was verified by post-mortem examination.

The amusements provided for the patients are numerous and varied. We saw parties out driving both yesterday and the day before. Cricket is frequently played, and some are able to join in lawn tennis.

All the patients who are able attend Divine Service at the church in the neighbourhood, and about 80 are present at the service held in the chapel. The morning daily prayers are also, we are informed, well attended.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

16 February 1886.

Wonford
House.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital, and seen and examined all the patients who are in residence. The Hospital generally is in a satisfactory condition. The day-rooms and corridors are bright and comfortable, and the sleeping-rooms, with an exception to which we shall presently refer, are clean and well furnished, and the bedding in proper order.

The room which we except is one in the female division, occupied at night by 3 patients whose habits are unclean. They sleep on their mattresses, covered with mackintosh, placed on the floor. We think some improvement may be effected here, though we are not at the moment prepared to indicate how it should be done.

We notice that in No. 3 female ward a dormitory has been converted into a sitting-room, much improving the day accommodation, and a room in the basement underneath fitted up as a dormitory. The latter is a very good room, and we hope that by degrees all the basement, which is light and cheerful, may be utilised.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are in progress for obtaining from the City Waterworks a high-pressure constant service of water, which will greatly improve the means of extinguishing fire.

Some of the carpets in the male division are a good deal worn, and require renewal.

Dietary.

Dr. Deas informs us of a change in the dietary which seems judicious. The meals are, breakfast with eggs, meat, or fish, dinner at 2 o'clock, and a meat tea at 7 o'clock. Some patients grumbled somewhat at being deprived of beer at night, but we do not doubt the propriety of stopping it.

The patients on the books to-day are 60 males and 78 females, but

but 2 males and 8 females are on leave at the house at Dawlish, which has been acquired by the committee, and a patient of each sex is on leave elsewhere. Of the patients whom we have seen a few are improving. We have talked with all the patients who would enter into conversation, but no complaints of a serious character have been made to us.

Appendix (G.)
Wonford House.

Their personal condition and state of clothing are, on the whole, good, though some difficulty is occasionally experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of clothing from the friends. We were pleased to observe that the repugnance of a lady patient long here to the ordinary dress of her sex has been overcome, and that she was to-day properly attired.

Condition of patients.

Since the visit of Commissioners in July last 7 male and 14 female patients have been admitted here; 7 males and 10 females discharged, 4 of each sex having recovered, and a patient of each sex died, the male of general paralysis, and the female of pneumonia and melancholia.

Statistics.

As regards restraint and seclusion we notice that since the last visit the only patients subjected to either have been of the female sex, 3 ladies having worn locked gloves, on account of destructive habits, for 15 hours, and 5 ladies have been secluded, on 20 occasions in all, and for a total of 90 hours. Five patients were under medical treatment last week.

Restraint and seclusion.

We have little to say on the general arrangements, but wish to call attention to a defect, which Dr. Deas, however, promises to remedy, namely, to the insufficient recording stations for the tell-tale clocks; there are but two stations in each division. The night watching is still discharged by one attendant on each side. Dr. Deas does not at present think it necessary to have an observation dormitory, under constant supervision, for recent and anxious cases.

The present assistant medical officer is about to leave, but a successor has been engaged.

Second visit, 20th July 1886.—[A favourable report.]

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

First Visit, 17th March 1886.—[A satisfactory entry.]

1 November 1886.

WE find this house to-day in its usual excellent order; its enlargement is approaching completion. The additions are two blocks at right angles to the old building on the garden side; and a water-closet block projected towards the road from No. 2 in the female division. The first-mentioned blocks will provide six bedrooms and a sitting-room for ladies, and seven bedrooms for gentlemen. We learn that 4 patients have recently been refused from want of room.

Barnwood House.
General condition.

Appendix (G.)
Barnwood
House.
Statistics.

The gentlemen under care and treatment are now 68, the ladies are 88. Besides these inmates are two lady boarders. Two male, and 1 female, patients are away on trial; and at "The Wilderness" are 11 ladies. All who had recently written to our office, as well as the recent cases, had our special attention. The writers were amongst the most insane, and their alleged grievances call for no mention here, though we listened to the complainants, hearing all they had to say which was anywise relevant. Several patients conversed with us, and no one was kept back from speaking to us. Some, of course, are too demented to speak intelligibly.

Amusement
and occupa-
tions.

The means of amusement are liberally provided in-doors and out of doors, and a fair proportion of each sex was in various ways employed rationally.

In bed were 1 gentleman and 2 ladies. One of the latter recently sustained a fracture of the neck of the right femur. She is an old lady, and was suddenly pushed down by another lady, a fellow-patient of an impulsive nature, near to the door of a day room. As far as we can learn the attendants were not to blame in the matter. The gentleman in bed is seriously ill from chronic bronchitis. There has been no fracture of a bone other than that referred to, and no other serious casualty.

Clothing.

Proper attention is given to the dress and personal cleanliness of the ladies and gentlemen, and though in No. 4 on each side there are several of destructive habits, mischief and disorder are kept within bounds.

Attendants.

At the North Cottage are 6 ladies, including a boarder. The staff here consists of 18 men (of whom four are attached to individual patients), and 33 nurses, including five lady companions; of these, four nurses and three companions are with special cases. With the ladies absent at "The Wilderness," whom we propose shortly to visit, are four companions, acting also as nurses. Mr. White, a duly qualified medical practitioner, has been appointed second assistant medical officer, and is now on duty. He and Dr. Soutar gave us all assistance we required in the temporary absence of Dr. and Mrs. Needham.

Seclusion.

The records inform us of the seclusion of 2 gentlemen, each once, one of them for an hour, the other for 10 hours, on account of violent excitement. Two ladies have also been secluded for three hours and six hours for the same reason. There has been no resort to restraint.

Two men and six women are at present sitting up at night on duty, one on each side patrolling. Two carriages and a pony chaise are in daily use for the patients. Two gentlemen are the only persons going out without attendants beyond the grounds; but very few are debarred from driving or walking out in the neighbourhood. A theatrical performance will shortly be given in the House; the piece is to be "The Illustrious Stranger." In every way the contentment, as well as the cure of the patients, seems to be studied, and it would be difficult to find fault with the general arrangements for their treatment.

The

The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in March last have been 5 in the male, 17 in the female department, while the discharges have been 5 of gentlemen, 6 of ladies; of the former 1, of the latter 4 had recovered. The deaths of 2 male and 3 female patients are also recorded; the causes of deaths appear to be all natural.

Appendix (G.)

Barnwood House.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths.

As might have been expected from an educated class of patients, there is much letter writing. Although a large number of letters is forwarded, it seems that at the visits of the Committee on the 16th of August, 20th of September, and 20th of October last, as many as 348, 241, and 164 letters of patients were kept back from the post; between 40 and 50 letters were laid before us. One gentleman writes to Apollo.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

29 April 1886.

THE prosperity of this Hospital is maintained. The patients increase in numbers and the finances flourish. There is now an endowment fund of 100,500 *l.*, and the donations of 1885 were liberal.

Royal Albert Asylum.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in that year have been 90, the discharges 54, the deaths 14. These occurrences bring up the numbers on the books from 520 at that date to 542 to-day. The patients consist of 369 males and 173 females; the private class and paupers are respectively 421 and 121, and the former may be subdivided into 309 election cases, 79 at reduced payments, 25 at full payments, 4 life cases, and 4 presentation cases.

Statistics.

The deaths have been few indeed; all were due to natural causes, and these were verified in 10 instances by autopsy. The general health has been good, and in bed to-day were only 10 males and 5 females. Eighteen girls and 22 boys are at present those registered as being under medical treatment.

Post-mortem examinations.

One male's hands have been secured by gloves occasionally during the night for 37 weeks, and another male has been similarly treated for five weeks, both to prevent destructive habits.

Restraint.

One male has been secluded two days for violence. No female has been subjected to either restraint or seclusion. The attention given to the cleanliness, orderly conduct, and mental improvement of the patients, is very manifest, and the children in each division seemed remarkably happy.

Seclusion.

We saw them at dinner, in school, and at work in the shops. We inspected the whole of the main building, and also visited the detached infirmaries, and farm. The report we can make upon that inspection is most favourable.

Dietary.

There has been a considerable addition to the farm buildings. The number of boys employed out of doors on the land, is, we are glad to see large, and this appears to be the best kind of employment.

Employment.

Appendix (G.)
 —
 Royal Albert
 Asylum.

employment for them. In the shops, too, we saw a fair number of lads, some of whom had attained a considerable skill in work. Of the girls, 112 have industrial training and work, either in the main building or at the female infirmary. Altogether 320, or thereabouts, of both sexes may be reported as employed usefully in the summer; 290, or thereabouts, in winter. It seems to us that ultimately arrangements should be practicable to obviate, by a separate branch establishment the relapse of successfully trained cases, discharged hence through superannuation.

Amusement.

While instruction is given, amusements are very properly not over-looked, but a desideratum is a larger hall for the associated entertainments. As many attend those entertainments as the hall can hold. The boys' play-room, we noticed, had been re-floored with wood, the girls require a similar place for in-door exercise, and the larger hall, when provided, will serve for that purpose among its other uses. In the laundry we observed that which was new to us, and might, we think, be adopted in other public institutions for the insane, a steam-driven washing machine for foul linen, so working as to obviate all necessity for handling the linen, and so enclosed as to emit no offensive smell. The house which was purchased by the Committee last year for the accommodation of private patients of the imbecile class is not yet occupied. We trust that the Bill before Parliament for the treatment of idiots, &c., as distinguished from lunatics, may be useful to this Hospital, which is very valuable to the seven northern counties associated in this work of charity. Dr. Shuttleworth's zeal seems unabated.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN, FORMERLY LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Lawn,
 Lincoln.

16 April 1886.

THE patients on the books this day are 69 in number, 31 gentlemen and 38 ladies. No one was away on leave, and during the course of our inspection we have seen every one of the patients, given to each an opportunity of speaking with us, but we did not find many who were able to make known their wishes. Those patients, who were able to converse with us intelligently, spoke well of the treatment they received here. Spring cleaning was in progress on the gentlemen's side, but the hospital generally was in good order. One fire-escape staircase has been, since the last visit, erected, and appears to us to be satisfactory; another is required for the ladies' side. The patients were on the whole quiet and contented. We observed one gentleman having a bruised nose and black eyes. On inquiry, we learnt that the matter had already been investigated by the Committee, who cautioned the attendant who was in charge of the patient at the time of the occurrence, and as the subject has been adjudicated upon by them we prefer to express no opinion of our own as to the attendant's conduct in the matter.

Since

Since our Colleagues were here last, 3 patients of each sex have been admitted, 2 males and 1 female have been discharged on recovery, and 1 male has died. He committed suicide owing to the negligence of the head attendant, under circumstances which seemed to our Board to render his prosecution advisable. The result of the prosecution was that the attendant was convicted and fined. He is, however, still retained in the same post of head attendant here. We can report no patient as fit for trial or discharge.

Appendix (G.)
The Lawn,
Lincoln.
Statistics.

The patients who attend church outside the walls on Sundays are 8 gentlemen and 4 ladies, and 38 in equal proportions of sexes are present at the afternoon service, which is read here by Dr. Russell. We think it is singular that in a cathedral city no clergyman has been found willing to undertake the duties of chaplain here, which office has been unfilled for the last four years.

Divine Service.

The amusements remain as before reported, and seem to us to be sufficient.

Amusement.

No seclusion or restraint is recorded; only 1 lady was in bed, and she was not ill. Six gentlemen and 7 ladies were registered last week as under medical treatment; but the health of the inmates is satisfactory upon the whole.

The following is the weekly rate which is paid for the patients now in residence: 2 at 12 s., 1 at 13 s., 3 at 15 s., 11 at 20 s., 5 at 21 s., 1 at 24 s., 5 at 25 s., 26 at 30 s., 1 at 35 s., 9 at 40 s., 1 at 42 s., 1 at 50 s., 2 at 60 s., and 1 at 70 s.

Second visit, 26 November 1886.—[A favourable report.]

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

5 February 1886.

THE patients on the books of this Hospital are 195 in number, being one less than were seen by our Colleagues at the last visit. Of these patients 60 belong to the male and 135 to the female division.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

The changes which have taken place have been the admission of 3 males and 10 females, 2 of the former and 7 of the latter being placed on the curable list. The discharges have been of 3 males and 6 females; 1 and 4 respectively had recovered. One old lady has died of senile decay at the age of 81. We have no other changes to report.

With regard to the recommendations of our Colleagues in their last entry, nothing has been done to improve the closet accommodation, but we hear the matter will be shortly submitted to the Committee with a view of supplying some remedy. We must, however, state that the closet arrangements, lavatories, sinks and sculleries need considerable improvement in order to bring them to the standard of modern requirements.

O.20.

The

Appendix (G.)
St. Luke's
Hospital.
Statistics.

The pianos in the wings still remain unfavourable specimens of musical instruments. We agree in thinking that the four bedded dormitories on the female side are too crowded when the whole of the beds are occupied in them. The billiard room is undergoing repair, and we hope the work will be speedily finished as amusement with exercise in this Hospital is hard to attain. We have, with the exception of 1 male and 3 female patients who were away on leave, seen every patient in residence, tried to speak to all and satisfied ourselves as to their fitness for detention. The names of some who seem improving will be found recorded in the Patients' Book.

State of rooms.

The rooms were in proper order, but we think the windows might be cleaned rather more often. We had no complaints except 1 patient in each division complained of ill-treatment. We were satisfied that the male complaint was founded on delusion alone, and the other was made about rough usage which took place before the last visit, and had never been mentioned to anyone till this day. In these circumstances we, after examination, were unable to come to the conclusion that the charge was substantiated.

One of each sex has been secluded, the male once for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the female three times, and for a total of 17 hours for maniacal excitement. No entry of restraint is recorded. No patient was in bed in either division, and 12 women but no man are registered as under medical treatment.

Precautions
against fire.

Inquiring into the means of extinguishing an out-break of fire, we learn that the attendants are not drilled nor are the hydrants tested, as the hydrant is sealed by the New River Company, and if the seal be broken a charge of 1 *l.* is made. We are informed, however, that some drill is likely soon to be instituted, and we advise the coming to some arrangement with the water company whereby the various hydrants may be occasionally tested without the payment of such an absurd tax.

Divine Service.

The attendance at chapel to-day included 13 male and 10 female patients. There is service here once every day and twice on Sundays.

Amusement.

The various associated entertainments differ in no marked manner from those given here in previous years. The payments for the patients are as follows: 12 pay 30 *s.*; 100, a guinea; 50, 14 *s.*; 10, 7 *s.* a week. There are 21 received gratuitously, and there is one Whitbread Patient.

Second visit, 6th October 1886.—[A satisfactory report. A proper arrangement has been made with the water company as to trial of hose and hydrants.]

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

30 April 1886.

SINCE this Hospital was last visited by the Commissioners, Bethel namely, on the 30th of October, there have been 12 patients Hospital. admitted, 3 of the male and 9 of the female sex; 1 male and 4 Statistics. females have been discharged, 3 of the latter on recovery, and 1 patient of each sex has died, the man from general paralysis, the woman from chronic brain disease. The patients on the books of the Hospital to-day are 77, or 30 of the male and 47 females. One of the latter is absent on leave; all the rest have been seen by us at our visit, and we have given special attention to the cases admitted since our Colleagues were here, and who are still in the Hospital. All are, in our opinion, proper cases for cure and treatment, but one, a lady, is considerably improved. There was much tranquillity and contentment in the wards to-day, and only 1 man and 2 women were excited. According to the Medical Journal only 1 patient, a female, has been secluded, and that once for an hour owing to excitement. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint.

We noticed in the Male Ward No. 2, a chair bolted to the Restraint. wall, and learnt that one man an epileptic, who is occasionally excited and troublesome after his fits, has been fastened in this chair by a bar placed in front. If this is done it should be entered under the head of restraint, with the duration and reasons. We do not, however, look with favour upon such means of coercion, which have now been generally abandoned in the treatment of the insane, in favour of personal attention by an adequate staff of attendants.

There are on constant duty in the male wards two attendants Staff of only, but two other men also are engaged and always on the attendants. premises, who give occasional assistance in the wards. On the female side there are six day attendants. There is also a night attendant of and for each sex. The male attendant now marks the tell-tale clock in the epileptic dormitory every half-hour, and each night attendant makes a general round of the building once an hour. The dormitories on the first and second floors of the south spurs are still, in our opinion, unsafe in the event of fire, and we hope some means of exit will be devised at the opposite end from the present stairs. We can report favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the various day-rooms, dormitories, beds, and bedding. Beyond the usual appeals for discharge no particular complaint reached us, excepting two, namely, one, that on two days in the week no potatoes or other vegetables are served with the Dinner. Dietary. dinner, and two, that the medical attendant does not see all the patients daily, and that his visit is sometimes not made until the patients have gone to bed at night. We have inquired from Mr. Turner and Mr. Pepper as to these allegations, and are informed that they are as stated. We hope the arrangements will be improved so as to obviate any just complaint in these respects for the

Appendix (G) the future. No patient appears to be under medical treatment. and no one was to-day confined to bed. With regard to other matters of statutory inquiry, there is nothing special to report.

Bethel
Hospital.

Second visit, 23 November 1886.—[No change reported in arrangements for medical visitation. Staff of attendants “rather weak,” otherwise a favourable report.]

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

22 April 1886.

St. Andrew's
Hospital.

YESTERDAY we commenced our inspection of this Hospital, and have during our visit gone over the whole of the main building, and also seen the places where patients live who are not considered to require such strict supervision as is given in the Hospital itself, viz.: Moulton Park, the farm, and lodge. We can give a very favourable report of the condition of the whole of the Institution, and the accommodation provided for the patients in all divisions is very good. One of the matters in which improvement is needed, is larger day space for the gentlemen, and this subject, we are glad to hear, has not been lost sight of by the Committee. We have seen the Recreation Hall, which also serves as an associated room for meals for the best class of patients of both sexes. The hall is very nicely decorated, and is used for dances, theatrical representations, &c., which take place here with sufficient frequency. Other matters noticed in the last report are not passed over by the Committee, and we learn that larger workshops are to be built, the laundry removed, and the present site of the laundry occupied by an infirmary for the female division. The foundation of one of the two cottages which are to be erected as hospitals for infectious disorders has been dug, and we have seen the place where a mortuary and ambulance shed in connection with these hospitals are to be placed.

Precautions
against fire.

The safety of the inmates in the event of an outbreak of fire is, we think, sufficiently assured; and at Moulton Park and the farm buildings an outside patrol visits all parts several times during the night, marking his visits by a tell-tale clock, and we are told that telephonic communication is to be made between the farm bailiff's house and Moulton Park, so that aid can be speedily summoned in an emergency.

Mr. Robertson has been appointed as clinical assistant, and, being qualified, acts as second assistant medical officer, having more especial charge of the male division. The appointment of a second medical officer is one that meets with our cordial approval, and we hope that the frequent presence of a gentleman in the wards will prove a comfort to the patients, and a useful check upon the attendants, whose tempers must often be sorely tried. We gave to every patient in residence full means of bringing

bringing to our notice any complaint, and very many did so. Appendix (G.)
The appeals to us for discharge were in all cases made by patients
as yet unfit to leave, but the names of very few patients who St. Andrew's
seemed to us to be improving will be found in the patients' book. Hospital.

We had no complaints of the food, and the dinners seem to be Dietary.
sufficiently varied. There are 3 patients absent on leave, and
there are on the books the names of 328 patients in exactly equal
proportion.

The admissions have been 27, of whom 13 were males. Statistics
Eighteen patients have left, 6 males and 4 females on recovery,
but 1 of the latter was re-admitted yesterday. One lady has
died since we commenced our inspection, and 3 more of each sex
have also deceased since the last visit, just five months ago. The
deaths were due to natural causes, and call for no remark. We
saw in bed 5 gentlemen and 2 ladies, and under medical treat-
ment, including those patients taking sedatives, are the names of
17 of the former, and 44 of the latter sex.

One gentleman in bed was also in restraint for surgical reasons, Restraint.
which mode of treatment has been employed in this gentleman's
case on 4 occasions, and in a lady's case once for similar reasons.

Six gentlemen have been secluded on nine occasions for a total Seclusion.
of 41½ hours, and 4 ladies once each for 20 hours in all. The
contentment displayed by the patients is, in our opinion, partly
due to the numbers usefully employed, and Mr. Bayley deserves Employment.
credit for the success which has attended his efforts. Out of the
164 male patients, 73 are in some way made useful, 52 working
on the land, and the rest at various trades. Ten gentlemen
have parole outside, and 11 within the grounds ; whilst 7 ladies
are allowed the latter privilege, but no lady walks out unattended.
It is difficult to find employment suitable for ladies, and so only
between 40 and 50 ladies are able to do useful work here.
Nearly 100 patients, as a rule, attend Divine Service on Divine Service.
Sundays, and from 15 to 25 join in the daily morning prayers.
There are now vacancies for 5 gentlemen and 14 ladies. We
ought not to omit to mention that the Committee are about to
take a house at Eastbourne for the year, to which parties of
either ladies or gentlemen can be sent for change of air and
scene. The question of the payment of income tax by this
Institution has not yet been decided.

30 November 1886.

THE changes that have occurred in the patients in this Hos- Statistics.
pital since it was last visited by members of our Board are as
follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	18	14	32
Discharged - - - - -	11	22	33
Died - - - - -	7	2	9

Of the patients discharged, 5 males and 13 females had recovered.
o.20. M M The

Appendix (G.) St. Andrew's Hospital. Post-mortem examination.	<p>The causes of the deaths call for no particular notice; none were due to exceptional disorders. In one case post-mortem examination was made. A gentleman broke his arm by a fall from his tricycle, but no other casualty of any importance has happened since the last visit.</p>
	<p>The patients at present number 164 in the male division, and 154 in the female. Four of each sex are absent on leave or trial. All the other patients have been seen by us yesterday or to-day. We have conversed with all who desired it, and have given separate interviews to some.</p>
	<p>The patients admitted since the last visit and still here have had our special attention, which has satisfied us of the propriety of their having been placed under care. Among them we see a few who are getting better. There is also some improvement noticeable in other patients who have been longer here. The names of the patients who are improving are given in the patients' book.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The bodily health of the patients is generally good, but there are, of course, feeble cases among them. The patients under ordinary medical treatment are 6 males and 2 females, but a considerable number are taking sedatives, as many as 9 males and 45 females.</p>
Employment.	<p>We have seen the patients at Moulton Park, as well as those in the Hospital. The men at the former place are all employed in outdoor labour, which they like, and the results of which are evidently beneficial. The system of employment instituted by Mr. Bayley is deserving of all praise, and most worthy of imitation. The system is not confined to the patients at Moulton Park, but is also in force at the Hospital, and is successful in engaging a considerable number of gentlemen in work which is healthful for body and mind.</p>
	<p>Our inquiries have extended into the various matters of treatment and management. We find nothing special to comment on, and can report that the condition of the Hospital as regards such matters is satisfactory.</p>
Seclusion.	<p>Under the heads of seclusion and restraint we find recorded that 4 gentlemen on nine occasions, and for 70 hours, and 3 ladies on nine occasions, and for 56 hours, have been secluded;</p>
Restraint.	<p>and that 4 gentlemen have been restrained, all for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury, one for a long period, 3,367 hours in all, the others for short times.</p>
Staff of attendants.	<p>In the care of the patients a large staff of attendants is kept up; 80 (in even numbers of the two sexes) for day duty, and 4 men and 3 women for duty by night. The duration of service of the individuals composing the present staff is very fair.</p>
State of wards, &c.	<p>Upon the condition of the Hospital and the other buildings occupied by patients we can report very favourably. The day-rooms and galleries are bright and comfortable; on the male side, however, somewhat too crowded, and we shall be glad to see the promised extension of the day space in that division. The dormitories and bedrooms, too, are clean and comfortable, and the bedding in good order.</p>

Among

Among additions and improvements since the last visit, we may notice the erection of a portion of the Infectious Hospital at Moulton Park, on a plan which seems to be very suitable; an addition to the medical superintendent's house, and improvements in female wards 1 and 4, by substituting wooden sash-windows for the iron casements.

Appendix (G.)
St. Andrew's
Hospital.
Amusement.

The vacancies are 12 in the male, and 24 in the female division.

It may be useful if we give here the present payments made for patients as they have been returned to us: 13 patients are free; 19 pay not exceeding 10s. a week; 17 from 10s. to 15s.; 22 from 15s. to 21s.; 58 from 21s. to 25s.; 44 from 25s. to 31s. 6d.; 80 from 31s. 6d. to 42s.; 37 from 42s. to 63s.; 14 from 63s. to 84s.; 4 pay 105s.; 5 pay 126s.; 2, 10 guineas; 1, 12 guineas; and 2 over 12 guineas a week. Extra charges are made for clothes (when supplied), wine, and special servants.

We should not omit to mention that Mr. Bayley has, for the amusement of the gentlemen, started a pack of beagles, which hunt the hare one day each week; 10 or 12 patients follow the hunt on foot.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

20 April 1886.

At our visit to the Coppice this day we are pleased to find that Dr. Tate is now assisted by Mr. Percival, a medical gentleman who has recently been attending Dr. Savage's lectures at Bethlem Hospital. The patients on the books to-day are 42 gentlemen and 39 ladies; there is also 1 lady boarder. We have seen all, spoken to every one, and had no complaint except on the score of undue detention. Those patients who so complained were quite unfit for discharge. Very few patients showed signs of much mental improvement. They were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly. Two gentlemen were in bed, and there are registered under medical treatment the names of 8 gentlemen and 10 ladies. The deaths have been of 2 ladies, who died soon after their admission, both having been received here since the last visit. The causes of death are stated to be exhaustion from melancholia and acute peritonitis.

Nottingham
Hospital.

Including these, 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, and 3 gentlemen discharged, 2 relieved only, and 1 removed by transfer to St. Andrew's Hospital. The house was in very good order, and we hear that spring cleaning will shortly be commenced. All the recent cases still here are fit subjects for care and treatment.

Statistics.

Considering the several excited cases here now, we cannot think the staff on duty by day, eight in the male and seven in the female division, at all too strong, but we ought to add that all the patients showed signs of receiving due attention. There is now vacant accommodation here for 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies. We are glad to learn that the Committee have sanctioned the reception of patients here at an initial rate of 25 s. weekly.

Staff of
attendants.

- Appendix (G.) In these conditions we expect that the unoccupied beds will soon be filled, as we do not think it would be easy to find as good accommodation as is provided here at so low a rate.
- Nottingham Hospital. A very good dinner was served to-day, no distinction being made in the food provided at the tables in the different divisions.
- Dietary. Amusements take place regularly once a week in the recreation hall, but Dr. Tate finds very great difficulty in inducing any of his patients to occupy themselves in the garden. There has been a very good piano purchased since the last visit for the ladies' drawing room.
- Divine Service. The religious observances are continued as heretofore, Some letters properly kept back from post were laid before us. The patients, who are received here, pay as follows: 41 at the rate of 40s. a week, 20 at 30s., 14 between 15s. and 30s., and 6 between 10s. and 15s.

Second Visit, 27 November 1886.—[A favourable report.]

WARNEFORD ASYLUM.

First visit, 2 June 1886.—[A favourable entry.]

8 December 1886.

Warneford
Asylum.

WE find here to-day 75 patients, viz., 31 males and 44 females. All have been seen by us. There is only 1, a gentleman, who was admitted since the last visit of the Commissioners, and he is properly placed under care. We regret to say that we have not seen anyone among the patients who at present shows much, if any, mental improvement. Generally speaking, the patients are in good bodily health, but there are a good many feeble from old age.

Statistics.

The patients are fairly contented, though some complaints from ladies, of want of variety in the dinners, were made. We have no doubt that as much as possible will be done, in reason, to give a variety.

The changes since last visit, on 2nd June, have been the discharge of 6 ladies, 3 of whom had recovered; the death of 2 gentlemen, both from natural causes, and the admission of 1 male patient.

State of wards,
&c.

No seclusion or restraint is recorded; 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies are taking medicine. No patient is to-day confined to bed.

The Hospital is in very good order, and a good deal of re-papering and decoration has been done since the last visit.

Dr. Ward informs us that it has been decided to build next spring a new male wing similar to that built a few years since on the female side, and at the same time to build new workshops and a detached infirmary for infectious disorders. The new wing will give 21 additional beds. Another contemplated improvement is the building a story over the present offices, to afford more bedrooms for servants and additional stores. These additions

tions will increase the usefulness of the Hospital. At present Appendix (G.) there is one vacancy in the male, and six in the female division.

The present staff consists of, for the male side, a head attendant and five others for day duty, and a night attendant, and for the female side, 11 day and one night nurses. The matron, Miss Stanford, supervises the female attendants. Warneford
Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

The medical staff remains as at the last visit.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION.

22 March 1886.

ON the books of this Hospital are entered the names of 61 males and 67 females as patients, and there are also 2 persons, one of each sex, residing here as boarders. We have seen every patient in residence (4 gentlemen are away on leave), and have paid especial attention to the recent admissions, who are still here, and were satisfied that the patients here detained were rightly so treated. Coton Hill
Institution.

We saw the dinner served to the worst class of patients in each division; the quality was good, and the quantity sufficient, but the meat was over roasted, and the food was cut on the female side in such a way that it could only by euphemism be called "carving." We had, however, no complaints on the score of diet, and except appeals for discharge, made by patients obviously unfit, no complaint was brought to our notice. One patient, a gentleman, accidentally fell whilst being placed in his chair by the attendant this afternoon; we should not have mentioned the matter here except that the attendant told us a deliberate falsehood, and prevaricated when discovered in the falsehood. Mr. Hewson told us he was a good attendant, and had been some time in service here, but we have grave doubts whether he ought to be retained, despite his previous good character. The house was in good order, and new carpets which were much needed are being laid down in the galleries. We regret to find that at present no sculleries have been provided, and the washing up takes place in the galleries. Dietary.

We saw some patients at work in the grounds, and we learn that the usual amusements, parties going for drives, and to places of entertainment, &c. still continue. No patient was in bed in either division, and 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies are under medical treatment. Amusement.

Five gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted; out of these, 1 gentleman has been discharged "relieved," 1 lady recovered, and 1 gentleman has died. Another gentleman and 2 ladies have died from ordinary causes, as ascertained, we were glad to learn, by autopsy in every case. Three ladies, in addition to the one mentioned above, have been discharged on recovery, and 4 ladies "relieved." Only one of each sex has been secluded for a total of $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There are not many patients here whose names we can enter in the patients' book as making rapid progress Statistics.
Post-mortem
examinations.
Seclusion.

Appendix (G.)
Coton Hill
Institution.

towards recovery; the convalescing patients are, for the most part, those who are on leave. We hear it is proposed to take some of the patients this year to Llandudno for change of air and scene; last year the place selected was Scarborough. We have seen the certificates of recent cases, and signed the books and registers. As the Committee are here this day, it is needless to add that no letters were laid before us.

Second Visit, 5 October 1886.—[A favourable report.]

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

29 January 1886.

Bethlem
Hospital.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital and seen all the patients in residence. On the books are, at present, the names of 128 male and 141 female patients, making a total of 269; but 15 males and 13 females are absent on leave. No patients, however, are now at Witley, where some work of re-painting, and for improving the water supply is in progress.

Condition of
patients.

The patients to-day have been very quiet and well-behaved. among them we find several who are convalescent, and many who show marks of improvement. The bodily health of the patients and the sanitary state of the Hospital are, at present, good, and we find very few patients confined to bed.

With the exception of the top male corridor, the galleries and rooms were to-day maintained at a good temperature. That corridor was cold, and stood greatly in need of some additional means of warming it. With respect to this corridor, too, part of which is used as accommodation in cases requiring constant supervision at night, we desire to recommend, as an improvement for this purpose, the removal of some internal walls, as pointed out to Dr. Savage, so as to form an associated room which would take in 10 to 12 patients, and in which the night attendant should habitually sit. A similar alteration might be made in the corresponding corridor on the female side to adapt it to the same purpose.

Statistics.

The Hospital, generally, is in good order; on the female side, especially, the recent decorative improvements have had a most beneficial effect in brightening the aspect of the wards, and we are glad to learn that some of the male galleries are soon to be taken in hand for redecoration. We notice that a small airing-court near the workshops has been made available for feeble male patients. It is quiet and sunny, and will be found very useful.

Since the visit of Commissioners on 24th October last, 30 males and 50 females have been admitted here; 19 of each sex discharged on recovery, 3 of each sex discharged relieved, and 6 males and 17 females sent out "not improved," making a total of 67 discharges; and 4 patients died, all from ordinary causes. There are 36 male paying patients, the charge being two guineas a week.

a week. There are also, at present, 1 male and 3 female voluntary boarders. Appendix (G.)

The attendance on Divine Service is rather limited, as we learn that only about 35 males and 45 females attend. Bethlem
Hospital.
Divine Service.

About 88 males and 100 females are induced to employ themselves in some way. Employment.

The staff is of sufficient strength, and seems well composed. Staff of
attendants.

We observe that 1 male and 2 female patients have been restrained since the last visit by gloves, 1 of the females having also worn a strong dress. The restraint has been on several occasions, and was used to prevent self-injury or control destructive habits. A lady has also been twice dry-packed. Four males and 1 female have been secluded on portions of 50 days. Restraint.

We have looked over the dietary table, and we would suggest that something additional to the usual bread and butter should be given for breakfast, and efforts made to introduce more variety into the dinners. As regards the paying patients, the diet is scarcely adequate to the payment, but we are alive to the difficulty of making a distinction between them and the rest, and any improvement of the diet must be general. Dietary.

The amusement of the patients continues to be well provided for. Amusement.

18 June 1886.

THE present list of patients of this Hospital contains the names of 135 males and 148 females, or 283 in all. Of these, 10 males and 15 females are at the Convalescent Branch at Witley, and 12 males and 12 females are absent on leave. All the remaining patients we have seen to-day. As regards those admitted since our last visit, and still here, we are satisfied of the propriety of their having been placed under care and treatment. Many of them, and some others whose residence has been longer, are better, and some almost fit for discharge. The patients at Witley we hope to see shortly.

Since the visit we paid here on 29th January, 18 male and 31 female patients have been discharged on recovery, and 19 males and 30 females removed, making a total of 98 patients discharged; 8 males and 6 females died; and 52 males and 74 females, 126 persons in all, have been admitted. There are also residing here or at Witley two voluntary boarders, one of each sex. Statistics.

The paying patients (all of the male sex) are 38 in number. There are at present in the hospital 28 general paralytics of the male, and 2 of the female, sex. Patients known to be affected with epilepsy are not received. Few patients were to-day confined to bed, and the general health seems to be good, excepting, of course, the cases of general paralysis, several of which are approaching their usual termination.

While on the subject of health we desire to notice that there does not appear to be a general disconnection of the waste pipes from lavatories, baths, and sinks from the sewers, and in one or two quarters we to-day detected the presence of sewer gas, admitted by some of these pipes.

Appendix (G.)

Bethlem
Hospital.

A general reconstruction of the sewerage of the Hospital would, no doubt, be a desirable but probably a very costly operation, not unattended, possibly, by some dangers; but we think that the disconnection of waste pipes, and making them to discharge over trapped gullies, might be carried out without much difficulty, and at no serious expense, and we would commend this subject to the consideration of the Committee.

We found some of the galleries in a certain degree of confusion, owing to the work of cleaning and decoration being in progress. The alteration of the upper galleries suggested at our last visit, to form a supervision dormitory, has not been taken in hand, but Dr. Savage informs us that the matter is not overlooked, and that the work will be undertaken when the turn of these galleries for redecoration arrives. Nor has any step been taken towards the better warming of the top galleries.

Dietary,

We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of the early improvement of the dietary in the particulars referred to by us at our last visit. We trust this may very soon be effected.

Generally, we have found the Hospital in very good order and the patients contented. No complaint of rough treatment, nor, indeed, on any subject but that of detention was made to us.

Seclusion.

We learn from the medical journal that since the last visit 4 men have been secluded on seven occasions and for 28 hours, and 5 women on 11 occasions for 50 hours. Eight men and seven women have been restrained by gloves for different periods for surgical reasons, and there have been two cases in which the side-arm dress has been worn, and a lady has been dry-packed to allay extreme restlessness.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, ST. ANN'S HEATH,
VIRGINIA WATER.

28 June 1886.

Holloway
Sanatorium.

THERE are now 41 male and 45 female patients whose names are on the books of this Hospital, and all except a male on leave and one out for the day, have to-day been seen by us.

Statistics.

The changes since the visit of our Colleagues, on 5th December, have been the death of 1 patient, a female, from general paralysis; the discharge of 8 males and 16 females, of whom 4 males and 11 females had recovered, and the admission of 21 males and 25 females.

Condition of
patients.

Some of the patients whom we have seen exhibit mental improvement, and these we name in the "Patients' Book." The general health of the inmates seems good. Only 1, a lady, is at present confined to bed, and this is owing to severe burning which she sustained from setting her night dress on fire. This case has been the subject of correspondence with our office. The lady was suicidal, but was considered to be better, and was allowed to sleep in an associated dormitory, in which slept, with the patients, two nurses, neither of whom, however, was to keep awake; early in the morning the patient set fire to her night gown

gown by holding it to the gas bracket, the gas being alight. Appendix (G.)
 Having regard to the history of this case, which we believe was Holloway
 communicated to Dr. Rees Philipps, we think there was a want Sanatorium.
 of caution, and some over-confidence in the treatment of it.
 There are at present some other patients here who are very
 depressed, and require, as we doubt not they will receive, very
 careful watching.

No patient complained of ill-usage, but many spoke in praise Needed
 of the comfort and good treatment they experience. For the structural
 quiet cases the accommodation is very good, but the day-rooms improvement.
 appropriated to the more excited class in either division are not
 very suitable, being dull and gloomy. Dr. Philipps proposes,
 and we trust he may be enabled to carry out the proposal, to
 improve and convert these rooms into infirmaries, which are much
 needed, by throwing into them some single rooms, thereby letting
 in light and air; if there are no great structural obstacles to this
 conversion it should certainly be carried out. More cheerful
 day-rooms could be appropriated on the first floor. We have
 found the occupied rooms very clean and in good order.

A considerable number of patients of both sexes met to-day at Dietary.
 dinner in the dining hall. The meal was a good one, and neatly
 served and distributed.

As to the various works pointed out by our Colleagues at the Recommendations
 last visit as requiring to be done, we regret that we cannot report adopted
 much progress in them. Two strong rooms are being prepared, and yet to be
 but whether they will be sufficiently ventilated and warmed carried out.
 seems to us to be doubtful. There is not yet any padded room
 on the male side. Some of the works are in hand, as for example,
 the warming of the corridors, steam pipes having been introduced
 on the female side. Pipes have been fixed to render the gas-
 lighting of rooms safer, but gaseliers have not yet been supplied.
 The attempt at suicide noticed above shows the necessity for the
 alteration.

We would urge very strongly on the Committee the carrying
 out of all the improvements suggested by our Colleagues; and
 we would add to the list the forming of infirmaries (already
 noticed), the completion of the improved apparatus in more of the
 water-closets of the male side, and the formation of a sloping
 way to the basement near the kitchen court, so as to afford more
 convenient access to the kitchen. Of the former, the construction
 of a corridor of communication between the wings, the enlarge-
 ment of the male attendants' mess-room, and the provision of
 more stable and coach-house accommodation are among the most
 important. The last item is rendered the more necessary as the
 small farm with its stabling will be lost, having been exchanged
 for the fields near the hospital, which are required for sewage
 irrigation.

It is obvious that the expense of these various works, and
 possibly others that may still be found necessary, cannot be
 defrayed out of the income of the Hospital derivable from patients,
 and we must hope that Mr. Holloway's representatives will
 generously complete his work.

Appendix (G.)

Holloway
Sanatorium.Occupations
and amuse-
ments.

As regards treatment, we are glad to observe that several of the male patients are willing to engage in manual out-door work, and that amusements are sufficiently provided.

The medical journal records that 6 ladies on 14 occasions and for 124 hours in all, were secluded, and a lady was tied in bed for three weeks for surgical reasons; another wore locked gloves for four days, and another during the night for three weeks, and a fourth lady has also been wearing the locked gloves during several weeks to prevent her picking her skin.

The present staff of attendants comprises 21 males and 25 females, including a night attendant for each division, and the number of female attendants includes the two ladies' companions. There is a gentleman's companion not included in the above.

We have examined the case-books. There is an improvement in the character and fulness of the medical notes, but we observe that in many of the recent admissions the certificates, &c., have not been copied into the book.

In conclusion, we must, in justice to Dr. Philipps, express our appreciation of the progress he has made in the difficult work of organizing an establishment of the nature and on the scale of this Hospital, and our hope that in the much that remains to be done he may be heartily supported by his Committee.

30 September 1886.

WE have this day inspected this hospital and find that not one of the trustees has been here since our Colleagues were here last, and though the regulations for the Sanatorium received the sanction of the Home Secretary so long ago as 10th May, there has been as yet no meeting of the General Committee and no House Committee has been appointed, and so the monthly meetings in consequence have not taken place. Dr. Philipps does what he can to remedy the many patent structural defects and inconveniences noticed at this hospital, but he cannot be expected, on his own account, to give extensive orders which might not afterwards be sanctioned by the Committee, and many absolutely necessary alterations remain unaccomplished:

1. The corridors from the centre to the wings, with covered way to the billiard-room.
2. The alteration of all the ward locks.
3. A proper mode of lighting by gas.
4. Store-rooms for patients' clothing.
5. Heating the chapel now disused.
6. The erection of a general coal store.
7. Direct communication between kitchen and larder.
8. Staircases of proper width in the useless covered-in blocks.
9. Adequate padded rooms on both sides, and strong rooms for some patients.
10. Sufficient water-closet accommodation on the ground floor, gentlemen's side.
11. The enlargement of the male attendants' mess-room,
and

and a well-furnished room for the nurses to sit in after work is done. Appendix (G.)

12. Coach houses and additional stabling.

Holloway
Sanatorium.

13. A place for cleaning boots, &c.

14. Some receptacle outside the laundry for foul mattresses, &c., before being cleaned.

15. An airing-court for the more troublesome male patients.

The above are a few of the major matters which appear to us to require immediate attention, but there are very many subjects on which we might dwell, all needing alteration, before we should be able to say that this building was so arranged as to be suitable for the reception of patients of unsound mind who are other than quiet and harmless.

We have seen all the patients in residence, excepting 1 of each sex who are absent on leave. They are 100 in all, 40 males and 60 females; there are also here 3 male and 5 female boarders. The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been as follows: 7 gentlemen and 19 ladies have been admitted, 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged; 3 of each sex had recovered. One male died from general paralysis. Many patients are suffering from that disease, but only 1 patient, a lady, was in bed. Two gentlemen and 6 ladies are under medical treatment, and 1 lady was seen by us in seclusion. No other person has been so treated since our last visit. Statistics. Seclusion.

Restraint has been employed in the case of 2 ladies who wore gloves for nine and four weeks respectively to prevent suicidal attempts, and 2 more wore the jacket at night for seven and five weeks, and for similar reasons. Restraint.

The patients were on the whole quiet and orderly, and the rooms were well looked after. Several of the patients were able to express their satisfaction at the treatment they received, and we were present at the dinner hour, when a good meal was served in the hall. We can report but few persons as making rapid progress towards recovery; but 1 lady made a special appeal to us to promote her discharge, and, having given her an interview of some duration, we have come to the conclusion that we will, under the power granted to us by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 77, pay a second visit on Friday, 8th October, and if the lady be not previously discharged, and remains in the same mental condition as at present, we shall make an order for her to be discharged, as being detained without sufficient cause. We have examined the case books and are glad to say that they are well kept. There were a large number of letters laid before us which were rightly not posted. Dietary.

Appendix (G.)

EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REDHILL.

11 June 1886.

Earlswood
Asylum.

THE number of patients here, including the recently admitted election cases, is, upon the books, 391 males, 185 females. A considerable proportion of each sex is ineducable, and about one-fourth of the whole number under care and treatment is of the epileptic class, which, in proportion to the frequency of fits (as a rule lowering the mental condition), is not a class from which great results in training can be expected. Eight males and 4 females are away on leave of absence. Two boys were convalescing from scarlet fever in the infirmary, where to-day were also two others, recovered from the malady so far that the rash had disappeared. In the main building 1 of each sex was in bed. We saw all those on the books in residence, visited the school-rooms, workshops, day-rooms, and dormitories.

Defective
ventilation.

The ventilation of the dormitories is not by any means what it should be; this is due to the few windows which open. The infirmary wards have in this respect been greatly improved since the Commissioners' last visit. The tell-tale clocks recommended by our Colleagues are now in use. Since their introduction no death by suffocation in an epileptic fit has occurred.

The wards which we inspected were in a proper state; a lavatory in proximity to the girls' 4th class ward has been much improved; and six additional hydrants, for use in the interior of the building, have been provided. In some directions the internal wards appear to require fresh colouring and further decoration by pictures, &c.

Condition of
patients.

We were quite satisfied with the attention shown to the patients' clothing and personal cleanliness, and all appeared to be kindly treated and generally happy.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 33 men and 35 women, under chiefs in each division, for day duty; at night there are three men and four women attending to the patients. Besides these are 45 women employed about the Asylum, as housemaids, needlewomen, &c., since household duties cannot be undertaken to any extent by the patients. In the main building we saw one patient only of each sex in bed.

School.

The educational staff consists of a schoolmaster, four schoolmistresses, and four female and three male school attendants. The number of pupils attending school is about* 109, of whom 64 attend full time. Letter writing on the part of the patients is, we are glad to report, encouraged. A bible class is held every Sunday morning. Drills of a musical nature are kept up and a few patients are taught to draw.

As

* Under the Schoolmaster	-	-	109	-	-	64 full time.
Under the Schoolmistresses	-	-	249	-	-	225 „
TOTALS	-	-	358	-	-	289 „

As to amusements we find that cricket matches take place every Saturday during the summer months, and there are periodical concerts, dances, and other associated entertainments. All patients, capable of physical exertion walk or play in the grounds daily, and on Saturdays the workers take long country walks. In the winter theatrical performances were given, and there is a band which plays twice a week.

Appendix (G.)
Earlswood
Asylum.
Amusements
and exercise.

We saw the Hall dinner whereat over 300 patients were present. Their conduct was most orderly; the fish on table was well cooked and, we believe, much relished. The service was, perhaps, a little too hasty. Grace before and after dinner was sung with organ accompaniment.

Dinners.

In regard to useful employment we learn that 43 pupils attending school half-time are engaged in workshops, say 15 as shoemakers, 5 as carpenters, 8 as tailors, 4 as basket-makers, 3 as shoe-cleaners, and 8 pick hair.

Occupations.

We have been furnished with a list of the patients classified, and from that we gather that 90 are life election cases, 239 are ordinary patients, 38 pay in part, having been elected; 7 are presentation cases, 41 are here on life payment, and 6 are "retained" for their work.

The payments vary from 340 guineas per annum to 10*l.* yearly.

Payments.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit have been 97, the discharges 58, the deaths 34; the post-mortem examinations have been 15. While we were in the Asylum a patient died; also the matron, who had been many years in the Asylum service, died somewhat suddenly.

Admissions,
discharges and
deaths.

Since June last there have been 49 cases of scarlatina; death resulted in one instance; and there have been 124 cases of measles, followed by 16 deaths. No death save one has been recorded as due to other than natural causes. The death excepted was the subject of the only inquest, and the verdict was "accidental death." It was, in fact, caused by the patient swallowing during a long period hair and cocoa-fibre.

Scarlatina and
measles.

From the financial report of the Committee, it appears that there is now standing to the capital account of the Asylum 6,000*l.* and upwards, and that in last year legacies to the amount of 9,418*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* were given to the charity.

Financial
condition of
the Asylum.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

9 February 1886.

OUR Report at this visit may be more brief than usual, as the Hospital was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy so recently as the 17th November 1885. Dr. Hitchcock is absent on a holiday, and Dr. Noble is the acting resident physician. The patients are 150, including 76 paupers; the males are 74, the females are 76. We can report a decided improvement in the keeping of the case books, but must repeat that the charge and treatment

Appendix (G.) treatment of so many patients as are under this roof cannot satisfactorily be entrusted to one medical officer. If any accident should befall a patient requiring instant medical aid, and that officer were not in the Hospital, the Committee would, we think, be held very responsible for the inadequacy of the staff. We have given special attention to the few cases admitted since 17th November; they are 2 of each sex of the private class, and 1 pauper male. Two men and 6 women have been discharged. The women were all paupers. The men were private patients. All the former had recovered, according to the returns made to us, and one of the men was also so discharged. No death is recorded. No fractures or other serious casualties have occurred among the patients. The percentage of deaths on the number of patients under treatment in the Hospital during the year 1885, was 3·2.

Restraint. Since last visit one lady has been restrained on seven occasions for a total period of 86 hours by camisole, for erotic mania. There does not seem to have been resort to seclusion in either division. Nine males and 10 females are registered as being at present under medical treatment. We think that the precautions taken for constant oversight of the suicidally disposed are not sufficient. Upon the instructions given to each attendant, upon such patient's admission, directions should appear that the patient is always to be kept in view. We desire to call the attention of the Medical Superintendent to the necessity for such directions.

In No. 5 Female Ward the joists in the floor of a single room caught fire from ignited soot in a chimney flue (a few days ago), through the displacement of some bricks in the chimney. It was fortunately soon discovered, and it being two o'clock in the day-time was speedily extinguished by recourse to an extincteur and hydrants. The bricks had been unknowingly displaced in adding heating apparatus to the ward.

Epileptic and suicidal patients. The continuous night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal cases in association has not been adopted, but there are several nurses sitting up at night with female patients, and a night patrol in each division, who record hourly their visits.

The hand rail to stairs which was recommended is being put up.

Condition of patients.

We found the wards for the private class of each sex comfortably warm, sufficiently well furnished, and in proper order. The pauper galleries are open to improvement. The patients' conduct under inspection was good, and their clothing suitable for the season; a more liberal supply of woollen or flannel under-vests might, perhaps, be suggested among the men. No complaint was made against any attendant, or on the subject of diet. We were informed that there were no letters written by patients and kept back from the post, for our consideration. We understood that the Committee visit the Hospital and inspect at least once a month.

3 November 1886.

Appendix (G.)

York Hospital.

WE have this day paid the second visit to this Hospital, and find it in a state of confusion in the centre, owing to the various alterations and improvements in progress, whilst outside the building the road leading from the lodge is cut up whilst a path is being constructed. The alterations both in and outside the Hospital will tend much to promote the comfort of the patients. The heating of the corridors by steam coils will be a great addition, but we think the coils should be in some way protected to prevent the patients being injured by them. Continuous supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients by night is not adopted here, and we think if all were collected into one dormitory on their respective sides in special charge of an attendant greater security would be assured. The patients on the books are 149; 98 are private and 51 pauper patients; 79 are males and 70 females. We have seen every one of them, and spoke to all, but no complaints call for notice. On the female side we had many regrets that Miss Smith, the matron, who has so ably filled that post here for many years, is leaving. We regret to report that Dr. Hitchcock has no Assistant Medical Officer to aid him in his duties, and allow of his leaving the Hospital for a few hours, feeling sure that the patients were adequately cared for medically during his absence. It is our duty to notice this grave defect in the strength of the staff, and having expressed our opinion, we leave with the Committee the responsibility should any so-called "accident" occur from neglect of our warning. At this time the health of the patients is satisfactory; no one was in bed in either division, but 11 men and 10 women are under medical treatment.

Nine deaths have occurred; in one of the instances a post-mortem examination was made, and a coroner's inquest was held, when a verdict of died from heart disease was returned. In no other instance was a post-mortem examination made or coroner's inquest held. The causes of the remaining 8 deaths furnish no subjects for remarks.

Post-mortem examinations.
Inquest.

The changes since the last visit have been the admission of 15 private and 20 pauper patients, the discharge of 10 private and 8 pauper patients on recovery, and 5 from each class relieved or not improved.

Statistics.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 2 women on four occasions for a total of 28 hours. No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint.

Seclusion.

Those usefully employed are 43 men and 44 women.

Employment.

The staff of attendants appear to us to be numerically sufficient, but they have no distinctive dress, which we think desirable, if only to show the patients that they have some recognised position in the Hospital.

Staff of attendants.

We saw many of the patients on their return from church this morning, and we learn that the amusements are frequent and varied. We think that the new American bowling alley in course of construction will prove of great benefit as a means of

Divine Service.
Amusement.

Appendix (G.) exercise and amusement, and we hope pains will be taken to give a good and sufficient light at the further end, and over the pins, so that the alley may be available during the winter evenings. We saw an excellent dinner served in all the wards, and in the dining-hall.

THE FRIENDS' RETREAT, YORK.

First visit, 8 February 1886.—[A favourable entry.]

4 November 1886.

York Retreat. THE patients on the books this day are 60 males and 101 females; 4 males and 2 females are absent on leave, but 1 of the males lives in the vicinity, and we have seen him to-day, as we have done all the other patients not on leave. We were glad to learn that the Committee have taken a house on lease for several years, in Sarony-square, Scarborough, and Dr. Baker is going to-morrow to settle about the completion of the furnishing, and a few convalescing ladies will be sent there very shortly. Much improvement has taken place in the centre. Windows have been enlarged, lavatories and water-closets improved, and we hope that similar alterations will be carried out in the rest of the house, especially in No. 3 Male and Nos. 5 and 6 Female Galleries. The verandah on the ladies' side towards the garden has been erected, and the asphalted tennis court in the paddock completed.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants is adequate, and the night attendants are numerically sufficient, but the mechanical test of the wakefulness of the peripatetic watch is entirely useless. This Asylum is full, and we think in some places too full, *e.g.*, the six-bedded room at the lodge in the east wing and the two night nurseries in No. 4 Female Gallery.

Precautions against fire. The means of additional exit by the door of communication between the male and female divisions is available only if the senior assistant medical officer be in his bedroom. We advised that keys in glass boxes be placed on either side of the door, constructed, as usual, to secure them from being improperly tampered with. No alternative exit has as yet been provided at Belle Vue, and we are of opinion that telephonic communication ought to be at once established between that house and the main building.

The patients were for the most part well behaved, though a few were, as usual, abusive. Five of each sex were in bed, a few seriously ill; but the majority were in bed from old age alone.

Under medical treatment are recorded the names of 6 males and 17 females. No one is entered as having been secluded or restrained since the last visit.

We observed a few patients who made persistent efforts to pick

pick their flesh, and saw also that if a patient was in bed and likely to leave his room, an attendant at the door would prevent his doing so. Appendix (G.)
York Retreat.

Since our Colleagues were here last 10 males and 14 females have been admitted, 7 males and 4 females discharged, 3 of each sex had recovered, and 4 of each sex have died. No case of death calls for comment. Two of the deaths arose from senile decay, 1 at the age of 94, and the other at 73, whilst another died aged 78 from congestion of the lungs. Statistics.'

We saw some of the patients out for a drive this morning, and we learn that there was a dance last night. Several patients attend the various places of amusement in York; and the various religious denominations, as far as practicable, attend their respective places of worship; whilst an evening service on Sunday evening, conducted by Dr. Baker, is attended by many patients professing very different creeds. Amusement.
Divine Service.

The medical care of the patients is, we are glad to notice, properly looked after, and the Committee of this Hospital, at any rate, is determined that no death shall occur which could be prevented by the speedy presence of a medical man, as Dr. Baker is assisted by two duly qualified medical gentlemen. The general state of the patients and condition of the building is creditable.

Appendix (H.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, with Average Weekly Cost per Head

Note.—These Accounts do not include Charges

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE: Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.							
No return forthcoming. C. S. Perceval.							
DEVONSHIRE: Wonford House, Exeter -	1,132 9 9	1,250 1 11½	4,082 8 5	131 6 -	55 12 8	668 18 11	845 18 2½
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Barnwood House, Gloucester.	1,390 - -	1,726 7 10	3,990 15 7	477 15 1	43 7 7	524 4 11	1,085 18 3

Appendix (H.)

HOSPITALS.

on Maintenance, during the Year ending 31st December 1885.
for Building, Repairs, Rates, or Taxes.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year			Average Weekly Cost per Head.	
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	
			Laundry department - - - - - Clothing - { Patients' - - - - - { Attendants' - - - - - Garden and farm - - - - - Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) <div>TOTAL - - - £</div>					
1,992 13 5½	55 3 8½	10,104 5 8	Laundry department (cost of labour included). Clothing - { Patients' - - - - - { Attendants' - - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) Water - - - - - Fire insurance - - - - - Branch Establishment (Plantation House, Dawlish). Incidentals - - - - - <div>TOTAL - - - £</div>	311 11 3 168 4 -½ 154 16 3 363 14 10 53 6 4 104 13 1 94 7 2 63 - - 18 17 - 575 9 8 84 13 10 1,992 13 5½	136	-	136	1 8 6¼
5,358 14 2	39 13 2	14,557 10 3	Laundry department (cost of labour included) Clothing of Patients - - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) Insurance - - - - - Water Supply - - - - - Pensions - - - - - Electric bell tales - - - - - Branch Establishment - - - - - <div>TOTAL - - - £</div>	332 9 11 1,433 16 6 471 11 8 58 19 5 180 6 8 1,107 9 6 50 - - 65 6 - 210 8 - 110 3 - 1,338 3 6 5,358 14 2	151	-	151	1 17 -½

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE : Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	1,738 - 11	2,256 12 8	6,216 8 11	60 - 5	67 16 11	810 12 10	1,044 - 5
LINCOLNSHIRE : Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	375 - -	792 14 -	1,831 18 2	340 8 9	60 8 4	272 1 5	435 8 5
MIDDLESEX : St. Luke's Hospital, Lon- don.	1,417 11 6	1,429 17 9	3,914 10 2	795 1 -	75 3 2	700 18 6	367 14 2

during the Year ending 31st December 1885—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
4,912 18 8	418 5 5	16,688 6 4	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 637 1 - Clothing of patients and attendants - 1,986 - 5 Grounds (cost of labour included) - - 105 4 10 Carriage of goods and travelling - - 135 14 2 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 458 14 7 Insurance - - - - - 64 10 6 Water - - - - - 150 7 4 Workshops - - - - - 121 5 3 Crockery - - - - - 47 8 4 Necessaries - - - - - 145 9 5 Advertising - - - - - 101 9 1 Office salaries and wages - - 680 12 - Sundries - - - - - 279 1 9 TOTAL - - £ 4,912 18 8	416	108	524	- 12 3
265 10 11	- - -	4,373 10 -	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 51 12 1 Garden (cost of labour not included) - 23 18 8 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 49 12 2 Amusements for patients (including newspapers and books) 31 12 10 Mops, brooms, and brushes - - - 31 - 9 Straw - - - - - 6 5 - Sundries - - - - - 71 9 5 TOTAL - - 265 10 11	64	-	64	1 6 3
841 10 10	12 18 9	9,529 8 4	Clothing of patients - - - - 10 5 7 Garden (cost of labour included) - - 80 14 8 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 181 8 5 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 72 18 6 Oilmen's sundries - - - - - 150 16 3 Soap - - - - - 108 - - Crockery and glass - - - - - 54 2 10 Brooms and brushes - - - - - 25 18 3 Miscellaneous - - - - - 157 6 4 TOTAL - - £ 841 10 10	191	-	191	- 19 2

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
NORFOLK:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	393 - - (a)	348 17 2	1,419 4 -	183 17 -	- - - (b)	143 10 5	91 11 5
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:							
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	2,617 12 -	4,737 15 4	9,372 12 7	1,732 8 4	108 3 1	1,566 2 -	2,050 17 1
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:							
Nottingham Lunatic Hos- pital, The Coppice, Not- tingham.	795 - -	855 9 2	2,342 16 7	219 18 -	54 7 2	363 5 9	961 6 4

(a) Including "Medicines."

(b) Included in "Medical officer's salary."

during the Year ending 31st December 1885—continued.

Extras and Mis- cellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those con- sumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resi- dent during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.
498 2 6	15 6 11	3,062 15 7	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	246 6 2	75	1	76	- 15 6
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	46 16 1				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	12 11 -				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	25 - 1				
			Helps in Hospital - - - - -	77 14 10				
			Shaving - - - - -	12 16 8				
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes - -	59 16 6				
			S undries - - - - -	17 1 2				
			TOTAL - - £	498 2 6				
7,304 10 9	- - -	29,490 1 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	264 13 11	327	-	327	1 14 9
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - -	2,408 2 -				
			Attendants' - - - - -	334 17 9				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	517 9 11				
			Carriage of goods, travelling, and incidents	1,073 13 11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	299 15 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	1,025 10 5				
			Pensions - - - - -	366 10 -				
			Water, supplementary supply - -	72 12 -				
			Returns of board - - - - -	126 5 -				
			Local subscriptions - - - - -	16 6 -				
			Tours to seaside - - - - -	798 14 7				
			TOTAL - - £	7,304 10 9				
791 14 2	61 10 -	6,323 7 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	49 19 3	80	-	80	1 10 6
			Clothing of attendants - - - - -	39 6 -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	261 12 7				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	122 7 -				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	120 2 -				
			Necessary sundries - - - - -	63 14 10				
			Water - - - - -	107 - 3				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	25 1 6				
			Boiler Insurance - - - - -	5 10 9				
			TOTAL - - £	794 14 2				

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORDSHIRE: Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	590 - -	642 5 3	1,619 9 5	240 17 9	30 8 5	379 13 3	272 13 7
STAFFORDSHIRE: Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	953 - -	1,743 11 7	3,904 9 11	1,367 12 -	45 11 9	807 9 10	769 18 11
SURREY: Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	6,740 12 4 (b)	- (c)	7,560 9 1 (d)	1,631 15 3	246 1 2	1,665 2 2	1,766 19 9

(a) "Amusements for patients, carriage exercise, and excursions" are included in "Patients' clothing" and "Incidentals."
(b) Including "Wages of attendants and servants," and "Garden and farm" (part).

during the Year ending 31st December 1885—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
727 4 8	43 10 3	4,459 2 1	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 31 10 4 Clothing of attendants - - - 37 12 5 Garden and farm (cost of labour included). 371 4 10½ Carriage of goods and travelling - - 2 18 9 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 55 2 3½ Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 73 15 7 Choir and organist - - - - 45 - - Fire insurance - - - - 13 8 9 Consultation fees - - - - 2 2 - Annuity - - - - 50 - - Subscription to Headington Quarry Schools. 3 3 - Miscellaneous expenses - - - - 41 6 8 TOTAL - - £ 727 4 8	78	-	78	1 1 1
3,702 15 -	522 15 7	12,771 13 5	Clothing - { Patients (a) - - - 1,704 11 1 Attendants - - - 102 17 - Garden and farm (cost of labour included). 1,439 2 6 Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers. 140 13 3 Insurance - - - - 22 1 3 Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - 23 4 - Incidentals (a) - - - 76 10 11 Interest - - - - 193 15 - TOTAL - - £ 3,702 15 -	131	1	132	1 17 2
3,980 18 -	-	23,591 17 9	Laundry department (cost of labour included). 1,397 2 - Clothing of patients and attendant - 1,335 8 9 Garden and farm (included in "Wages" and "Food.") - Carriage of goods, travelling, and incidentals. 234 1 4 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 328 7 6 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 685 18 5 TOTAL - - £ 3,980 18 -	268	-	268	1 14 -

(c) Included in "Salaries of officers."

(d) Including "Garden and farm" (part).

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors,	Medicines.	Fuel and Light,	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY (continued). Earlswood Idiot Asylum -	1,296 8 -	3,061 10 -	8,742 6 2	638 14 11	108 4 1	1,729 14 5	1,282 7 5
YORKSHIRE : York Lunatic Hospital -	866 12 -	1,147 11 -	2,553 17 10	354 10 -	44 15 6	472 12 8	599 3 7
The Friends' Retreat, York (a)	1,789 3 8	2,889 4 9	6,167 9 7	- -	49 8 -	1,129 17 10	837 - -

(a) These accounts are for the year ending 31st March 1885.

during the Year ending 31st December 1885—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
7,449 13 10	502 13 3	23,806 5 7	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	1,360 9 -	574	-	574	- 15 11
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,662 3 2				
			Carriage of goods and travelling -	149 8 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	693 9 11				
			Official Expenses :					
			Salaries and wages -	1,355 6 -				
			Sundries -	228 16 11				
			TOTAL -	£. 7,449 13 10				
2,224 16 10	123 - 1	8,140 19 4	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	59 18 3	102	50	152	1 - 7
			Clothing of patients -	1,116 5 8				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included).	303 19 9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	65 6 11				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	463 4 10				
			Water -	109 10 -				
			Brushes -	15 12 10				
			Soap, &c. -	41 6 2				
			Incidentals -	46 12 5				
			TOTAL -	£. 2,224 16 10				
1,022 7 11	73 11 9	13,811 - -	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	135 13 5	156	-	156	1 14 -
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	273 13 7				
			Water -	99 16 9				
			Postage, telegrams, and carriage -	32 15 8				
			Library, stationery, and printing -	117 1 5				
			General charges -	116 16 10				
			Stables, &c. -	246 10 3				
			TOTAL -	£. 1,022 7 11				

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

State Criminal
Asylum.Changes in the
medical staff.

VISITS to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, on the 21st and 22nd days of September 1886, enable us to report as follows:

Dr. Orange resigned his post as medical superintendent on the 31st day of May in the current year, after 23 years service in the Asylum, for 16 of which he was superintendent. He has been succeeded in office by Dr. Nicolson, previously deputy superintendent for nearly 10 years. Dr. Isaac, the senior assistant medical officer, has been promoted to be deputy superintendent, and the assistant medical officers are now, Dr. Paterson and Dr. J. Baker.

Statistics.

The patients are 393 men and 140 women, so that there are 533 of both sexes detained. These numbers leave 12 vacant beds in the male and 10 in the female division. When our Colleagues visited, just a year ago, the patients were 551. From returns furnished to us by Dr. Nicolson it appears that during the interval 28 males and 15 females have been admitted, including the re-admission of 1 man and 1 woman; 43 cases have been discharged, viz., 5 men and 7 women upon recovery, 31 upon expiry of their sentences, for transfer to other Asylums as pauper lunatics. Death accounts for the disappearance of 18 inmates. Thus the difference between the numbers of the patients seen by the Commissioners in 1885 and 1886 is exactly accounted for. The daily average number in residence has been 537. There has been no escape. It will be found on calculation that the ratio per cent. of deaths to total numbers under treatment has been for both sexes 3.03, and upon the average numbers in residence 3.35.

According to the verdict given in each case by a coroner's jury, after post-mortem examination, the cause of death was natural in every instance. The average age at death was $56\frac{1}{2}$ years. With a single exception the offences of the 7 women discharged on recovery were child murder. The excepted woman had murdered the man with whom she had cohabited. The offences of the 5 men discharged upon recovery were: 1 murder, 2 murderous wounding, 1 burglary, 1 obtaining goods on false pretences. Most of the patients now under care and treatment have attempted or succeeded in committing murder.

General
condition of
the patients
and Asylum.

We saw every patient and listened to every complaint, and came to the conclusion that there was no matter for report under that head. A clergyman who shot at the Master of the Rolls and afterwards murderously assaulted Dr. Orange, and a Chancery case, also in the male division, were insanely abusive; but on the whole

whole the patients of each sex were orderly during our inspection, though the fact that turbulence did not show itself frequently was doubtless due largely to the strength of the staff and to proper precautions. We neither saw nor could elicit any evidence of cruel or unnecessarily strict treatment of any man or woman, and were quite satisfied with the order of the wards, their sanitary condition, and reasonably comfortable arrangements.

Appendix (I.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

The infirmary accommodation for men is 48 beds, for women 22; these beds are, we hear, nearly always filled. This suggests a recommendation for further accommodation in this direction, so as to prevent over-crowding. The only rooms where we noticed a tainted atmosphere were some of those which men frequently secluded occupy; better ventilation of these rooms would, we think, be desirable. In saying this we cannot but recognise that the safe custody of the patients here is more important than in county and borough Asylums.

The clothing of both men and women receives proper attention. Of the former 180, of the latter 94, work more or less; these figures include 58 men and 25 women employed chiefly in ward cleaning. Reading and writing is taught to 106 in the male and to 10 in the female division.

Dress, occupa-
tions, and
instruction.

The general health has been during the past 12 months, and it is at present, good; but paralysis or epilepsy affects 58. The satisfactory rules hitherto in force for night supervision of the epileptic class are adhered to.

General health.

The summary of seclusion is that 133 men and 28 women have been thus treated, and the aggregate of seclusion, particularly in the male division, is large; that is to say, as regards men 115,121 hours, women 9,968; however, much of this seclusion is, it is stated, voluntary, some patients objecting to society on account of their insane delusions, or simply wishing to occupy or amuse themselves where no disturbance is possible. Four very dangerous male patients account for a total period of 15,759 of the 115,121 hours recorded in the men's division. There has been no resort whatever to mechanical restraint. In the dietary no change has taken place.

Seclusion and
restraint.

In the male division all outdoor exercise is taken in the airing-courts. On the women's side small parties of 10 or 12 patients, made up chiefly of the laundry workers, walk on the estate.

Exercise.

Inquiry into the routine duties of the medical superintendent informs us that he makes it a rule to visit all the wards and patients once a week, and to visit daily some portion of the Asylum, more especially the infirmaries and the wards where are placed the most turbulent patients.

Medical
routine.

All letters from patients to the Council are laid before it, but the members of the Council do not, we hear, visit the wards, as committees of visitors do in the County and Borough Asylums; the character of the patients is the explanation offered us by the medical superintendent. Patients are, however, interviewed, we understand, by the Council before removal to other Asylums, not on discharge, since that is by order of the Secretary of State.

Visitation by
Council.

Appendix (I.)

State Criminal
Asylum.

Attendants.

We are glad to mention that no attendants have been found guilty of such misconduct towards patients as to cause their dismissal, and so far as we could judge during our visit the attendants are well selected.

Shower baths in this Asylum are not used.

Chloral hydrate may be taken to represent the sedatives in use, and they are sparingly used.

Structural
alterations
carried out and
required.

With reference to some extension of the Asylum which previous to our inspection we had heard was contemplated, we only learn that plans are in preparation for a new block intended, we believe, to receive insane convicts from Woking Prison, that it will provide 60 beds, and that it will probably be placed on a site comprising $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres, on the western side of No. 6 block. The completion of the arrangements for providing egress from blocks 1, 2, 5, and 6, by the construction of additional staircases, and for the warming by hot-water pipes blocks 2 and 5, is very desirable, and the reconstruction of a portion of the boundary wall in the airing-court of block 5 seems inevitable, through defects in its original construction. Some painting and stencilling has already been accomplished in wards, but more work of that sort appears to be necessary.

Appendix (K).

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY.

8 June 1886.

WE have this day inspected the Hospital for Lunatic Soldiers ^{Netley} at Netley. We made our official visit at this particular time in ^{Hospital.} consequence of a request made to our Board, on the 28th ult., that we should express, for the information of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, our opinion as to the adoption of a distinctive hospital uniform, and of measures for the more effective restraint of the patients.

Since our Colleagues were here, on 25th April last year, 266 ^{Statistics.} patients have been under treatment here, and of these, 2 have escaped, 1 was absent for a few hours, and 1 for three days. One of the escapes took place whilst the patient was working outside the walls, and the other from the airing-court itself. It is our opinion that, with regard to escapes from working parties, ^{Escapes.} certain risk must of necessity be run, and however careful the medical officer may be in his selection of patients he must sometimes be deceived by apparent improvement in a patient when in reality the patient is not fit to be trusted outside the airing-court walls; but we think it far better that an occasional escape should take place than that the patients should all be closely confined to the airing-courts for exercise, and no opportunity be afforded them of showing their powers of self-control. Work is a powerful remedial agent, and were work of a healthy nature out of doors to be prohibited in consequence of escapes, we fear that the number of recoveries would be greatly diminished, and the patients themselves, instead of looking forward to their return to their ordinary life, would become dull and apathetic, wandering listlessly up and down the airing-court until removal, either to an asylum or workhouse, as chronic lunatics, where they must remain for life useless members of society, and a charge upon the rates. We think that the present dress of the patients is sufficiently distinctive to enable a patient to be recognised as such by any person having knowledge of the general Hospital arrangements, and we do not advise a more marked dress being adopted. It would, in our opinion, be difficult to invent any garb which a patient could wear outside the walls of so distinctive a character that, in the event of his escaping, he could be readily recognised as an escaped lunatic, and yet be such that he could go about his work without being an object of ridicule to the general public.

With regard to increasing the height of the airing-court walls, ^{Airing-court walls.} we are strongly opposed to this course. The court is cheerless

Appendix (K.) —
 Netley
 Hospital.
 Airing-court
 walls.

enough as it is, and to increase the height of the walls would be still further to shut out the patients from the world, and to treat them as if they were prisoners under sentence for some crime, instead of persons under treatment for disease. An orderly at the corner of the wall outside the airing-court, another at the gate leading to the medical officer's quarters, when patients are working in the grounds, and due watchfulness on the part of those on duty within, ought to prevent any successful attempt at escape from the Hospital. We do not quite understand what is meant by "the adoption of measures for the more effective "restraint of the patients." If by the word "restraint," mechanical restraint is meant, our experience teaches us that such a mode of treatment should be very sparingly used, and no patient at the Hospital at the time of our visit appeared to us to need such restraint. The best safeguard against the escape of patients appears to us to lie in the employment of a sufficient staff of trained attendants accustomed to the care and treatment of the insane, who, from their knowledge of the patients under their charge, would be able to detect any alteration in the condition of any particular patient which might render it inadvisable to trust him beyond the walls. We strongly deprecate, however, any alteration in the present system of working parties. We look upon this work as a most important element in the treatment of insanity, and think that small parties of patients, in charge of a sufficient number of attendants, should be daily taken out either to work or for extended exercise, and we might add that with this object more use might be made of the field opposite the front door of the Hospital.

Further
 statistics.

There are to-day in the Hospital 20 patients only. Besides these, 246 persons have been under care here since our Colleagues' visit, and have been disposed of as follows: 6 have gone back to duty, 118 have been given up to their friends, 19 have been sent to Asylums, 99 to their respective unions, and 4 have died. We spoke to every patient in residence, and had no complaint calling for notice. One patient was in bed suffering from rheumatism, and one was lying on his bed from indolence, not illness; the rest were in the court. In the opinion of Surgeon Major Welch, 62 of the patients who have passed through here during the interval which has elapsed since the last visit were suicidally disposed, and 6 are so considered at this time, whilst 24 patients have suffered from homicidal mania, and one is still here. No patient, we are glad to report, has been found to require any exceptional restraint, and seclusion has only been resorted to in the case of 5 patients on seven occasions, and for a total duration of $17\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

General health.

The health of the patients is good, only 1 is the subject of general paralysis, and there is no one now resident suffering from epilepsy. The day rooms and dormitories were in good order, and nearly half the patients are able to be usefully employed.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is numerically sufficient, but two of the
 number

number are always probationers, and therefore inexperienced persons. It is most desirable to select men well qualified by tact and temper to fill the arduous and responsible position of attendants upon the insane, and having selected such to retain them in their posts, as frequent change of attendants prejudicially affects and retards, if it does not actually prevent, the recovery of some patients. Two attendants are always on duty by night, one being stationed in the suicidal dormitory, and the other peripatetic; their vigilance is tested by tell-tale clocks. The officers' quarters are unoccupied, and no officer has been admitted since our Colleagues were here.

Appendix (K.)

Netley
Hospital.

There appears to be sufficient amusement provided indoors, but there is no covered place for the exercise and amusement of the patients in wet weather. This has been already previously recommended, but the work has not been carried out. No important structural alteration has taken place. We learn with approval that the candidates for commissions attending the Army Medical School have now to go through a course of instruction in lunacy, and with this object Surgeon Major Welch delivers a series of lectures on the subject in the day room set apart for the use of officers in this Hospital.

Amusements
and exercise.

Divine service is regularly performed by chaplains of various denominations.

Divine Service.

In conclusion, we have to congratulate the medical officer in charge upon the condition in which we find the Hospital, and to express our hope that he will not, on account of a patient sometimes escaping whilst under his care, restrict either the employment or exercise hitherto enjoyed by the lunatic soldiers. We ought to add that the average of escape has been one per annum.

Appendix (L.)

Appendix (L.)

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

20 November 1886.

Yarmouth
Hospital.
General
condition.

WE have this day inspected the Royal Naval Lunatic Hospital, and are able to report that its high reputation is fully maintained under the management of Dr. Browne. In all parts we observed good order and perfect cleanliness; and the comfort and well-being of the patients are evidently studied and secured.

Statistics of
changes, &c.

There are at present 154 patients, 41 officers and 113 men, being six less than at the time of our Colleagues' visit last year; and we are informed there is accommodation in the Hospital for 14 officers and 87 men, in addition to the present numbers.

Since the visit just mentioned there have been discharged 4 officers on recovery, and 1 man, who was still insane; 6 officers and 8 men have been admitted; and 4 officers and 11 men died. Of these 15 deaths, 10 were due to general paralysis of the insane, and one to fracture of the spine sustained in an attempt to escape. This death was followed by a coroner's inquest, in which the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the attendants from blame. No exceptional disorder has appeared in the Hospital since our Colleagues' visit, or indeed, for many years.

There are now 11 patients affected with general paralysis, of whom 9 are confined to bed, and the good nursing they receive is manifested by an entire absence of bed sores, notwithstanding that all but two have been so confined for periods varying from one to 10 years. There are also 10 epileptic and 16 patients deemed to be suicidal, and all of these three classes are under constant supervision, day and night.

Occupations
and amuse-
ments.

We find that a fair proportion of the men, having regard to the age and physical condition of the general body, are usefully employed in various occupations, and that the amusement of the patients, by frequent dramatic entertainments in the neat theatre which has been fitted up in the Hospital, and otherwise, is well attended to, and that a good supply of periodicals and other literature is provided.

Divine Service.

About 80 patients usually attend Divine Service in the Hospital chapel, which has recently been re-decorated in good taste.

Improvements
effected and
needed.

We noticed that the terrace in the officers' exercising ground has been relaid with concrete blocks so as always to afford a dry walk, and that preparations are being made to relay in like manner the terrace in the men's ground. Some internal improvements have also been effected tending to the comfort of the

the patients. Dr. Browne informs us that an estimate has been prepared for supplying an electric tell-tale apparatus in lieu of the Dutch clocks, for testing the vigilance of the night attendants, and we have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of a system now in operation in so many public asylums.

Appendix (L.)
Yarmouth
Hospital.

The floors of many wards are, as we observed, worn and decayed, requiring considerable repair. It would be very beneficial, in a sanitary point of view, if the floors of the Infirmary wards, at least, were relaid with oak, or other non-absorbent wood, with close joints and polished, so that they could be kept clean by dry rubbing.

We have mentioned that the number of patients exhibits a decrease, and we understand that this is due, in part at least, to the fact that only men who have life pensions are now admitted to the benefits of the Hospital. A large portion, if not the whole, of the vacant accommodation could be utilised without any expansion of the present staff, especially if the additional patients were in age and bodily health more capable of assisting in the work of the Hospital, and it would, as we think, be very desirable to extend as far as possible, and as properly can be done, the usefulness of so valuable an institution. Upon this point we concur with our Colleagues in the suggestion contained in their report of last year. If it be the case that recent cases of insanity occurring in the naval service are detained in the General Naval Hospital for a time with a view to cure, we cannot but think that better results would be obtained by treating such cases in this Hospital, which is so admirably fitted for the purpose, than in general Hospitals, which are not specially adapted for the curative treatment of mental disease. A limit of time might be fixed (six or 12 months) for the retention of such cases in the Hospital, with power of extension in improving cases, after which, if the patients' mental condition offered no prospect of cure, they could be transferred to their parishes, or to public Asylums.

Advisability of
extending the
benefits of the
Hospital.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

30 January 1886.

Royal India
Asylum.Registration as
a hospital.

Statistics.

Staff.

Condition of
patients.

Occupation.

General health.

Seclusion and
restraint.State of
Asylum.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, it has been registered as a Lunatic Hospital, under the Lunacy Acts. This, therefore, is the first statutory visit paid to it. All the patients here at the time of registration were placed regularly under care and treatment by order and certificates, and the same course will be followed in future.

There are to-day on the books the names of 76 male and 20 female patients. The majority have been here a considerable time, but 2 males and a female have been admitted since our Colleagues were here in February last ; and since then also 2 males have been discharged, and 4 males died. The patients are divided into two classes, the first including 26 males and 8 females, and the second 50 males and 12 females.

For their care there are, we find, five male attendants for the first class of the male division, and eight for the second class, with a night attendant, who patrols that division. With regard to him we have suggested that his rounds should, as far as possible, be hourly, his visits to the different clock stations, of which there are five, being duly recorded. In the female division there are two regular attendants, two housemaids, and two laundry maids, all under the housekeeper. There is not a night attendant for this division, and we do not at present think one necessary.

We have seen all the patients. None appear at present fit for trial out of the Asylum, or discharge. A few asked us to promote their discharge, but they are unfit for it. None complained of the treatment; it is, we think, kind and judicious.

We are glad to notice that a good proportion of the soldiers, and of the second-class female patients, are usefully employed.

Considering the advanced age of the majority of the patients, the bodily health of the community is good. Only 1, a male, was to-day confined to bed; and under medical treatment are only 3 male and 1 female patients.

Only one case of the use of seclusion is recorded, and none of restraint since the last visit. The case was that of a lady, secluded once for 6 hours, and again for 72 hours, owing to excitement.

Generally, the Asylum is in good order. We think the officers' smaller sitting-room, and another small room occupied by demented patients, require some doing up, and renovation of the furniture.

Since

Since our Colleagues were here two fire-escapes have been provided, and the attendants are instructed in the use of them. They would certainly be of very great use in the event of an outbreak of fire at night; but we should feel more satisfied if the dormitories had alternative means of exit, and were not, as is the case with many, dependent on a single staircase for access and egress.

Appendix (M.)

Royal India Asylum.

Precautions against fire.

26 June 1886.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum for the second time this year. We notice with satisfaction that since our visit in January two escape staircases, for use in the event of a fire, have been constructed, and that several windows have been arranged to open widely, being secured when closed by lock and key, so as to allow of more ready egress to the fire-escape in case of need. The rounds of the night attendants are now hourly.

Precautions against fire.

We find, too, that a large room, hitherto used for the second-class patients, but not required for them owing to the decrease in their number, has been fitted up for the more demented patients of the first class, and that the small room formerly used for them has been converted into a smoking-room. This is a very great improvement. The rooms referred to in our last entry and several others have been cleaned and re-decorated, and we are able to state that the Hospital is now in excellent order, and by the precautions which we have noticed above, the safety of the inmates has been largely enhanced.

Since our last visit the only changes are due to the death of a second-class male patient and the admission of an officer. The numbers to-day are 76 males and 20 females of both classes. We have seen all, but cannot report any material mental improvement in any; they are in fair bodily health, and no one is to-day confined to bed.

Statistics.

The patients continue to be well treated and cared for. A good proportion of those of the second class are usefully employed. The staff is maintained at the same strength as at our last visit.

A Condition of the patients, &c.

Appendix (N.)Appendix (N.)MEMORANDUM.EPILEPTIC AND SUICIDAL PATIENTS.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
31 May 1886.

THE system of continuous night supervision of the epileptic patients in Asylums, in most Hospitals, and in the larger Licensed Houses, has now been very generally established, and with the best results, the number of such patients annually "found dead" (usually from suffocation in a fit) having been very much reduced.

Recent experience, however, of the working of the system shows a defect to which the Commissioners in Lunacy desire to draw attention.

In the early morning when the night attendant leaves the "observation dormitory," the care of the patients devolves on the day attendant who relieves him.

This officer ought to satisfy himself, on taking over the charge, that all the patients on the list are in the ward, and are alive. In most Asylums probably this is regularly done; but where this is not so, the Commissioners think that a regulation to this effect should without delay be made.

It is very important, however, that this precaution should be supplemented by some provision for maintaining continuous supervision over each patient in the special dormitories until he is out of bed, and is under the observation of the day attendants and of his fellow-patients.

How this can best be effected is a point on which the Commissioners would not lay down any general rule, but would leave it to each Committee, with the advice of the medical superintendent.

If the night attendant should be required to wait until all the patients have risen, care must be taken that by imposing this additional duty on him his hours of attendance should not be unduly prolonged.

The above remarks have reference chiefly to the epileptic patients; but they apply almost equally to those of suicidal propensity, whom it is especially necessary to watch at an hour when the attention of the day attendant is peculiarly liable to be distracted, and opportunities therefore arise for leaving the dormitory unobserved.

By Order,
C. S. Perceval,
Secretary.

To the Medical Superintendents
of Asylums, &c.

Appendix (O.)

Appendix (O.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in
LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1886.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Beds - - -	Biggleswade - - -	6	8	14
	Luton - - -	1	5	6
Berks - - -	Abingdon - - -	3	3	6
	Cookham - - -	6	7	13
	Easthampstead - - -	—	7	7
	Faringdon - - -	5	9	14
	Wallingford - - -	5	6	11
	Wantage - - -	1	4	5
	Windsor - - -	3	6	9
	Wokingham - - -	1	5	6
Bucks - - -	Eton - - -	—	3	3
Chester - - -	Altrincham - - -	7	21	28
	Birkenhead - - -	9	16	25
	Chester - - -	13	17	30
	Congleton - - -	15	11	26
	Macclesfield - - -	20	23	43
	Nantwich - - -	9	8	17
	Northwich - - -	4	3	7
	Runcorn - - -	4	11	15
	Stockport - - -	46	54	100
	Tarvin - - -	1	1	2
Cornwall - - -	Wirral - - -	—	1	1
	Austell, St. - - -	8	12	20
	Bodmin - - -	3	1	4
	Camelford - - -	3	2	5
	Columb, St., Major - - -	2	1	3
	Falmouth - - -	2	7	9
	Helston - - -	8	9	17
	Liskeard - - -	1	2	3
	Penzance - - -	5	12	17
	Redruth - - -	9	8	17
	Truro - - -	4	11	15

Appendix (O.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.				Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
					M.	F.	Total.
Cumberland - -	Cockermouth - -				8	12	20
Derby - - -	Chapel-en le-Frith -				3	7	10
	Chesterfield - - -				20	23	43
	Hayfield - - -				4	3	7
Devon - - -	Exeter - - -				14	25	39
	Plymouth - - -				39	42	81
	Stoke Damerel - -				10	19	29
Dorset - - -	Poole - - -				15	20	35
	Sturminster - - -				1	-	1
Durham - - -	South Shields - -				6	13	19
	Sunderland - - -				47	67	114
Essex - - -	Billericay - - -				4	3	7
	Chelmsford - - -				5	4	9
	Dunmow - - -				-	6	6
	Epping - - -				2	9	11
	Ongar - - -				3	3	6
	Orsett - - -				2	10	12
	Rochford - - -				2	5	7
	Romford - - -				4	5	9
	Saffron Walden - -				4	11	15
	West Ham - - -				44	41	85
Gloucester - -	Barton Regis - -				76	103	179
	Bristol, City - -				58	111	169
	Cheltenham - - -				24	40	64
	Cirencester - - -				6	11	17
	Dursley - - -				7	7	14
	Gloucester - - -				4	5	9
	Northleach - - -				-	2	2
	Stow-on-the-Wold -				3	3	6
	Stroud - - -				13	25	38
	Tewkesbury - - -				4	8	12
	Westbury-on-Severn -				4	5	9
	Wheatenhurst - -				7	12	19
	Winchcomb - - -				5	6	11

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.			Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (O.)
				M.	F.	Total.	
Hereford - -	Bromyard - - -			3	2	5	
	Dore - - -			5	2	7	
	Hereford - - -			12	2	14	
	Kington - - -			1	4	5	
	Leominster - - -			1	3	4	
	Weobley - - -			2	1	3	
Hertford - -	Albans, St. - - -			6	9	15	
	Barnet - - -			3	4	7	
	Bishop Stortford - - -			5	7	12	
	Buntingford - - -			1	2	3	
	Hatfield - - -			-	1	1	
	Hertford - - -			4	8	12	
	Hitchin - - -			4	6	10	
	Royston - - -			6	15	21	
	Ware - - -			4	-	4	
Kent - - -	Welwyn - - -			-	-	-	
	Cranbrook - - -			1	2	3	
	Gravesend and Milton - -			4	6	10	
	Greenwich - - -			8	5	13	
	Hollingbourn - - -			5	9	14	
	Hoo - - -			-	-	-	
	Maidstone - - -			18	27	45	
	Malling - - -			3	3	6	
	Medway - - -			15	17	32	
	Milton - - -			2	1	3	
	Sheppey - - -			3	3	6	
	Strood - - -			3	6	9	
	Tenterden - - -			3	8	11	
	Tonbridge - - -			4	12	16	
	Woolwich - - -			1	8	9	
Lancaster - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - -			21	58	79	
	Barrow-upon-Irwell - -			5	10	15	
	Blackburn - - -			105	98	203	
	Bolton - - -			11	13	24	
	Burnley - - -			12	21	33	
	Bury - - -			10	18	28	
	Chorley - - -			19	18	37	
	Chorlton - - -			55	64	119	
	Clitheroe - - -			9	8	17	
	Haslingden - - -			33	54	87	
	Leigh - - -			8	13	21	
	Liverpool, Dingle Mount -			-	88	88	
	„ Brownlow Hill - -			17	2	19	
	Manchester, New - -			150	214	364	
	„ Old - - -			-	-	-	

Appendix (O.).

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster— <i>contd.</i> -	Oldham - - -	43	51	94
	Prescot - - -	37	43	80
	Preston, Ribchester -	71	—	71
	„ Fulwood - -	5	52	57
	Prestwich - - -	25	—	25
	Rochdale - - -	42	35	77
	Salford - - -	61	104	165
	Toxteth Park - - -	28	29	57
	Warrington - - -	11	24	35
	West Derby, Everton -	38	70	108
	„ Walton - - -	—	—	—
	Wigan - - -	37	46	83
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	39	49	88
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln - - -	8	17	25
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	22	20	42
	Brentford - - -	5	21	26
	Chelsea - - -	4	9	13
	Edmonton - - -	21	14	35
	Fulham - - -	3	—	3
	George, St., in the East	3	5	8
	Giles, St., in the Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury.	4	14	18
	Hackney - - -	11	11	22
	Hampstead - - -	2	5	7
	Hendon - - -	1	2	3
	Holborn, Gray's Inn-road	24	21	45
	„ Upper Holloway	—	—	—
	„ City-road -	1	2	3
	Islington, St. Mary -	20	20	40
	Kensington - - -	11	5	16
	London, City of - -	4	11	15
	Marylebone, St. - -	10	16	26
	Mile End Old Town -	3	11	14
	Paddington - - -	2	7	9
	Pancras, St. - - -	7	23	30
	Poplar - - -	15	11	26
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	7	20	27
	Staines - - -	11	12	23
	Stepney - - -	—	11	11
	Uxbridge - - -	12	6	18
	Westminster - - -	6	31	37
	Whitechapel - - -	2	14	16

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (O.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Norfolk - -	Depwade - - -	7	7	14	
	Guilthorpe - - -	-	3	3	
	Norwich - - -	38	37	75	
	Thetford - - -	3	4	7	
	Yarmouth, Great - -	35	35	70	
Northumberland -	Alnwick - - -	2	4	6	
	Belford - - -	-	1	1	
	Berwick-on-Tweed -	9	16	25	
	Glendale - - -	2	2	4	
	Morpeth - - -	2	4	6	
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	37	58	95	
	Rothbury - - -	-	-	-	
	Tynemouth - - -	8	17	25	
Nottingham - -	Nottingham - - -	68	82	150	
Oxford - - -	Banbury - - -	3	13	16	
	Bicester - - -	4	6	10	
	Chipping Norton -	2	4	6	
	Headington - - -	1	9	10	
	Henley - - -	4	7	11	
	Oxford City - - -	11	8	19	
	Thame - - -	4	11	15	
	Witney - - -	9	14	23	
	Woodstock - - -	4	5	9	
Salop - - -	Bridgnorth - - -	-	5	5	
	Cleobury Mortimer -	2	2	4	
	Ludlow - - -	6	4	10	
	Madeley - - -	3	6	9	
	Shifnal - - -	1	2	3	
Somerset - -	Bath - - -	51	61	112	
	Frome - - -	18	24	42	
	Wincanton - - -	3	6	9	
Southampton -	Alverstoke - - -	14	8	22	
	Andover - - -	3	4	7	
	Petersfield - - -	-	1	1	
	Portsea Island - -	74	108	182	
	Romsey - - -	2	7	9	

Appendix (O.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Southampton— <i>contd.</i>	Southampton - - -	30	25	55
	Stockbridge - - -	—	4	4
	Whitchurch - - -	—	—	—
	Wight, Isle of - - -	16	9	35
Stafford - - -	Cannock - - -	3	6	9
	Cheadle - - -	6	10	16
	Leek - - -	5	6	11
	Newcastle-under-Lyme - -	3	1	4
	Seisdon - - -	1	6	7
	Stafford - - -	8	16	24
	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	30	37	67
	Stone - - -	3	2	5
	Uttoxeter - - -	5	2	7
	West Bromwich - - -	54	69	123
	Wolstanton and Burslem	9	9	18
	Wolverhampton - - -	51	66	117
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	4	2	6
	Bosmere and Claydon - -	6	4	10
	Cosford - - -	2	10	12
	Hartismere - - -	4	5	9
	Ipswich - - -	15	9	24
	Plomesgate - - -	2	2	4
	Risbridge - - -	9	12	21
	Samford - - -	4	6	10
	Stow - - -	2	2	4
	Thingoe - - -	6	5	11
	Wangford - - -	1	1	2
	Woodbridge - - -	2	2	4
Surrey - - -	Camberwell, St. Giles - -	—	—	—
	Hambleton - - -	2	5	7
	Lambeth, St. Mary - -	2	1	3
	Saviour's, St., Walworth	—	8	8
	Wandsworth and Clapham	10	19	29
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	67	83	150
	Chailey - - -	3	3	6
	Cuckfield - - -	2	10	12
	East Grinstead - - -	4	7	11
	Lewes - - -	5	8	13
	Rye - - -	8	8	16
	Ticehurst - - -	8	6	14
	Uckfield - - -	2	2	4

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Warwick - -	Aston - - - -	32	41	73
	Birmingham - -	110	142	252
Worcester - -	Dudley - - - -	53	78	131
	Tenbury - - - -	1	1	2
York, East Riding -	Beverley - - - -	8	6	14
	Howden - - - -	1	2	3
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	16	14	30
	Patrington - - - -	-	1	1
	Pocklington - - - -	3	6	9
	Sculcoates - - - -	3	5	8
	Skirlaugh - - - -	1	3	4
	York - - - -	43	81	124
York, North Riding	Easingwold - - - -	1	1	2
York, West Riding	Barnsley - - - -	37	45	82
	Bierley, North - - -	28	34	62
	Bradford - - - -	71	106	177
	Bramley - - - -	5	11	16
	Dewsbury - - - -	18	23	41
	Doncaster - - - -	9	6	15
	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	29	25	54
	Goole - - - -	4	5	9
	Hemsworth - - - -	5	9	14
	Holbeck - - - -	6	1	7
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	20	16	36
	„ Deanhouse	22	22	44
	Hunslet - - - -	1	1	2
	Keighley - - - -	19	15	34
	Knaresborough - - -	3	3	6
	Leeds - - - -	29	33	62
	Ouseburn, Great - - -	5	6	11
	Pontefract - - - -	7	9	16
	Rotherham - - - -	10	17	27
	Selby - - - -	-	4	4
	Sheffield - - - -	132	92	224
	Tadcaster - - - -	1	2	3
	Thorne - - - -	4	3	7
	Wakefield - - - -	12	8	20
	Wetherby - - - -	-	1	1
	Wharfedale - - - -	1	8	9
	Wortley - - - -	11	9	20

Appendix (O.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.						Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
WALES:							M.	F.	Total.
Anglesey - -	Anglesey - - -	1	4	5					
	Holyhead - - -	1	5	6					
Brecknock - -	Hay - - -	-	-	-					
Carnarvon - -	Bangor and Beaumaris -	3	5	8					
	Carnarvon - - -	4	5	9					
	Conway - - -	2	3	5					
	Pwllheli - - -	2	8	10					
Denbigh - -	Llanrwst - - -	3	-	3					
	Ruthin - - -	5	3	8					
	Wrexham - - -	17	16	33					
Flint - - -	Asaph, St. - - -	6	12	18					
	Hawarden - - -	5	7	12					
	Holywell - - -	3	17	20					
Merioneth - -	Bala - - -	1	3	4					
	Corwen - - -	2	3	5					
	Dolgelly - - -	8	11	19					
	Festiniog - - -	7	6	13					
Montgomery - -	Machynlleth - - -	1	6	7					
Radnor - - -	Knighton - - -	1	3	4					
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*									
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	896	1,099	1,995					
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult Asylum	309	483	792					
		{ Schools - - -	363	244	607				
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	915	1,053	1,968					
TOTAL - - -		6,040	7,628	13,668					

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 291.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (P.)

Appendix (P.)

THE IDIOTS ACT, 1886.

49 & 50 Vict. c. 25.

THIS Act contemplates the reception of idiots and “imbeciles from birth or from an early age” into “Hospitals, Institutions, and Licensed Houses.” These three terms are defined in the Interpretation Clause, and there seems none but a nominal difference between the two first.

Application may be made to the Commissioners in Lunacy for any Institution, including a Hospital already registered under the Lunacy Acts, but not including an “Asylum for Lunatics,” or for a Licensed House, to be registered under this Act for the care, education, and training of idiots or imbeciles.

If the Commissioners, upon inquiry, are satisfied that the Hospital, Institution, or Licensed House, is a proper one to be registered, they are to issue a Certificate of Registration. If previously in existence, the Hospital, Institution, or Licensed House, must have been devoted exclusively to the care, education, and training of idiots or “imbeciles.”

In order to obtain a Certificate of Registration under this Act of a Private House, not being a “Hospital or Institution,” the proprietor must have previously obtained a license under the Lunacy Acts for the reception, care, education, and training of idiots and imbeciles, and such license will require renewal from time to time under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts.

For the purposes of this Act, “idiots” or “imbeciles” do not include lunatics; “lunatic” does not mean or include idiot or imbecile (*see* Section 17).

No idiot or imbecile can be received, under the provisions of the Act, unless, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, he is capable of receiving benefit from the institution, &c.

The object of the Act is to sanction the use, in places registered under it, of simpler forms of certificates, and to supersede the registers and records prescribed by the Lunacy Acts, but which are considered to be unnecessary where the patients kept

0.20. are

Appendix (P.) are idiots or imbeciles capable of receiving benefit as above mentioned.

Proper registers of admissions, discharges, and deaths, must of course be kept. Models for such registers, and also for the medical journal prescribed by the Act, are in course of preparation under the direction of the Commissioners.

An annual or more frequent inspection by the Commissioners of each institution is provided for by the Act.

The commencement of the Act is fixed for 1st January 1887.

All applications in regard to registration under the Act should be addressed to

The SECRETARY,
Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.,

and should be marked in the left hand upper corner of the envelope "Idiots Act, 1886."

Appendix (Q.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1887.)

Appendix (Q.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1887.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Stotfold, Baldock - - -	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury - -	Moulsoford, Wallingford - -	T. Harrington Douty, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	E. R. Baynes, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely -	Fulbourn - - -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Cardmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	Cardmarthen - - -	G. J. Harder, M.D. - -	W. M. Griffiths, Cardmarthen.
Chester - - -	Chester - - -	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
" - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B. - -	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - -	Bodmin - - -	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	S. Hicks, The Asylum.
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	Carlisle - - -	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S. - -	J. Robinson, The Asylum.
Derby - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	J. M. Lindsay, M.D. - -	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon - - -	Exminster - - -	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D.	T. E. Drake, Exeter.
Dorset - - -	Dorchester - - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham - - -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill - -	Robert Smith, M.D. - -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex - - -	Breutwood - - -	G. Amsden, M.B. - - -	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan - - -	Bridgend - - -	H. T. Pringle, M.D. - -	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester - - -	Gloucester - - -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants - - -	Knowle, Fareham - - -	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	F. W. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) - - -	Hereford - - -	T. A. Chapman, M.D. - -	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent - - -	Barming Heath, Maidstone -	F. P. Davies, M.D. - - -	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
" - - -	Chartham, Canterbury - -	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P. - -	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster - - -	Lancaster Moor - - -	D. M. Cassidy, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., M.D. (Montr.)	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
" - - -	Rainhill, Prescott - - -	T. L. Rogers, M.D. - - -	W. Swift, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.
" - - -	Prestwich, Manchester - -	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S. - -	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
" - - -	Whittingham, Preston - -	J. A. Wallis, M.B. - - -	F. Campbell Hulton, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland - - -	Leicester - - -	W. H. Higgins, M.B. - -	W. N. Reeve, Leicester.

Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	(Vacant)	-	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	Colney Hatch	-	W. J. Seward, M.B., and W. G. Marshall, F.R.C.S.	-	R. A. Burrows, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Hanwell	-	H. Rayner, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	-	R. W. Partridge, 400, Uxbridge-road, W.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Banstead, Surrey	-	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D. Ed.	-	P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	R. Greene, L.R.C.P., Ed.	-	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	J. O. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham	-	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P.	-	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor.	-	-	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	-	-	-	-	-	Bicton, Shrewsbury	-	Arthur Strange, M.D.	-	E. C. Peele, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	-	-	-	-	-	Wells	-	A. Law Wade, M.D.	-	B. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Burntwood, Lichfield	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	Melton, Woodbridge	-	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	-	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	Wandsworth	-	J. S. Biggs, M.D.	-	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Brookwood, Woking	-	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon	-	Jas. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. Hooper, Sessions House, Newington, S.E.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	Hayward's Heath	-	S. W. D. Williams, M.D.	-	H. Jones, Lewes.
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	Hatton, Warwick	-	H. R. O. Sankey, M.B.	-	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	Devizes	-	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	-	A. G. Meek, Devizes.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	Powick, Worcester	-	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	-	M. Curtler, Sansone-place, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton, York	-	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	-	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Wakefield	-	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" E. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Wadsley, Sheffield	-	S. Mitchell, M.D.	-	F. P. Smith, Meeting House-lane, Bank-street, Sheffield.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Beverley	-	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	-	F. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGH.										
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	-	W. F. Knight, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	-	Thomas Lyle, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	Stapleton, Bristol	-	George Thompson, M.D.	-	J. F. Williams, The Council House, Bristol.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	-	-	-	-	-	Cottingham	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	B. Chevallier, M.D.	-	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	-	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	Ernest W. White, M.B.	-	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	R. H. B. Wickham, M.D.	-	J. Atkinson, 21, Grainger-st. W., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich	-	Wm. Harris, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. B. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	E. Crofts, The Boro' Asylum, Nottingham.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	-	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	F. Needham, M.D.
Lincoln - - -	The Lawn, Lincoln - - -	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
" - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - -	T. B. Christie, M.D., C.I.E.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	H. Turner, M.R.C.S.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. -	G. H. Savage, M.D.
" - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Chertsey.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York - - -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham - - -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
" - - -	The Retreat, York - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S. (M.D. Heid.)
Surrey - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	C. S. W. Cobbold, F.R.C.P. Ed.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS:		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley - - -	F. H. Welch, Surgeon Major, A.M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	T. Browne, M.D., Fleet Surgeon.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

g. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		TO WHOM LICENSED.						
		Number of Patients for which Licensed.						
		M.	F.	Total.				
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :								
Of both Sexes:								
Bethnal Green, E.	-	-	-	-	164	246	410	John Millar, L.R.C.P. E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.R.C.P. J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D. J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S. E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and A. H. Stocker, M.D.
Bow, E.	-	-	-	-	390	50	440	
Camberwell, S.E.	-	-	-	-	159	330	489	
Hoxton, N.	-	-	-	-	90	180	270	
Peckham, S.E.	-	-	-	-	125	250	375	
II. Receiving Private Patients only :								
(a) Of both Sexes :								
Chiswick	-	-	-	-	27	17	44	T. H. Tuke, M.D., Mrs. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.R.C.S., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S. H. Monro, M.D., H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D. F. J. Wright, M.D., and A. H. Stocker, M.D. E. S. Willett, M.D., and C. H. Keep, M.R.C.S. W. Wood, M.D., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S. J. J. J. Seaton, M.R.C.S., Miss K. J. Seaton, and G. T. Haigh.
Clapton, Upper, E.	-	-	-	-	38	52	90	
Finsbury Park, N.	-	-	-	-	49	46	95	
Isleworth	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	
Roehampton, S.W.	-	-	-	-	45	45	90	
Sunbury	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	
(b) Males only :								
Chelsea, S.W.	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S. G. F. Blandford, M.D., and C. F. Williams. H. Stilwell, M.D., and D. G. Johnston, M.B. C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Fulham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	
Hillingdon	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.	
		M.	F.	Total.		
II. Receiving Private Patients only--continued.						
(c) Females only:						
Fullham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, S.W.	-	-	-	-	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
Hammersmith, W.	-	-	-	-	10	C. Cotes and Mrs. Cotes.
"	-	-	-	-	2	Mrs. E. A. Buck.
Hanwell, W.	-	-	-	-	10	Miss E. Dixon and Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
Hayes	-	-	-	-	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
"	-	-	-	-	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. M. E. Rowes.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	-	-	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton	-	-	-	-	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Peckham Rye, S.E.	-	-	-	-	8	Mrs. A. G. Preston.
Southall	-	-	-	-	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
"	-	-	-	-	15	W. O. Chalk, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
Wandsworth	-	-	-	-	12	Miss M. Leech.
III. For Special Cases:						
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	2	-	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Teddington	-	-	2	-	2	R. A. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.P.
Tooting Upper, S.W.	-	2	-	-	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.						
Of both Sexes:						
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	-	-	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
					160	

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds	<i>f.</i> Bishopstone House, Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	-	9	9	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	James Pearse, ditto.
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon	<i>f.</i> Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	William Mules	-	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., and J. Aldridge	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham	<i>q.</i> Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D.	20	22	42	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	-	-	25 †	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	<i>p.</i> Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S., and E. V. Pegge	20	30	50	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	Fairford House, Fairford	D. and H. Iles, and D. Iles, M.R.C.S.	30	30	60	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
"	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Ellen Iles	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. J. Burnett	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	J. B. Steward, M.D., and Mrs. Steward	-	4	4	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	A. MacLean, L.R.C.S. Ed.	2	4	6 †	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	W. B. Willans, M.R.C.P. Ed.	12	8	20	- - ditto - ditto.
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	W. M. Harner, F.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Harner.	18	24	42	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	Springcroft, Beckenham	R. R. Stilwell, M.D.	-	3	3	R. Latter, Bromley.
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	R. S. Newington, M.R.C.S.	6	2	8	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam	18	20	38	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.

† Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† All patients admitted in future to be females.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	-	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	-	-	-	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	-	<i>p.</i> Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	-	-	-	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	-	-	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
"	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	-	-	-	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	-	-	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	-	-	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	-	Abington Abbey, Northampton	-	-	-	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	-	-	-	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
"	-	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	-	- - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	-	- - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	-	-	- - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	-	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	-	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford	-	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	-	- - ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	-	Glebe House, Aspull, Debenham	-	-	-	James Cherry, Ipswich.
Surrey	-	Church-street, Epsom	-	-	-	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

C.20.	"	-	-	q.	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S.	-	-	{ 2 or 1	-	1	2	-	ditto	-	ditto.
	"	-	-	q.f.	The Croshams, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
	"	-	-	f.	Sutherland House, Surbiton	R. Collum, M.D.	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	-	-	47	38	85	-	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	-	-	
	"	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	Miss Eccles, &c.	-	-	20	55	75	-	-	-	ditto.	
	"	-	-	f.	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	R. V. Skinner, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Skinner.	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	ditto.	
Warwick	-	-	-	q f.	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Hitch	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	ditto.	
	-	-	-	-	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., and Mrs. Agar	-	-	20	28	48	-	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.	-	-	
Wilts	-	-	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	-	-	35	35	70	-	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	-	-	
"	-	-	-	-	p. Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.R.C.S.	-	-	278	394	672	-	-	-	ditto	-
"	-	-	-	-	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	16	14	30	-	-	-	ditto	-
"	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	Mrs. E. A. Nash, and Geo. White, M.R.C.S.	-	-	17	26	43	-	-	-	ditto	-
York, E.R.	-	-	-	q.f.	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown	-	-	-	11	11	-	Arthur Iveson, Hull.	-	-	
York, W.R.	-	-	-	q.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	Mrs. Jane Parker and Dora Parker	-	-	6	4	10	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.	-	-	
"	-	-	-	f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	J. G. Atkinson, M.D., and Mrs. Atkinson, and W. C. S. Clapham, M.R.C.P. Ed. (M.D. Brussels).	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
"	-	-	-	q.	Grove House, Acomb, York	Miss J. E. Cooney	-	-	5	25	30†	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
"	-	-	-	q.	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	W. J. Nelson, L.S.A.	-	-	12	6	18	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
York, N.R.	-	-	-	f.	Osboldwick Hall, near York	G. I. Swanson, M.D., and Miss M. A. Baker.	-	-	-	5	5	-	W. H. Cobb, York.	-	-	
York, City	-	-	-	-	Lawrence House, York	G. I. Swanson, M.D.	-	-	8	14	22	-	F. J. Munby, York.	-	-	
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :																
Devon	-	-	-	-	*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Star-cross.	W. Locke	-	-	-	-	-	-	180§	H. Michelmore, Castle, Exeter.	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	Haldon View, Topsham, Exeter	Miss L. E. Sanders	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
Essex	-	-	-	-	*Essex Hall, Colchester	E. Williams	-	-	-	66	200	-	J. S. Barnes, Colchester.	-	-	
Somerset	-	-	-	f.	*Downside Lodge, Bath	Miss M. Short	-	-	-	7	7	-	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.	-	-	
Warwick	-	-	-	-	*Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.	J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S., and Miss Stock.	-	-	30	30	60	-	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.	-	-	

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."
§ Not more than 110 of either sex at one time.

† Number of females to be increased as males die or are discharged.
|| With power to vary proportion of sexes.

